THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 11. **TUESDAY, JANUARY 2ND, 1838.** **NO. 1.** PRICE 50 CENTS

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Agents are ready to receive bonafide Tenders for Advances on Bills of exchange, secured by consignments to England of Tea and Nanking Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled, "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China," at the rate of Four Shillings and six-pence (4s. 6d.) per Spanish Dollar.
Until further notice, Payments will be made in in Cash.

[Signed] J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

Canton, 20th December, 1837.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE MANGLES, 348 Tons, Captain CARR, now on her way to Whampoa, having the greater part of her Cargo engaged, will be despatched without delay. For freight or passage apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, December 28th, 1837.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE Brig LADY GRANT, Captain JEFFREY, will be despatched from *Lintin* or *Macao*. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, December 18th, 1837.

FREIGHT FOR LONDON.

THE Teak Ship SOPHIA, 537 Tons, calling at the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE for Passengers only, will have quick despatch. For Freight or Passage apply to

J. & W. Cragg & Co.

Canton, December 11th, 1837.

FOR LONDON.

THE ship EDINBURGH, Captain MARSHALL. For freight or passage apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 5th Dec. 1837.

FOR GREENOCK, PORT GLASGOV, AND GLASGOW.

THE fine fast sailing Barque the JANE BROWN, Capt. DUNLOP. For freight apply to

DANIELL & Co

Canton 4th Dec. 1837.

FOR SALE at the Canton Register office, No. 2 Creek hong, *The Anglo Chinese Kalendar* for 1838, price 1 Sp. Drs.

FOR SALE at the Canton Register Office, No. 2 Creek Hong, the CANTON REGISTER and PRICE CURRENT for the year 1837, bound in one Vol. Price 12 Sp. Drs.

FOR SALE.—A few copies of '*A Vocabulary of the Canton Dialect*,'—by R. Morrison, D. I. Price 8$. Apply at the *Canton Register* Office, No 1 *Creek* Hong.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the Partnership subsisting between us John Bagshaw, Robert John Bagshaw, John Allan and Robert Cunningham Paton, of the Town of Calcutta, Merchants and Agents, under the Firm of Bagshaw and Company, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, and that the said John Bagshaw, Robert John Bagshaw, John Allan and Robert Cunningham Paton, will pay and receive all debts due and owing to and from the said Partnership, in due course at the Office of the said late firm. All Letters to be addressed to Messrs. BAGSHAW and Co. IN LIQUIDATION.

As Witness our hands

JOHN BAGSHAW, BY HIS ATTORNEY R. J. BAGSHAW.
ROBT. JOHN BAGSHAW.
JOHN ALLAN.
ROBT. CUNNINGHAM PATON.

Calcutta, 15th Sept. 1837.

WITH REFERENCE TO THE FOREGOING ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given, that the said John Bagshaw and Robert John Bagshaw, will continue the business of Merchants and Agents from this date, under the same style or firm of Bagshaw and Company, associated with Mr. William Clode Braddon, whom they have admitted a Partner in their new Establishment.

JOHN BAGSHAW, *by his Attorney R. J. Bagshaw.*
ROBT. JOHN BAGSHAW.
WILLIAM CLODE BRADDON.

Calcutta, 15th Sept. 1837.

NOTICE.—All parties having claims on, or being indebted to, the Estate of the late Doctor *Alexander Pearson*, formerly surgeon to the Honorable East India Company's Establishment in China, are requested to communicate the same, to *William Jardine* and *James Matheson*, Esquires, Executors in China of the said deceased.

Canton, 5th December, 1837.

FOR SALE.—Some SPLENDID SHERRY WINE in hogsheads and quarter casks, imported by the *Eliza Stewart*. Apply to

DANIELL & Co.

Canton, 4th Dec, 1837.

NOTICE.—All parties having claims on, or being indebted to, the Estate of the late WILLIAM McKAY, Commander of the Brig *Fairy*, are requested to communicate the same to Messrs. JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

FOR SALE.—SUPERIOR SHERRY in BUTTS or HOGSHEADS form the House of DUFF, GORDON & Co. Apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 18th November, 1837.

FOR SALE.—Three Butts, One Hhd OLD BROWN SHERRY.
Of a high class, BRAND PETER DOMECQ and THE ROYAL ARMS OF SPAIN. Apply to

WILLIAM SCOTT.
No. 2 Danish Hong.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have been appointed Agents for the subscribers to Lloyd's at this port.

EGLINTON, MACLEAN & Co.

Canton, 10th Nov. 1837.

NOTICE.—All parties having claims on, or being endebted to the Estate of the late JAMES BURNETT, commander of the ship *Lady Hayes*, are requested to send in their Demands and Dues to Captain EDWARD PARRY, commander of the ship *Hercules*, the Executor of the deceased.

TO BE SOLD OR LET.—A Dwelling House in St. Antonio Street, Macao, commands an extensive prospect, and in complete repair, was lately in the occupation of J. W. H. ILBERY Esq; possession may be had immediately. For terms apply to

WILLIAM BRAMSTON.

Canton, 13th November 1837.

P. S. Can be viewed by application on the premises.

FACTORY TO LET.

THE upper part of No. 5 Danish Hong, containing Entrance Hall and six rooms, &ca. For terms apply at the CANTON REGISTER Office.

INDIA INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALCUTTA.

THE Subscribers are duly authorised to grant Policies on account of this Company, payable in Canton, Calcutta, or London.

Canton, July 4th, 1837. RUSSELL & CO.

NOTICE.—Mr. JOHN SMITH has this day been admitted a partner in my Establishment, which will continue to be carried on in Commission Warehouse Keeping and Auctioneering under the firm of MARKWICK & SMITH.

CHARLES MARKWICK.

No. 3, Imperial Hong, Canton, 1st July, 1837.

NOTICE.—Referring to the above advertisement, CHARLES MARKWICK & JOHN SMITH beg leave to solicit from their Friends and the Public, a continuance of the Patronage that has heretofore been given to the Warehouse Keeping and Auctioneering of the late Establishment of MARKWICK, EDWARDS & Co.

No. 3, Imperial Hong, Canton, 1st July, 1837.

FOR SALE at *half price*, the Canton Register for 1828-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36. Vols 1-2-3-4-5-6-7 8&9 bound $ 6½. Also, Complete Files of the General Price Current of 1835-36 $ 2½ *Also* the *Anglo Chinese Kalendar* for 1837,—$ ½. Apply at the CANTON REGISTER Office, No. 2 Creek Hong. At *Lintin*, on board the *Hercules*; at *Macao* to Messrs. Stanford & Marks and Mr. Robt. Edwards.

FOR SALE.—BLANK BILLS OF EXCHANGE, printed from C. P. Plate, on thin blue wove and Bank post 8mo. hot pressed at $2 per 100. LONDON PRINTED BILLS OF LADING on laid post, hot pressed at $ 1½ per 100. Apply at the *Canton Register Office*, No. 2 Creek Hong.

NOTICE.—Charges for JOB PRINTING at the *Canton Register Office*.

Bills of Lading and Exchange,....	per 100	$1.
Opium Order and Boats notes,....	per 100	$1.
Linguist's Reports, Reports of Cargoes, &c,	"	1.50
Policies, Auction Bills and Folio pages....	"	5.
Auction Bills on Quarto pages,..........	"	2 50

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

COMMERCE OF 1836.—We are indebted to the obliging attention of one of our late Representatives in Congress, for a copy of the report just printed of the commerce and navagation of the United States for 1836. A few of the general results presented by this report have been some time since made public.—The report itself, we believe, is just from the press.

The gross amount in value of imports, within the year ending on the 30th of September last, is Sp. Drs. 189,980,035.

The amount of exports is Sp. Drs. 128,663,040, making an excess of imports over exports of Sp. Drs. 61,316,995.—This is an extravagant and unexampled excess, which could have taken place only under the very remarkable circumstances, which combined to produce an unprecedented expansion of credit and of the currency, and consequently such an unnatural advance of prices, as to render this country the preferable market for almost every description of merchandise.

Of these imports Sp. Drs 92,056,481 were of articles free of duty, Sp. Drs. 38,590,166 articles paying specific duties and Sp. Drs. 59,343,388 those paying ad valorem duties. Among the articles free of duty were Sp. Drs. 2,231,487 in gold and silver bullion, Sp. Drs. 11,169,394 gold and silver coin; teas Sp. Drs. 9,653,053 manufactures of silk Sp. Drs. 2[illegible],331,896, silk and worsted Sp. Drs. 3,171,023, linen Sp. Drs. 8,271,813, wool not exceeding 8 cents per lb. Sp. Drs. 806,370.

Of articles paying ad valorem duties are woollen cloths and cassimeres, Sp. Drs. 8,926,[illegible]82, printed and colored cotton goods Sp. Drs. 12,192,980, white ditto Sp. Drs. 2,766,787, silk goods from China Sp. Drs. 2,721,180 earthen and stone wares Sp. Drs. 2,424,514 indigo Sp. Drs. 1,113,527, wool exceeding 8 cents per lb. Sp. Drs. 463,756. Paying specific duties, molasses Sp. Drs. 4,077,312, wines of all kinds Sp. Drs. 4,332,034, sugar, brown, Sp. Drs. 11,623,609, white, Sp. Drs. 890,805 cigars Sp. Drs. 1,058,857, bar iron, Sp. Drs. 4,023,042, books of all kinds Sp. Drs. 239,381, black bottles Sp. Drs. 239,554.

Of the goods exported, Sp. Drs. 21,746,360 were of articles of foreign produce, and Sp. Drs. 106,916,680 domestic. Among the former were gold and silver bullion Sp. Drs 328,645 do specie Sp Drs 4,493,330, teas Sp Drs 869,164, coffee Sp Drs 1,[illegible], printed and colored cottons Sp Drs 1,975,156, white do Sp Drs 666,877, sugar brown, Sp Drs 2,425,421, white, Sp Drs 375,[illegible].

The exports of domestic produce were of produce of the fisheries Sp Drs 2,666,058, of the forest Sp Drs [illegible], of agriculture, pork Sp Drs 1,[illegible], beef Sp Drs 699,116, flour Sp Drs 3,[illegible], rice Sp Drs 2,[illegible], tobacco Sp Drs 10,[illegible], cotton Sp Drs 71,[illegible]; manufactures, soap and candles Sp Drs [illegible], boots and shoes Sp Drs [illegible], household furniture Sp Drs [illegible], hats Sp Drs [illegible], cotton piece goods, printed and colored Sp Drs [illegible], white Sp Drs [illegible], gold and silver coin Sp Drs [illegible]

Imports and Exports of 1836.—The value of imports from England alone during the year ending the 30th September last, was Sp Drs 75,761,713, and from the British possessions Sp Drs 86,022,913. The exports to England amounted to 53,402,483, and to the British possessions 64,487,681. The imports from France amounted to 36,615,417. The exports to France amounted to 20,939,100. The trade with these two countries and their foreign possessions, constitutes nearly two-thirds of the whole foreign trade of this country. The exports to Great Britain and her dependencies, constitute half our foreign exports, the imports from that country are not quite in the same proportion.

Some of the principal articles of import from England are cotton goods Sp Drs 11,893,134, woollen cloths and cassimeres 8,568,724, linens from England, Scotland and Ireland 6,556,498, worsted stuff goods 5,603,555, hard ware 5,581.742, silk goods, 3,782,863, earthen and stone ware 2,403,50), gold and silver coin 2,322,920. The principal imports from France are, silk goods, 15,611,188, cotton goods 2,199.982, wines 1,942,179, brandy 1,109,826, specie and bullion 4,841, 004.

The principal articles of export to Great Britain are. cotton Sp Drs 48,902,543, tobacco 5,202,643. To France, cotton 17,519,757, tobacco 907,699.

The imports from Spain and its dependencies where $19,345,690, of which 12,734,875 were from Cuba, and 3,209 043 from other Spanish West Indies. The imports from China amounted to 7.324,816, from Brazils, 7,210,190, from Mexico 5,615,819. from the Hansetowns in Germany 4.994,820, fromHolland and its colonies 3,861,514, and from Russia 2,779,554.

Imports.—To form some idea of the progress of the trade of the country it will be found useful to compare the amount of import and exports of the several articles of merchandise at the present time, with the movements of the same articles at former periods. For this purpose we make a comparison of some of the principal articles of import in 1836, with the same articles in 1825 —a year when the imports and exports were greater than in several preceding or subsequent years.

The amount of gold and silver coin and bullion imported in 1836, was $13,400,506, and the amount exported was $3,978.598, making an excess of the import over the export 9,421,908. In 1825 the amount of gold and silver imported, was 6,150,765, and the amount exported, 8,788, 958.

In 1836, the quantity of coffee imported was 93,790,507 lbs., valued at $9,653,053, and the quantity exported 16,143,207 lbs., valued at $1, 985,176, leaving for consumption 77,647,300, valued at $7,687,877. The quantity imported in 1825 was 45,190,630 lbs., valued $5,250,828. This was the greatert amount imported from 1824 to 1829 inclusise. The amount exported was 24, 512,568 lbs., valued at $3,254.536, leaving a balance for consumption of 20,678,062, and a balance of cost of $1,996,292.

The import of teas in 1836 was 16,381,126 lbs., of a value of $5,331,486. The quantity exported was 1,896,342 lbs., of a value of $869,164. leaving for consumption 14,484.984 lbs., at a cost of 4,462,322. The amount in value of teas imported in 1825, was 3,728,935—amount exported, 1. 482,141, leaving the balance for consumption 2, 246,794.

The quantity of brown sugar imported in 1836, was 181,243,547 lbs., at a cost of $11,623,699; white sugar, 10,182,578 lbs., cost $890,805. Quantity exported—brown, 30,429,836 lbs., $2, 425,421; white 3.782,237 lbs., $378,318. The quantity imported in 1835, was brown, 64,480, 041 lbs., $3,637 240, and white, 7,291,478 lbs., $595,290; the quantity exported: brown, 15,435, 563 lbs., $1,042,406, and white, 6,400,406 lbs., $527,254; leaving for consumption in 1836, brown, 150,813.711 lbs.; and white, 6,399,291 lbs; and in 1825. brown, 49,044,478 lbs. and white, 890,479 lbs.

The amount in value of silk goods of all kinds imported in 1836, was $22,079,002 and the amount exported in 1836, was $275.885, and the amount exported, $275,885. The amount of imports in 1825, was $10,271,527, and of exports, about $2,500,000.

Import of silk and worsted goods in 1836, 3, 171,023; in 1825. 625,204.

Import of white linens, in 1836 8,271,813 and export, 879,392. In 1825, import, 3,645,125, export, 1,688,878.

Import of broadcloth and cassimeres in 1836, 8,926,282; export, 254,853. In 1825, import, 5,374,561, export, 363,479.

In 1836, the import of colored and printed cotton goods, was $12,192,980, and export, 1,975, 156. In 1825, import, 7,709,830, export 1,105, 252. Of white cotton goods the import was only 2.766,787, and export, 666,871. In 1825, the import was 3,326,208.

Almost the only articles of commerce of which the amount imported has diminished, are white cotton goods and spirits. The first is sensibly reduced by the great increase and improvement of the domestic manufacture, and other by the reduction of consumption. The quantity of spirits manufactured from grain imported in 1836, was 909 228 gallons, and the quantity manufactured from other materials, 2,615,060. The quantity imported in 1825 of spirits of the first class, was 1,258,834 gallons, and of the other 3,832,38 gallons This shows a decrease of nearly on third in the quantity of spirits imported, whil the amount of coffee, exclusive of exports, wa increased nearly four fold; that of sugar and sil goods, three fold, and that of tea was doubled These facts show that while there has been a great advance in the use of luxuries, or an indulgence of more expensive habits of living, the influence of the temperance reformation has put a sensible check on the consumption of ardent spirits.

OPIUM.

We are assured on the best authority, that there is not the slightest foundation for the report which we quoted in our paper of yesterday, that the Board of Opium intend to reduce the cultivation of the drug. On the contrary, we are informed that it is intended to raise the Bengal produce to 25,000 per annum within the next three years; so that speculators may calculate upon an encreasing supply annually, unless some extraordinary failure of crop should occur.—*Englishman*, October 12.

OPIUM NOTIFICATION.

The Honble Company's new Opium sales 1838, *viz.*

2nd January	1st Sale of Opium	....		7000	Chests.
	Patna 4600 Chests				
	Banares 2400 Do.				
On or about 2 February	2nd Sale of opium			2300	Do.
Do. 20	April 3rd	Do.	Do.	4000	Do.
Do. 20	May 4th	Do.	Do.	2000	Do
Do. 20	June 5th	Do.	Do.	3800	Do.
				19100	Chests.

Calcutta, 18 Nov. 1837.

	Delivery			Remaining.		
	P	B	Total	P	B	Total
Jany. Sale Opium	4835	1960	6795	165	40	205
Feby. Ditto	1030	719	1749	405	256	661
March Ditto	976	696	1672	205	215	420
June Ditto	1510	1430	2940	1344	611	1955
Sept. Ditto	617	148	765	80	15	95
	8968	4953	13921	2199	1137	3336

This is Up to the 15th of Nov. 1837.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

Latest Dates.

London	5th Aug.	Singapore	9th Dec.
Liverpool	1st Aug.	Java	26th Oct.
U. States	1st Aug.	Manila	23rd Dec.
Calcutta	19th Nov.	Austral-Asia	24th Aug.
Bombay	6th Oct.	Madras	22nd Sept.

ARRIVED. — Ternate, Walker, from Manila. Singapore and Bombay. Anna Robertson, Hamilton, from London 5th Aug. Eben Preble, [Am.] Crocker, from Boston, 26th July. Argyle, [Am.] Codman, from Lima, 12th Oct. Liberty, [Am.] MacDowell, from Philadesphia, 1st Aug. Ann, Pybus, from Calcutta 2nd Nov. and Singapore 29th Nov. John Gilpin, [Am.] Walsh, from Manila, 23rd Dec. Cowasjee Family, Wallace, from Calcutta, and Singapore; left the Pilot on the 22d of Nov. and Singapore on the 9th of Dec. Thoris, Titherington, from Liverpool and Batavia. Denison, Poole, from Liverpool.

PASSENGERS.—Per Mangles [omitted last week] Mrs. Carr, Mr. and Mrs. Barker, Mr. Nisbett, Miss Whittle. Per Lady Hayes, Mrs. Wemyss. Per Pilot, Messrs. W. H. Morss and C. A. Brandt. Per Anna Robertson, Mrs. Hamilton, and C. J. Everett, Esq. Per Liberty, Messrs. McCray, Berry and Emery.

SAILED.—Inglebourough, Ricketts, for London. Arab, Ferrier, for Manila. London, [Am] Brace, & Omega, [Am.] Hillert, for New York. Grand Turk, [Am] Easterbrooke, for Boston. Dankbaarheid, [Dut.] Vogelsand, for Amsterdam.

PASSENGER.—Per Arab, W. T. Kinsley, Esq.

By the *Liberty* we have received packets of American papers; by the *Ann*, *Calcutta* papers to the 28th of October, and the *Singapore* Free Press of the 23rd Ult. and by the *Cowasjee Family*, the same paper of the 30 Nov. and 7th Dec., but too late to make any extracts.

The *Singapore Free Press* of the 19th of Oct. has just reached us, but we know not by what channel.

The *Ariel* was taking in new masts at Singapore, and was expected to sail eight or ten days after the Cowasjee Family. The Glenelg was on the point of sailing from Singapore to Bombay when the C. F. left. The C. F. saw a large ship off the Sand heads, supposed to be the *Charles Grant*, from China. *Syed Khan* was to follow the C. F. in two or three days. *Water Witch* uncertain.

The Spanish Brig, *Cantabro*, Carlos Cuarteron, from Macao to Manila, experienced a heavy gale on the 17th of Nov. in Lat. 16.25 Long. 118 41; and was obliged to bear up. On the 21st Nov. when in Lat. 12.10 and Long. 112 30, it blew a heavy typhoon. Having got so much to leeward of their port, and the vessel being leaky, bore up for Singapore, where the Cantabro arrived on the 29th of Nov, with damaged hull and cargo.

The courts in China bill was in progress in the house of lords at the time of the prorogation, waiting for committee.

The new year, 1838, dawned upon us yesterday with a cloudy and watery face; but in a few hours it's sombre aspect was brightened by the sunbeams, which poured down upon us with almost the effulgence of summer.

In paying our respectful compliments of the season to our subscribers and readers, and sincerely wishing them all happy new years and many, until each are satisfied; and they themselves exclaim *O he! jam satis!*—we are mournfully reminded how many of our local friends have gone to the 'narrow house' since we last expressed our similar wishes. More domestic grief, for those whom death has conquered, has been felt in China by the foreign residents in 1837 than for many previous years: such is the lot of mortals: such afflictions must we, humbly and uncomplainingly bear during our earthly pilgrimage.

We would draw the attention of the Canton merchants to the probability, in a few years, of the importation of opium through *Asam* into the province of *Yun-nan*. We shall touch upon this subject next week.

The Ariel.

By the *Ann* we have received intelligence of the safety of the missing clipper *Ariel*, she having put into Singapore dismasted, a short time before the former vessel left—She experienced a typhoon on the 17th November, in Lat. 15° Long. 118° which laid the vessel on her beamends; to save themselves they cut away the masts, on which she righted; they then bore up for Singapore. Neither the hull nor the cargo are supposed to be injured.

When an established principle, whether of morals or politics, is once broken through, men cannot know whither their hardihood and ignorance may lead them. The evil consequences of the violation of the rights and immunities of the *Free Trade*, by the establishment of the E. I. Co.'s agency is now being singularly exemplified in another instance; namely: by the ridiculous position of

the agents themselves: they have lost their right hand---they are without a tea-inspector! Must the trade, then, be stopped until he rejoins them, or must the shippers of hypothecated teas expose their transactions to the searching curiosity of Mr. I. R. Reeves, who is a member of the house of Messrs. Dent & Co.; and who, we have heard, is going home this season, *with a knowledge of the qualities and prices of all the hypothecated teas in his head!* If a shipper refuses to let Mr. Reeves into a knowledge of his private affairs---what then?---Must he wait until the agents appoint another inspector---or must he abandon his intended operations and engagements for the season? Will the agents inform the public on this important point?

The public indignation appears to be greatly excited against captain Hamilton and the chief officer of the Anna Robertson; we will not say justly excited until we have heard their reply to the very serious charges brought against them by N. N. in the last *Canton Press* newspaper, and by 'No Favour' and Q. in to day's Register. But should these charges be well-grounded, we trust Her M's. superintendent and the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce will put their opinion of the conduct of the Anna Robertson's commander and chief officer, and of the treatment they deserve at the hands of the Canton Community—"on record."

Our readers may recollect having seen some published documents which reflected on the conduct of Captain Carr, of the Mangles, in the communication he had held with the survivors of the unfortunate crew of the ship Charles Eaton. We have now the pleasure to lay before the public a letter from Captain Carr to the Editor of the *Sydney Herald*, which we have extracted from that paper of the 10th of August; and also the comments of *The Colonist* on the affidavits and Captain Carr's letter, contained in that paper of the 17th of August.

We are very unwillingly obliged to postpone the insertion of the documents alluded to in Captain Carr's letter until our next number.

THE "CHARLES EATON."

To the Editor of the Sydney Herald.

Sir,—On my arrival here, I was surprised and chagrined to learn that blame has been imputed to me, and that the correctness of my statement relative to the transaction at Murray's Island has been called in question, as it appeared to differ from that given by the boy Ireland.

In a pamphlet, edited by Captain King, he observes that humanity demands a further explanation of the affair. Being perfectly conscious that I used every endeavour to rescue the Europeans at Murray's Island, I would have permitted such remarks to pass unnoticed, were it not that silence might be construed into an acknowledgement of my culpability. I have, therefore, transmitted for insertion in your paper the following documents.

I have also had an opportunity of procuring the testimony of John Anderson, the individual whose statement (while under the influence of strong drink) led to the enquiry at the Mansion House, but who never made his appearance there.

I shall make no comments on the statement of the boy Ireland, being satisfied that the respectable testimony I have produced will convince every unbiassed mind that my conduct was neither careless nor inhuman.

Your's, &c.
WILLIAM CARR,
Commander of the "Mangles"

Sydney Cove, August, 7th 1837.

A very satisfactory explanation of the conduct of Captain Carr, in reference to the unfortunate survivors from the wreck of the Charles Eaton, appeared in *The Herald* of Monday last. It would seem that he used his utmost exertions to rescue Ireland from the hands of the natives, but that all his efforts were ineffectual on account of the obstinacy of the boy in refusing to accompany him. When Captain Carr told him that "he was come to take him away from the savages," he said very plainly in English, "No; I won't go, but this man will go with you," pointing to an elderly native who was standing by him in the fore part of the canoe. The testimony of Ireland, from which, we believe, Captain King was induced to mention the conduct of Mr. Carr, ought to have been received with great caution, because, as Brackett states in his Narrative, the boy (Ireland) was, apparently, labouring under imbecility of mind. The explanation of Mr. C. is perfectly satisfactory, and removes at once all idea of any inhumanity on his part. Understanding, as we do, from serious respectable sources, that the worthy captain is distinguished for the kindness and benevolence of his disposition, we feel exceedingly sorry that any degree of blame should have been attached to him, and that an insinuation of so dreadful a nature should have been propagated against his character. As for ourselves, we never gave much credit to the report which was circulated respecting the voyage of the Mangles through the Straits, because we were fully satisfied that it would be cleared up by Captain Carr on his arrival in New South Wales.—*Colonist*, Aug. 17, 183 .

BRITISH HOSPITAL SHIP AT WHAMPOA.

Tang, governor of the two *Kwang* provinces &c. to the hongmerchants for their full information.

On the 28th day of the 11th moon (Dec. 25th.) the English nation's foreign merchants, Jardine and others reported as follows.

"We, the English merchants, Jardine & others, petition respecting *Baker's* ship---which having remained for a long time, without returning to her country, has caused several edicts to be issued from your excellency for her expulsion.

The superintendent, Elliot, upon a former occasion, drew up a representation of the real facts of the case,---stating that the ship was not seaworthy; that many sailors were sick, and laid it before your excellency in the form of a petition, as is on record.

Now we have again received your excellency's orders to the effect---that if the ship be really rotten, and not seaworthy, she should be immediately broken up.

The superintendent has, however, gone to Macao; and the hongmerchants and linguists are continually urging and importuning your petitioners on this subject. But this ship has been bought with the money of the sovereign of our country; the circumstances which apply to other ships do not apply to her; and your petitioners, unless they receive orders from their sovereign, dare not take it upon themselves to act in the matter.

Again---by ancient custom it was permitted to us to erect a Bankshall on shore at Whampoa, where our people or sailors, on falling sick, might be tended and cured. This was a proof of the goodness of the heavenly dynasty towards men: there being nothing to which it did not extend.

Now among the ships anchored at Whampoa, there are many sick sailors; and with the exception of Baker's ship there is no other place where we may tend and cure them. Therefore we look up to the goodness of your excellency, that you will allow us, as formerly, to erect Bankshalls on shore at Whampoa, where we may look after our sick; this must proceed from your excellency's goodfeeling but should your excellency find anything inadmissible in this, we must further beg that you will allow her (Baker's ship) to remain anchored at Whampoa, where we may at ease cure our sick; and then can we hope for their speedy and perfect recovery; and at the same time wait for our sovereigns commands, that we may be enabled to act accordingly.

It is for this that we take all these concomitant circumstances, and humbly present to your excellency; relying upon your excellency's goodness, that you will command the hongmerchants to stop in the meantime their threatened expulsion; and thus, not only will a great benefit be conferred on the poor sick sailors, but your petitioners will also have reason to remember the benevolence of your excel for ever and ever."

This coming before me, the governor, I have ascertained that in the 7th moon of this year, the superintendent Elliot, requested that the Hospital ship should remain anchored at Whampoa, for the purpose that sick sailors should have a place to dwell in, and get cured of their disorders. To which I then replied that hitherto medical men had resided at Macao; and when it had happened that any of the foreign merchant-seamen became sick, it was allowed to report the same to the hoppo, when a permit was given to them to go and get cured. But that an hospital ship was not permitted to remain at anchor at Whampoa. These orders were given to the hongmerchants, with directions to enjoin the same on the said superintendent Elliot, for his respectful obedience.

I have now received a despatch from the hoppo informing me that he has issued orders to the said ship to take in her lading and leave the port; and I have myself given repeated orders to the senior hongmerchants to fix a limit of five days for the time in which she is to take in her cargo and leave the port. Kinqua, the security merchant, has repeatedly requested that this short and hurried limit be extended; and should the hull of the ship be found to be too much injured, she shall be sold and broken up. To this proposition I have already replied:—let her be sold and broken up; all this is on record.

Now the said ship yet lingers about very obstinately; nor, in conformity to the fixed time, have goods been sent down preparatory to her leaving the port; nor have any measures been taken for selling and breaking her up; and the said foreign merchants have again presumed to say that the said ship has been purchased with their national funds; and that they dare not of themselves dispose of her, nor without receiving orders so to do from their government. Now I shall not argue whether this is or is not a glossing pretence, in order draw out long petitions; but let them consider the vast difference of the regulations of China from those of other nations; and supposing that vessel to be a *thing which belongs to the said nation's king, it should be remembered that the said nation's king has hitherto being esteemed as respectfully obedient; an't is he capable, for the sake of one vessel, to set himself against the laws of the celestial dynasty?* it is clear that the petition exhibits the extreme of disorderly, incoherent verbiage.

But now with immediate reference to the sick seamen; if there are really any who are not convalescent, the fixed regulations must be respectfully obeyed, and a clear report made to the hoppo, requesting permission to go to Macao to be cured. And let goods be sent down immediately to the ship, that she may leave the port; but if the ship's hull is really injured, and she be not seaworthy, let her be immediately sold and broken up. As to the request that she be permitted to remain at Whampoa, fitted as an hospital ship, decidedly it will not be allowed. It is proper, then, to issue orders, which the hongmerchants are to enjoin on the foreign merchants immediately they receive them, to be by them respectfully obeyed. If they again presume to involve themselves in delay and disobedience, the senior and the security merchants shall alone be held responsible. Respect the orders; oppose not. Hasten! hasten! These are the commands. 12th moon, 1st day (Dec. 27th 1837.)

EDICT.

Tang, President of the military board, member of the censorate, governor of the two *Kwang* provinces, &c. &c. &c. *Ke*, guardian of the prince, Vice-President of the military board, member of the censorate, Foo-yuen of Canton province &c. &c. &c.; and *Wan*, superintendent of the imperial gardens, comptroller general of the maritime customs at the Port of Canton, &c. &c. &c. proclaim to the hongmerchants for their full information.

It is known that the foreign ships of the different nations situated beyond sea, which come to trade at Canton, when they are freighted with export goods, if their holds are not completely filled they are not allowed to apply for their grand chops. Former strictly pro-

hibitive proclamations have been issued on this matter: which are on record.

Now it is a fact that the said foreigners have traversed the wide ocean; and their only object in having so done is gain; it certainly cannot be their object, nor is it consistent with reason that they should come with full-freighted and return with empty vessels: therefore, if traitorous natives are not connected with the ships which do not take a full freight, and who avail themselves of convenient opportunities for smuggling, those ships must, consequently, clandestinely take in cargo at Lintin and other places.

The number of foreign ships that have, for a long period, come to Canton is great; and the duties accruing from the trade have been flourishing and abundant. If it happened that one or two of the foreign ships were anxious to return, or could not be completely laden, they were permitted to report their intention of leaving the port: but this permission had its origin in a manifestation of extraordinary favor; and it cannot be drawn into a precedent.

Lately the seven following ships, Eliza and Susan, Lord Auckland, William Huth, Syden, (and these others), which imported cargoes of not less than from 500 to 800 Tons, yet they have left the port exporting no more than from 20 to 40 tons of goods.

And the export duties on those goods did not exceed from two and three hundred to six and seven hundred taels. And the weight of goods exported compared with that of those imported is only two parts in ten. Now, since the foreign ships are very large, and they sail away with small cargoes, how are they able to face the gales and waves of the ocean? If it is replied that they take in ballast; then, as the ships come a distance of several ten thousands of *lee*, how is it possible that they can gain any profit?—Therefore it is most manifest and palpable to perception, that goods are clandestinely laden on board the ships anchored in the offing.

The hongmerchants are the persons who are connected with the foreigners in all their commercial transactions: their intimacy with them is familiar, and they must possess a thorough knowledge of them; it is reasonable, therefore, that they should constantly impress on them a right course of conduct; and when any irregular transactions occur, they should report them to the government: it is thus they should conform to reason, and perform their important, public duties. But if the hongmerchants make it their study only to please the foreigners, they are alike neglectful of the interests of their own country and of the dispositions of foreigners.

Now the hoppo's duties, in the 10th year of Taoukwang (1829-30), as compared with those of former years, were less by upwards of 400,000 taels. If the greatest care be not taken, the custom-duties will speedily become wholly deficient, the revenue board will be offended, and an enquiry will be made. It is proper that we should unite and issue a mandatory edict; which when the hongmerchants receive let them obey accordingly: that for the future, foreign ships must report every export article; if they report only one or two boat notes, or permits for goods, and then leave the port, thinking to take in more cargo outside,—those ships will be considered as having a bad name; and the hongmerchants will not be permitted to apply for their port clearance: thus the custom-duties may be secured and smuggling be prevented. The hongmerchants are hereby particularly directed to carry these orders into full effect; if they presume to deceive by a profession of obedience, whilst they, in secret, oppose the orders; and the custom-duties hereafter fall off in consequence, it is determined that only the hongmerchants themselves shall be held responsible. We, the governor, it governor and hoppo will, firm as rocks, grasp the laws. Say not, then, that you have not been forewarned by our words. Respect the orders, carefully obey them. A special edict.—12th moon, 1st day (27th Dec. 1837).

LETTER FROM THE HONG-MERCHANTS.

This is to respectfully inform you that we have received orders from the governor and hoppo respecting the rumour of opium being secretly brought to Whampoa in the foreign ships; and we are directed—"to enquire, and immediately give in a list of the names of the ships which have brought opium into the port, and make a careful and explicit report, that the affair may be managed according to the facts; and also to report the ships which have no opium, in order that they may be allowed to carry on their trade as usual: thus suspicions and misunderstandings will be prevented, and the real circumstances be known."

Now we, hongmerchants, have no means of making an enquiry as to what foreign ships have or have not secretly brought opium into the port; but hitherto, when a merchant secured a foreign ship at Whampoa, that ship's captain give a written bond that he had not smuggled opium in his ship, which bond was delivered over, as a proof, into the custody of the security merchant; and then permission was requested of the government to allow her trading to begin.

Now we having received orders, that it is our especial duty to enquire into the rumour of the foreign ships of all nations secretly bringing opium to Whampoa, and to make a clear report and await the management of the facts; and as it is a difficult matter for us to examine into and find out whether the ships now at *Whampoa*, have or have not introduced opium into the port, we can only refer to the following ships,—the *Hope* (Hospital Ship), *Edinburgh*, *Lady Macnaghten*, *Camden*, which are under your management, whether you really know that they have not smuggled opium into *Whampoa*: and request that you will immediately write out a bond for each ship, guaranteeing that they have not smuggled opium, and give such bond into our safe keeping, as a proof; when we will petition that they may be allowed to trade as usual; but if you are unable to give such a bond, then nothing is left to us but to petition the governor to manage accordingly. *We* pray for your early reply; that there will not be any delay is what we earnestly hope. *We* forward this for your information. With compliments &c.—

Signed by the eleven hongmerchants.

To Mr. Jardine.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON REGISTER.

Sir,—The commercial community of Canton are entitled to demand and receive from Captain Hamilton, of the Anna Robertson, a satisfactory explanation of his conduct in detaining the letters by his vessel; she being a public freighting ship; and, as such, bound to deliver the letters of consignees by his vessel immediately on his arrival:

It will be also as well to give him this public warning that the regulations of the port, as established by the General Chamber of Commerce, allow him to remain 14 days outside, from the date of his arrival at Lintin and no longer: and that all delay beyond that period, will entail the responsibility of loss consequent on that delay; and that at this period of the year, every day is of the greatest importance on account of the approach of the Chinese new year.

Surely, Mr. Editor, this case calls for the interference of the Chamber of Commerce. Why should a commander of a merchant ship be allowed to do that with impunity here in China, which the law would not allow him to do in any other country in the world? and why should the community of Canton quietly submit to it?

If is high time these things were put a stop to.

Your Obdnt. Servt.

1st January, 1838. Q.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON REGISTER.

Mr. Editor,—Though I would not go the whole hog thereon, I have some sort of respect for his grace of Newcastle's notion:—"that a man has a right to do what he likes with his own:" but I am of a quite contrary opinion, when a man presumes to do what he likes with what is not his own; and no circumstances should be allowed to shelter him from resentment. I am of opinion that injustice is not the proper word to designate the conduct of that person who, whether for the chance or the certainty of his own profit, coolly protracts, if he does not sacrifice, the interest of others, which it was his duty to promote.

The Chamber of Commerce have agitated Post Office arrangements till they seem tired of the subject, wet me propose a plan to them, which is in the instances I here it would have most most weight is most wanted.'

Let the community make a request to the Chamber, that when a general ship does not deliver her letters in due time, an enquiry may be instituted as to the circumstances, and according to the result serve out justice to that ship.

One example on this principle would have the most salutary effect. Leave the captain to what Edie Ochiltree calls "his sin purchase;" give him no freight you can give past him; and if, in consequence, his ship stays a month or two longer at Whampoa, so much the better: we shall then know by the cock of his bonnet whether he acted by orders or not.

This is really the only weapon in our hands; we have lots of tonnage—let it be used. Yours, &c.

NO FAVOUR.

MELANCHOLY EFFECTS OF TEA-DRINKING.

Two *Bohea* dealing tally-men, with *Pekoe* flavoured voices and very fine *gunpowder* countenances, appeared in the Middlesex County Court, Kingsgate-street, yesterday, to sustain summonses against *one-half* of a metropolitan temperance club, who, together with their wives and appendages, looked anything but comfortable. The defendants altogether amounted to 19, and among them three Scotchwomen, with three red noses and eyes to correspond, several sickly-looking young gentlemen, and one or two old dames of at least *forty-tea-cup-power*. Father Kircher, the Jesuit, would have been at home among them, and delighted too.

From a conversation which took place in the body of the court before the case was called on, it appeared that *tea-drinking* is most *alarmingly* upon the increase, and, in some instances, has been productive of the most nervous consequences, such as "Delirium tremens, &c." It has also given *rise* to a body of hawkers, who, like the opium renders of *Turkey*, rejoice in short weight, and queer articles—stupifying narcotics, and sheer thimble rig trickery.

The first defendant called, was John Rogers, and, certes, John Rogers afforded a melancholy sample of "too much of a good thing" his countenance seemed "*mixed*," his eyes were like *saucers*, his cheeks resembled *slices of dried toast*, and his nose was braced sharp up, for all the world like the spout of a lunatic tea-kettle, his longitude was about a "*quarter chest*;" and his latitude might be ironically likened unto "*lengthened sweetness long drawn out!*" Defendant was *assisted* into court by his wife, a buxom bright-eyed "*anchovy*" looking dame, whose very expression of countenance accorded with the sentiments of *Jack Falstaff*—"If I had a thousand sons, the first human principle I would teach them, should be to forswear thin potations and addict themselves to sack." Defendant was evidently in the habit of having his *tea sweet*, took milk, and was remarkably fond of "a *nice* piece *of bread and butter!*"

Mr Dubois: What is the amount of the debt?

Plaintiff: Three shillings and ninepence, Sir, for three quarters of a pound of the very best black tea.

A Jurgman: What! do you sell the best black tea at so low a price as five shillings?

One of the Plaintiffs: Yes, Sir, but we have got a good deal better at six. (Laughter).

Mr. Dubois: This is like the tally system—what do you say, defendant?

Why Sir and gentlemen of the jury, said the unhappy looking defendant, "Tea has bin the ruin on me, or I should never have comed here—my peace of mind has bin broke, and I've never know'd not one moments 'appiness since I jined the society; every quarter of an hour some feller calls with a quarter of a pound of tea, and what, with the unkimmon consumption of sugar, and keeping up a fire all night to keep the kittle a bileing, I'm a reg'lar victim, and can't help it. (Roars of laughter.)

"Hoot, hoot," said one of the Scotch defendants, "ye need sae nae mair."

"A' the slow poisons free field and free flower,
Oh sadly and sairly have wizened me long;
And gin father *Kircher* wor noo in my power,
The *Gouck* wad be floating in lakes of Souchong."

"Silence that woman," said the court.

I wish to speak a word, Sir, said one whose appearance closely resembled O. Smith (when deeply in the horrible,) and whose ribs absolutely indented his coat, or rather threw it out *in relief*.

Say on, Sir, and be brief, said Mr. Dubois.

I'm another living wictim, said he, and if those 'ear tally men are suffered to knock at people's doors, and shuffle in their quarter pounds of poison in this y'ear manner, why I means to say as there won't be no sailors, nor no *soldgers* naither, at such times as their wanted. (Laughter.) My wife's reglerly gone into a consumption, and she (in a decline? I mean to say, Lord John Russell ought to get up a commission, a reg'lar parlementary inquiry inter the state of the tea trade, and hobjects of the temperance societies. (Laughter.)

A Juryman: No doubt Lord John would be very happy.

Omnes: No doubt so it, Sir we thinks werbatim, as you does.

The two Bohea gentlemen not having any hooks, and the whole body of the defendants being clamorously decided upon having them produced, the case was adjourned.

BIRTH.—On the 25th of November last, at MACAO, the lady of Captain Jeffrey, commanding the *Lady Grant*, of a son.

DIED AT MANILA, on the 17th day of Sept. 1837, Mrs. Mary G. Stunson, the wife of Russell Stunson, Esq. of Boston in New England.

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free
"press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance
"will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

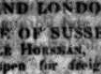
CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 11. TUESDAY, JANUARY 9TH, 1838. NO. 2. PRICE 50 CENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the H. C. Agents are ready to receive bonafide Tenders for Advances on Bills of exchange, secured by consignments to England of Tea and Nanking Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled, "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China," at the rate of Four Shillings and six pence (4s. 6d.) per Spanish Dollar.
Until further notice, Payments will be made in in Cash.

[Signed] J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

Canton, 20th December, 1837.



FOR MANILA, SINGAPORE, THE CAPE, AND LONDON.

THE ship DUKE OF SUSSEX, 1450 Tons, Capt. J. DALRYMPLE HORSBURGH, will sail on the 5th February; and is open for freight for either of the above places. For particulars apply to

J. A. MERCER.
No. 2 Danish Hong.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG & MADRAS.

THE MARQUIS CAMDEN, Captain GRIMBLE, to sail on or before the 10th February. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON, & Co.

Canton, January 3rd, 1838.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE MANGLES, 543 Tons, Captain CARR, now on her way to Whampoa, having the greater pay of her Cargo engaged, will be despatched without do For freight or passage apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, December 25th, 1837.

FREIGHT FOR LONDON.

THE Teak Ship SOPHIA, 537 Tons, calling at the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE for Passengers only, will have quick despatch. For Freight or Passage apply to

J. & W. Cragg & Co.

Canton, December 11th, 1837.

FOR LONDON.

THE ship EDINBURGH, Captain MARSHALL. For freight or passage apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 5th Dec. 1837.

ORIENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant policies payable in Calcutta, London, or this place.

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 1st January, 1838.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant policies, on goods, payable in Calcutta, London, or this place.

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 1st January, 1838.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras and elsewhere. Parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

(Signed) WETMORE & Co.

Canton, January 4th, 1838.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

AT a meeting of the Subscribers to the above, held the 30th day of September 1837, the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee of Management to carry the business of the Company into effect:

Mr. Nathl. Alexander,	Mr. John Lowe,
Mr. R. H. Cockerell,	Mr. Thos. Leach,
Mr. George Dougal,	Mr. James Sydney Stopford.

and Mr. Robert John Bagshaw.

Messrs. Fletcher, Alexander and Co. are appointed the London Agents of the Company, with power to the Committee of Management to appoint the following Agents at out ports.

Messrs. Leckie and Co.	Bombay.
Messrs. Hall, Bainbridge and Co.	Madras.
Messrs. Wetmore and Co.	China.
Messrs. Thos. Blyth, Son and Co.	Mauritius.
Messrs. Thomas Watson and Co.	C. of G. Hope

With liberty to appoint other Agents at Australia, Singapore, Penang, Batavia, Manila, and other Ports, if the same be deemed expedient.

Messrs. Bagshaw and Co. are appointed Agents and Secretaries to the Company in Calcutta, to whom applications for Insurance may be *now addressed*.

BAGSHAW AND CO.

(1184) Secretaries Universal Marine Insurance Company.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the Partnership subsisting between us John Bagshaw, Robert John Bagshaw, John Allan and Robert Cunningham Paton, of the Town of Calcutta, Merchants and Agents, under the Firm of Bagshaw and Company, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, and that the said John Bagshaw, Robert John Bagshaw, John Allan and Robert Cunningham Paton, will pay and receive all debts, due and owing to and from the said Partnership, in due course at the Office of the said late firm. All Letters to be addressed to Messrs. BAGSHAW and Co. IN LIQUIDATION.

As Witness our hands

JOHN BAGSHAW, BY HIS ATTORNEY
R. J. BAGSHAW.
ROBT. JOHN BAGSHAW.
JOHN ALLAN.
ROBT. CUNNINGHAM PATON.

Calcutta, 15th Sept. 1837.

WITH REFERENCE TO THE FOREGOING ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE—Is hereby given, that the said John Bagshaw and Robert John Bagshaw, will continue the business of Merchants and Agents from this date, under the same style or firm of Bagshaw and Company, associated with Mr. William Clode Braddon, whom they have admitted a Partner in their new Establishment.

JOHN BAGSHAW, *by his Attorney R. J. Bagshaw.*
ROBT. JOHN BAGSHAW.
WILLIAM CLODE BRADDON.

Calcutta, 15th Sept. 1837.

NOTICE.—All parties having claims on, or being indebted to, the Estate of the late Doctor *Alexander Pearson*, formerly Surgeon to the Honorable East India Company's Establishment in China, are requested to communicate the same, to *William Jardine* and *James Matheson*, Esquires, Executors in China of the said deceased.

Canton, 5th December, 1837.

FOR SALE.—Some SPLENDID SHERRY WINE in hogsheads and quarter casks, imported by the *Eliza Stewart*. Apply to

DANIELL & Co.

Canton, 4th Dec. 1837.

NOTICE.—All parties having claims on, or being indebted to, the Estate of the late WILLIAM McKAY, Commander of the Brig *Fairy*, are requested to communicate the same to Messrs. JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

FOR SALE.—SUPERIOR SHERRY in BUTTS or HOGSHEADS form the House of DUFF, GORDON & Co. Apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 16th November, 1837.

FOR SALE.—Three Butts, One Hhd OLD BROWN SHERRY.
Of a high class, BRAND PETER DOMECQ and THE ROYAL ARMS OF SPAIN. Apply to

WILLIAM SCOTT.
No. 2 Danish Hong.

NOTICE.—All parties having claims on, or being indebted to, the late JAMES BURNETT, commander of the ship *Lady Hayes*, are requested to send in their Demands and Dues to Captain EDWARD PARRY, commander of the ship *Hercules*, the Executor of the deceased.

FACTORY TO LET.

THE upper part of No. 5 Danish Hong, containing Entrance Hall and six rooms, &c. For terms apply at the CANTON REGISTER Office.

INDIA INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALCUTTA.

THE Subscribers are duly authorised to grant Policies on account of this Company, payable in Canton, Calcutta, or London.

Canton, July 4th, 1837. RUSSELL & CO.

THE DUTY ON TEA.—It appears by a parliamentary return just published, that the following is an account of the duties received on tea for the undermentioned years:—1830, £ 3,357,097. 18s. 9d.—1831, £ 3,344,913. 11s. 6d.—1832, £ 3,398,834. 13s. 7d.—1833, £ 3,444,101. 18s. 1d.—1834, £ 3,591,027.—1835, £ 3,837,400. 7s. 9d.—1836, £ 4,725,609. 11s. 6d.

THE "CHARLES EATON."

A true statement of facts concerning the European Man and Child who were seen at Murray's Island, by the Ship "Mangles," William Carr, Commander.

We anchored off Murray's Island on the evening of the 18th September, 1835, about five o'clock; towards seven perceived several fires on the beach, and shortly afterwards others made their appearance towards the upper part of the Island, as if they were intended for signals to those who might not be aware of the arrival of a vessel. Captain Carr ordered a signal lantern to be hoisted at the peak and, which was done, and kept burning the fore part of the night. Between five and six, o'clock on the morning of the 19th, we saw a number of Natives on the beach preparing to launch their canoes, which they did, and by six o'clock several of them were alongside holding up branches of trees and making other signs of friendship. Captain Carr ordered the quarter boats to be lowered down for the purpose of trading, which immediately commenced. We gave them small axes and tobacco in exchange for shells and tortoiseshell. I was stationed in the starboard quarter boat and remained there till ten o'clock, when the canoes I had been trading with left for the shore for a fresh supply of articles to barter with. I then went on deck and heard from the fourth officer that there had been an European alongside, who said that he had been wrecked in the *Charles Eaton* about twelve months back, and that there were several others on shore. The canoe with the European in her, by this time was about one hundred yards from the ship, the Natives paddling with all their strength for the shore. Captain Carr being informed of the circumstance by the fourth officer, who had been trading in the larboard quarter boat, and conversed with the man, immediately ordered the starboard quarter boat to be armed, manned, and lowered down, and to follow the canoe and take the European out of her at any price. Myself, the boatswain and six seamen were in the boat, and in a few minutes came up with the canoe, when the boatswain got hold of her with the boat hook; one of the Natives immediately struck the boat hook with his paddle and knocked it way; the boatswain a second time hooked the canoe and hauled our boat close to the outrigger. I then said to the white man "I have come to take you away from these savages, and if you wish to leave them jump into my boat," which boat he began to incline, he could easily have done, but he would not, saying very plainly in English "No, I won't go, but this man will go with you," pointing to an elderly Native who was standing by him in the fore part of the canoe. I replied "I do not want him, I have come for you." I had scarcely uttered these words when he dropped his paddle and ran under a platform over the midship part of the canoe. Captain Carr, who, with several others, was stationed on the poop, with arms to protect the boat's crew in case the Natives shewed any resistance, or behaved in a hostile manner, when he saw the man place himself, hailed the boat, and desired me to come on board, which I did. On my return, the Captain said he would go himself in the boat to the beach and endeavour to see the man, or any others that might be there. The boat was a second time manned and armed,

when Captain Carr, myself, the boatswain, and five seamen, went within eight or ten yards of the beach —the boat's crew lying upon their oars. We looked in every direction for the man who had been alongside, but could not see him. We soon perceived a Native coming down the beach with a white child upon his shoulders, quite naked; he stood at the water's edge beckoning us to come on shore, which we declined doing, as there were by this time about fifty Natives on the beach with bows and arrows. The Captain held up an axe to the Native who carried the child, as well as some tobacco, to endeavour to entice him to bring the child to the boat, but all his entreaties were of no avail. The Native remained with the child on the beach about ten minutes and then went away, and whilst we remained did not reappear with the child, which appeared to be about two years old. We had been near the beach about half an hour, when we perceived a very large canoe with three or four men pushing her along with bamboos, as also a small one, with the intention, apparently, of getting to seaward of us; also at the same time an old man walked into the water and came to the boat and took hold of her stern. I said to Captain Carr "I think this man is after no good," and in fact I am certain that his object was to get hold of the after oar, for he left the stern and came round the larboard quarter and put out his hand towards the oar, when I held up a pistol that was lying in the stern sheets of the boat and presented it at him, and it was not until I threatened him several times that he desisted from going towards the fore part of the boat, and resumed his station at the stern. Captain Carr gave him some tobacco and a knife; we then left the boat and went upon the beach. We remained upwards of an hour within a few yards of the beach, but saw no white person; we could see what appeared to be a number of men's legs as if persons were lying down behind some bamboo-work near their huts; there was also under cover a large boat or canoe in frame, as if building by Europeans. Not seeing the man we were in search of, nor any others we returned to the ship. We remained at anchor the whole of that night, and kept a light at the gaff end. On the morning of the 20th, about nine o'clock, no canoes coming off, we weighed anchor and proceeded on our voyage. Whilst the canoes were alongside trading, one of the Chiefs named Madon, whom Captain Carr had had on board the voyage previous, and had clothed and given several presents to come on board, Captain Carr again clothed and made presents to this Chief, and Dr. Suther, R. N., also gave him an old cocked hat with the ship's name, his own, and Captain Carr's written in it, so that if there were any Europeans on shore, they would know that there was an English vessel lying off the island; if it where possible for them, and they had any desire to make their escape, it was in their power to do so.

WILLIAM EAMES, Chief Officer.
WILLIAM CARR, Junior, Second ditto.
ALEXANDER WEYNTON, Third ditto.
EDMUND YOUNG, Carpenter.
JOHN WILLIAMS, Sailmaker.
WILLIAM GRAHAM, Boatswain.
WILLIAM FULLER, Boy.

To the above statement, Sir, I am fully prepared to make affidavit, and I am convinced that the several parties who have signed it, will most cheerfully do so likewise. As regards Captain Carr, his character for humanity and high sense of what is just, is too well known to need any comment on my part; but in justice to my own feelings from the repeated instances of his benevolence which I have been witness to, both previous and subsequent to the occurence above stated, as well as the many personal proofs that I have experienced, I cannot forbear stating that a warmer-hearted and kinder man does not exist. I am sure I shall be excused for naming a circumstance in particular which occurred a short time after we left Murray's Island, from whence we went to Copang Bay in the island of Timor. At Copang, we found the master, chief mate, carpenter two seamen, and two boys who had belonged to the schooner *Jane and Henry*, wrecked on the Barrier Reef about ten days before our arrival at Murray's Island, all of whom Captain Carr took on board, with their boat, and treated them as his own officers. He conveyed them as far as the island of Lombock, where the boat was put out and supplied with every necessary to enable them to reach their destination—Surabaya.

I trust these few facts will have the desired effect of divesting the public mind of any misconception it may have been led to entertain of Captain Carr's conduct, through the gross and calumnious representations of the man John Ireland, and have this honor, Sir, to subscribe myself, Yours most respectfully,

WM. EAMES,—Chief Officer.

To the Editor of the Sydney Herald.

Ship Mangles, Port Jackson, New South Wales, Aug. 1837.

This is to certify that I, John Anderson, seaman, belonged to the crew of the ship *Mangles*, Captain Wm. Carr, at the time of her visiting Murray's Island, in Torres' Strait.—I saw both the European man and child there.* I accompanied the Captain in his boat, in which were also the † second officer and boatswain, when he went to the island with the intention of rescuing both. I was witness to Captain Carr's offering an axe and tobacco for the child, and am satisfied that he did all in his power for their rescue. I also remember the † second officer going with an armed boat, and his asking the European to leave the canoe and come into his boat, and his refusing the same; when he hid himself under a cover raised over the midship part of the canoe in which he was. To all of which I am willing to make affidavit.

his
ANDREW ✕ ANDERSON.
mark

Witnesses—
JOHN REECK, Chief Officer Robert Bell, Brig.
WM. EAMES, Chief Officer Mangles.

* Quere: *lie*. Ed. C. R.
† Query *first*. Ed. C. R.

LOSS OF THE BRIG THEODORE.

This little craft left Singapore on 15th Oct. for Canton. A succession of calms and light winds, delayed her passage in the China Sea so long that she encountered all that tempestuous weather which proved so disastrous to many of the vessels, forcing them into Manila and Singapore. On the 17th Nov. she was within an hundred miles of the "Lemas"; where, meeting with the storm which threw the Ariel on her beam ends, she was drifted down the China Sea, and had again to make Luconia, up which island she coasted, and on the 23d stopped at "Santa Maria" for refreshments. On the 24th Nov. at 6 P. M. blowing hard and weather threatening, slipped the chain, not being able to weigh the anchor, and put to sea; wind north and freshening; were reduced to balance-reefed mainsail and forestaysail. At 9 P. M. wind hauled to N. N. E. ship heading N. W. and going through the water 3 knots. At 11 P. M. furious gales, which blew to ribbons the little canvass we had set: the previous gales were but moderate breezes in comparison with the tempest now raging, with a frighting sea on. At 1 A. M. she struck on the coral reefs encircling "*la Isla de Perro*" near Cape Bolinao; fortunately for the lives of those on board she did not ston on this outer reef, she beat over it, and finally lodged in a bed of coral without the reach of the furious surf; and the next morning they all landed safe at the town of Bolinao. Thus terminated the short career of the Theodore. She has crossed the Atlantic and Indian oceans; been up and down the China sea without regard to seasons; and in all kinds of weather has proved herself an excellent sea boat.

It is worthy of particular notice that Santa Maria, which she left at 6 P. M., is 36 miles N. by E. from Bolinao, where she was wrecked; and by looking at the courses headed by the Brig it will be seen she must have had a drift and current of 8 miles per hour to the S. E., or setting into the Lingayen gulph.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

LATEST DATES.

London	5th Aug.	Singapore	9th Dec.
Liverpool	1st Aug.	Java	19th Nov.
U. States	1st Aug.	Manila	23rd Dec.
Calcutta	19th Nov.	Austral-Asia	24th Aug.
Bombay	6th Oct.	Madras	22nd Sept.

ARRIVED.—EUROPA, [Am.] Shaw, from the Sandwich Islands in 35 days. PREMIER, Were, from Singapore and Calcutta.

PASSENGER.—Per Europa, Mr. Henry Skinner, Supercargo.

SAILED.—ANN, Pybus, and COWASJEE FAMILY, Wallace, for Singapore and Calcutta. ISABELLA, Robertson, for Cope Town and Cork. JANE BROWN, Dunlop, for Dublin and the Clyde. GEORGE 4th, Drayner, for London. JOHN O'GAUNT, Robertson, for Liverpool. LADY GRANT, Jeffrey, for Singapore and Bombay. ASIA, [Am.] Gole, for New York. MANDARIN, [Am.] Symonds, and MEDORA, [Dut.] Woe, for Batavia.

Under despatch.—LADY NUGENT, Fawcett, and RAJASTHAN, Richie, for London.

PASSENGERS.—Per Isabella. Mrs. Barker, Messrs. Barker, Nisbett, and Constable. Per George 4th Mrs. and Miss. Thomas. Messrs. Thomas, Oswald, and Sharpe. Per John O'Gaunt. P. F. Robertson T. A. Gibb, and M. Daniell, Esqs. Per Lady. Grant. Mrs. Jeffrey and Child, and Miss Whittle.

The Arab, Ferrier, has gone on the Coast instead of to Manila.

The following Vessels are loading for England.—Eliza Stewart, Abercrombie Robinson, General Kyd, Lady Macnaghten, Edinburgh, Sophia.

By the *Premier* we have received *the Calcutta Daily Commercial Advertiser*, of the 23rd, 26th, 28th 29th, and 30th of September; and the *Monthly Review of the Calcutta Market* of the 30th do.—By the *Europa*, the *Sandwich Island Gazettes*, from the 3rd of June to the 18th of November, have reached us; they contain much interesting matter; but we have not room for any extracts in our present number.

We are obliged to postpone our notice of the probability of the introduction of opium from Bengal, through Assam, into the province of *Yun-nan*.

That no time might be lost or advantage taken, I have dispatched to the minister the note which he had desired me this morning to send to him. It consists of six principal articles extracted from my instructions and compressed into as narrow a compass as possible. The first is a request to allow the English merchants to trade to *Chew-san, Limpo*, and *Tien-sing*. 2nd. To allow them to have a warehouse at Pekin for the sale of their goods, as the Russians had formerly. 3rd. To allow them some small detached, unfortified island in the neighbourhood of Chusan, as a magazine for their unsold goods, and as a residence for their people to take care of them. 4th. To allow them a similar privilege near Canton, and some other trifling indulgences. 5th. abolish the transit duties between Macao and Canton, or, at least, to reduce them to the standard of 1782. 6th. To prohibit the exaction of any duties from English merchants, over and above those settled by the emperor's diploma, a copy of which is requested to be given to them (as they have never yet been able to see it) for their unequivocal direction.—(Lord Macartney's Private Journal. Page 302.)

Such were the intentions and hopes of H. B. M.'s government with reference to the China trade, and the political relations of Great Britain and China, nearly half a century ago. For forty one years of that period the British commercial interests were swayed by the representatives of the E. I. Company; and in 1834, when the E. I. Co.'s charter expired, in what state did the company's servants leave the trade to the free competition of British merchants? —This is an interesting and important question. During that period the following hongmerchants became bankrupts. Ponqua and Gnewqua, Conseequa, Exchin, Poonequa, Manhop, Chunqua, Kinqua and Fatqua; whilst others, if not in a state of declared insolvency, have ever been embarrassed in their circumstances, and are unsafe depositaries of British property or trust.

In the cases of Chunqua, who absconded, and of Exchin, who was banished, large sums were owing from them to the E. I. Company, and also to the E. I. Co.'s supercargoes; and to hurry on a settlement of these public and private debts, the ancient system of the trade was abandoned, the interests and honour of England were forgotten, and the protection due to posterity was neglected; and to posterity—to the *Free-Trade*—was left the reparation of the blunders of her predecessors: the recovery of the interests, of the trade, and the restoration of private and national honour. It is our present intention, not to look backward on transactions, the contemplation of which can only renew regret and sorrow, but to look the *present* boldly in the face, whilst we prepare and hope for a future which shall be more conducive to the happiness and honour of both countries.

The most prominent question now to be considered is the settlement of the acknowledged debts of the Hingtae hóng.

It is now about fifty years ago since the Consoo tax was first imposed on the foreign trade, for the purpose of raising a yearly fund, out of which yearly dividends were to be made in liquidation of the claims of foreigners on insolvent hongmerchants.

Without entering at length into the question —whether the working of this fund has been most detrimental to the interests generally of the foreign trade or of the hongmerchants during the time of the E. I. Co's. monopoly—we think that we may lay it down as an axiom, that, under a really free and protected system of Free trade, all similar taxes, both on imports and exports will, eventually, be paid by the Chinese: for it is not to be supposed that the foreign merchant will continue either to buy or sell these *excised* articles at a *loss*. The importer must sell his cotton &c. at a profit, or he will cease to bring it; and the exporter must buy his tea and silk at a price which will afford him a profit, or he will cease to buy; the tax, then, on both sides, will fall on the Chinese: for if it is said, that without the tax, imports would be higher and exports lower, the answer is, that the competition of a *Free trade* would soon reduce both within what may be termed the legitimate boundaries of a stable and flourishing commerce.

In another column will be found the last address of *Hingtae's* creditors to the governor, and H. E.'s reply; and also the report of the treasurer and the judge on the statement made by the hongmerchants to those officers respecting the period though which the payment of the foreign claims on

that hong is to be extended.

In the first place we beg to remark, partly in reply to H. E. and the official paper of the *Lao Sze* officers, that *Consequa* failed in 1821, owing $ 171,091 to foreigners; and that the hongmerchants were induced, through the *firmness of character* evinced, and the *determined measures* pursued by foreigners, to pay the debt in *three* instead of *five* annual instalments *as fixed by the emperor in an imperial edict.*

That *Puckqua* failed in 1823-24; in 1825 his hong was broken and his foreign debts, as then adjusted, amounted to $ 671,463.

That *Poonqua* died insolvent in January 1827, owing to foreigners $ 122,211; which were agreed to be paid by the *cohong* in *three* annual instalments, commencing in February 1828.

That Manhop failed in January 1828. His debts to Foreigners amounted to $ 1,125,538. A settlement was not completed until the following December. In February 1829 the first dividend of one sixth was paid, and the whole was completed in *six* instalments in 1834.

That *Chunqua* failed in 1829. His debts to Foreigners amounted to $869,763. The first dividend, of 23 per cent, $ 198,150, was not paid until the 10th of March, 1831; in July the second dividend, of 11½ per cent, $ 99,075 was paid; both of these sums accrued from the property of the hong. In February, 1832, the third dividend of $ 190,846, was paid; The fourth dividend of $ 190,846, was paid in 1833; and in 1834 the *fifth* and *final* dividend of $ 790,846 was paid.

From the above statement it will be seen that in the course of six years, from 1823 to 1829, five hong merchants failed, owing $ 2,669,496 to Foreigners; the *whole of which sum* was paid to Foreigners in the course of ten years—from 1825 to 1834; and the *longest* period of the course of payment of any one merchant's debts never exceeded the *sixth* yearly instalment; and that instance was in the payment of Manhop's debts.

Now, while we beg to impress on the Foreign merchants the solemn task which at present devolves upon them to do their duty in guarding the interests of the British trade in China, and to *demand* the payment of their claims on *Hingtae* within *six* years—we allow it to be the right of the local government to determine on it's own *modus operandi*. But we shall lay before our readers a course of action, which would enable the hongmerchants, were they to follow it undeviatingly, without much anxiety or embarrassment to themselves, to liquidate *Hingtae's* debts in the *former usual, established, and agreed upon period*; namely: six years.

When the E. I. Company were dominant in Canton, the following was the scale of the Tea duty.

When the select committee, in protection of the poor hongs, advanced Taels 3000, or the solvent hongmerchants advanced that sum on each chop of tea, the duty charged was Taels 7. 7 mace, and when no advances were made, Taels 6. per pecul.

Four to five Taels per pecul were charged on the winter teas, according to the price obtained from the company; when high five, when low, only four Taels per pecul.

Now were the hongmerchants to levy a steady duty of Taels five per pecul on all teas shipped off, and avoid speculating in the article;—by which speculations they have almost invariably lost money—and act as brokers only between the Foreigners and Teamen; and exacting severely the established duties, by compelling each other to pay up the *Consoo* fund (or "monies levied for the use of the hongs"), in cash, they would be enabled to pay off *all* their foreign debts in a reasonable time, and become respectable characters and solvent merchants: which very few of them are at present.

There is no necessity to levy fresh taxes for "the use of the hongs," if those already established by the usage of many years are carefully collected, and honestly appropriated.

GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

(Communicated).

A body, called, "the Chamber of Commerce of Canton:"—an association whose only power consists in it's moral influence over their fellow-merchants, by their knowledge of business, and their respect for justice,—this week acted as under.

A considerable member of the chamber was at issue with a Canton merchant, not a member, on a disputed point involving money.

The member of the chamber of commerce, without any interchange of cases with the party *not a member*, submitted his case to the judgment of the committee of the chamber; and having done so (second on the list), he at length argues his own cause, and concludes by voting in his own favour; and in this the body expecting to wield influence over their fellow-merchants quietly acquiesced.

3rd January, 1838.

Address of Hingtae's Creditors to the Governor and H. E's. reply.

Tang, governor of the two *Kwang* provinces &c. to the leading hongmerchants for their full information.

On the 3rd of the 12th moon, the foreign merchants, Jardine and others, petitioned saying:

To His Excellency the Vice-roy of Canton &c

Your Excellency's edict of 17th inst. in reply to our petion of 15th, was handed to us by the Senior Hong-merchants, and at the same time a proposal was made to liquidate the debts of the Hing-tae Hong in twelve years—a proposition unjust, in as far as it is directly contrary to the established practice of the Celestial Empire and the interpretation former Governors have put upon the laws of the great Emperor, and most unreasonable in itself, seeing that the usual interest during the proposed period would amount to twice the capital debt.

We have most carefully examined your Excellency's observations respecting the "fixed laws of the Heavenly Dynasty, and beg humbly, but firmly, to state to your Excellency that the laws quoted are not those applicable to Foreigners—which, we need not point out to your Excellency, are entirely distinct from those laws by which the subjects of the Empire are regulated.

Your Excellency's reasoning upon the liability of the Co-hong, we have only to place in context with the Imperial orders, which distinctly engage that all foreign debts shall be paid, and your Excellency has been graciously pleased to repeat this engagement on the part of government more than once. Why than should your Excellency ask us "from whom would you recover should the Hong-merchants seek to be preserved from the consequences of thus being, by the laws, appointed as the securities and compulsory payers of bankrupt Hong debts! The answer is plain and distinct: we have the Emperor's repeated promise, as well as your Excellency's, that our claims shall be paid to the uttermost mite. The celestial Empire is our debtor—the hong-merchants hitherto have been the channel of payment, but we look to your Excellency making such payment, leaving the mode to be settled as the Celestial justice may deem most right, it not becoming us to point out to your Excellency the manner by which the Empire may discharge its debts.

With regard to the assertion that a Consoo duty has been levied, for the purpose of paying Hong debts to foreigners, for three years without any drain for this purpose, it is strictly and positively true; nearly four years have now elapsed since any payment to foreigners has been made, and justice requires that the sum so collected should be immediately appropriated to this liquidation of existing foreign debts. There is no law of the Imperial Dynasty warranting the appropriation of this tax to any other purpose.

In conclusion, we must remind your Excellency that former claims of a similar nature have frequently been paid;—this is no new affair. The sums formerly paid for a series of years have been upwards of 5 lacs of dollars per annum, one year, 1829, indeed the amount approach 6½ lacs of dollars; a similar payment for the next 4 years would pay all our claims with interest; for how, in cutting off so large a proportion from our claims, can Your Excellency keep your promise to pay us the uttermost mite?

Trusting your Excellency will spare us the unpleasant task of appealing either to the Emperor or to our own August Sovereign for the settlement of these our just claims on the Chinese Empire, we are etc

Signed by Hing-tae's Creditors.

This coming before me, the governor, I am aware that, in compassion to distant foreigners, Chinese benevolence will make good deficiencies; but in the payment of of another's debts, the regulations do not allow the payment of interest.

The celestial dynasty marches in the in the high road of public justice, but it does not carry its favours to market; and it is also difficult to satisfy (your) unreasonable desires. In this matter of Hingtae's debts, it is a fact that the hongmerchants have already offered to take the payment on themselves, and to liquidate the whole in fifteen years. I, the governor, being of opinion that this is too long a period, directed that it should be changed to twelve years; in which period the whole accounts were to be cleared off. Wait, therefore, until I hasten the *Sze* officers to investigate and send in a report to me, that I may forward it up to the great emperor, in order that he may send down his imperial will to be respectfully obeyed. There is no use in giving too much annoyance. I now issue this edict; when the senior hongmerchants receive the orders, they are immediately to transmit them to the said foreign merchants, that they may respectfully obey. Oppose not. These are the orders. (12th Moon, 11th day. 6th Jany, 1838).

Wang, the judge and *Ah*, the treasurer, issue again their orders for the firm and satisfactory arrangement (regarding the payment of debts.)

According to the petition of the hongmerchants, they had, after consulting the foreigners, resolved to discharge the whole of Hingtae's foreign debts by instalments within the space of 15 years. But as the said foreigners were still dissatisfied, and dunned them with the request of shortening the term of years, they had, on receiving orders to that effect, called a meeting of all the merchants, and now make known in a clear statement the result of their deliberations. Whilst accommodating themselves to the wishes of the foreigners, they agreed and settled to pay within 12 years, as in the case of the firms of Hwuylung,* Ta-ching, Fuhlung, but the foreigners would only admit of 5 or 6 years, and firmly insisted upon it.

In examining the settlement of debts owed by former bankrupt houses to foreigners, we find that the annual instalments paid were above 200,000 dollars. But matters are now not as formerly; there was then the trade of the company, which yeilded great profits, and no other instalments were to be paid. But just now every merchant has his own private debts, and Hingtae and Fatkwa, moreover, owe to government about 400,000 Taels; if, therefore, the term of paying Hingtae's foreign debts is shortened, one will be cared for and the other neglected. A statement of Kingkwa's very heavy

* *Poonqua, Gowqua, Manhop.*

debts is now given: and if matters are to be only partially adjusted, whilst, as formerly, additions are made to the said hong's foreign and public debts, and by repeated requ sts brought forward to make up deficiencies, the affairs will be more involved, and the whole trade ruined.

Whilst sending in a statement of the terms of years during which foreign debts have been in former years discharged in instalments, we beseech our superiors graciously to sanction this settlement, and to permit that the debts be paid in twelve years: thus the public and the foreign debts may be equally liquidated; and the merchants at the same time will be a little relieved, and recover strength.

We, the Sze officers, on receiving this statement, with a list of dividends paid in former years, found, on examination, that the celestial dynasty graciously permitted foreign barbarians to come to Canton and barter, according to the established regulations they are permitted to exchange goods with hongmerchants only; it is incumbent on foreign merchants, at the end of each trading season, to give in a clear statement to the hoppo whether there are any outstanding debts with the hongs, which is recorded, as evidence. If it should happen that such a hong fails, the payment of the claims falls upon the security merchants. But if no clear statement is forwarded, the payment cannot be urged or answered.

If native merchants, in defiance of the prohibitions, borrow of or lend to foreign traders, and thus enter into clandestine and illegal connexions, they are sentenced, according to the law against forming correspondence with foreigners, and fraudulently borrowing and lending; the money thus advanced will, after due investigation, be confiscated by government.

In 1829 an English chief petitioned for the establishement of trading regulations; in that document he requested that neither a new nor old hongmerchant should pay the debts of other bankrupt hongs; no matter whether contracted with native or foreign merchants; but that every hong should pay it's own debts: thus the evil of too much trusting the hongmerchants might be eradicated. The officers examined the subject of this petition, and agreed to it, obtaining the sanction of a former governor in an edict to that effect: which is on record.

The annual account of Hingtae's debts was not, according to law, clearly stated; the claims were not brought forward at an early period; but the said hong was allowed to involve itself during the space of seven years to the amount of upward of 2,320,000 dollars. We are informed that a certain foreigner, Jardine, is a creditor to the amount of 1,700,000 dollars and upward. One does not know how that foreigner, in dealing with *Yen-Kechang's*, younger brother, had so much confidence in him that he could give him such an enormous credit; thus, year after year, he was silent and said nothing about it.

If we were to act in conformity to regulations formerly established and agreed upon, no payment ought to be made at present. But now the hongmerchats have received orders to pay in instalments, and they do their utmost to manage things accordingly. On examining the arrangements for clearing the accounts, made repeatedly in former years, we find that a term of twelve years was agreed upon and sanctioned to clear the whole amount: thus the period for the payment of the debts owing will not be too long, and a full payment is certain.

The government officers act thus graciously in imitation of the great emperor, who cherishes the utmost tenderness toward foreigners, and considering they come in search of gain, will not permit them to suffer the least loss; it is only on this account that an alteration is made, and compassion shown by making arrangements for paying the said foreign merchants. If they are endowed with celestial goodness they will instantly be embued with gratitude; and how can they, to the last, harbour in their breast a heart of wood and stone.

But if the do not accede to receiving payment in twelve years, and still wish to urge a term of five or six years for the clearance, one does not know what interpretation is to be put upon their conduct; the more so as the amount of these foreign debts is enormous; and the annual payment in instalments, sanctioned in former years, did not exceed the sum of 200,000 dollars and upward.

Now the said merchants are unreasonable, and are wedded to their opinions: their minds are therefore grievously perverse. If the hongmerchants, on this account, reverse their former settlement, and refuse to make the payment, we presume to ask where would the said foreign merchants urge their demands, and whom would they prosecute for payment?—Therefore strenuous efforts ought to be made for adjusting and settling these claims; and measures be taken to manage the matter accordingly.

We issue at the same time our orders to the said hongmerchants to call a meeting of the foreign merchants, to examine into the preceding circumstances, and to point out to them the orders; let them most distinctly acquaint them with the commands; and again, and again tutor and guide them, that by a mutual understanding, the term of years may be fixed. Moreover, let them sent a report to us, that we may examine and forward the same. Do not disobey.

12th moon, 3rd day. (29th Dec. 1837).

AUTHENTIC MEMOIRS OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH IN CHINA.

(*Continued from No. 51. page 205.*)

The consternation occasioned at *Rome*, by this unexpected and disagreeable news from *China*, may be easily imagined. It was now apparent that all orders and constitutions would be vain, and the Jesuits prove invincible, unless the Emperor could be gained, and a protection obtained for the obnoxious bull from him. The Pope therefore resolved to send a legation to the Emperor, to intreat him, that he would permit the clergy to observe his bull. The legate was Charles Anthony *Mezzabarba*, a *Milanese*, who died Bishop of *Lodi* some years ago. His Holiness created him patriarch of *Alexandria* to add lustre and dignity to his commission. He embarked at *Lisbon* March 25, 1720, landed at *Macao* September the twenty-sixth of the same year and re-embarked for *Europe*, with the body of his predecessor Cardinal Tournon, on the thirteenth of December, 1721. It is not above eight or nine years ago, since the world has had a circumstantial account of his negotiations, sufferings and danger published by his direction. The editor was P. Viani, his confessor and fellow-traveller *. All that was known of his success before that time was, that he had conducted himself with more prudence, and therefore met with better treatment than Tournon, and that he in some measure explained and softened the bull of Clement the eleventh according to the humour of the Jesuits. Indeed the choice of him was more judicious, than that of the cardinal. Mezzabarba was a man of sound judgment and quick apprehension, perfectly knew the world, possessed all the art and finesse of an Italian, was never disconcerted in the most sudden circumstances of danger, and always deliberated before he spoke. Without departing in the least from his dignity, he paid all the respect due to the person of the Emperor, and in the midst of his zeal against the Jesuits, expressed marks of reverence to him as sovereign of the country, and to his substitutes. The Emperor received him most graciously, and gave him frequent audience. But notwithstanding the honours that were shewn him, he was in continual fear and danger of his life. He complains in his pastoral letter, of which we shall soon have occasion to take notice, that his residence in *China* was attended with fear and trembling, because he knew not how to speak the wisdom of this world †. And indeed he might probably have found it difficult escape imprisonment, or perhaps even death, had he not, in his greatest extremity, signified to the Jesuits the powers he had to moderate the obnoxious bull by some favourable explanations. He was never admitted to an audience at court without some bitter mortification. *Cam-hi* was lively, ingenious, and much disposed to raillery. He frequently made his sport of the pope, the legate, the bull and the *Romish* faith itself. Sometimes he spoke with warmth of Tournon, Maigrot, and the other opponents of his friends the Jesuits. Mezzabarba was obliged to be cautious and respectful in his answers to the Emperor's jests and menaces. But he was entirely disappointed in the principal subject of his legation. The Emperor subscribed the bull, in red ink, with his *Ci*, that is his authoritative declaration concerning it. "The bull, says "he in my opinion concerns only the common *Europeans*, and does not at all affect the great and venerable doctrine of the *Chinese*. It contains many absurdities and falsehoods, and the best step we can "can take to put a final end to these disputes, is, to "prohibit the *Europeans* from preaching their law in "our empire." The legate had nothing farther to solicit, but leave to return to *Europe*, and inform his Holiness of the Emperor's opinion and resolution. He continued to be variously mortified for some time, both by the Jesuits and at court, and was at last permitted to depart.

He was detained at Macao six months after his return from Peking. Part of this time he spent in writing that celebrated pastoral letter to the Romish clergy in China, to which alone may be attributed all the praise conferred on him by Du Halde and the rest of the Jesuits. This piece contains the eight indulgences, or limitations of the bull Ex illa die, &c. under the protection of which the Jesuits have for some time past, without hindrance or molestation, violated it. I beg leave briefly to relate the history of these indulgences from the words of the sent Pope Benedict the fourteenth, who hath repealed them.

[*To be continued.*]

---

* Istoirie delle cose operate nella China da Monsignor Gio-Ambrosio Mezzabarba, Patriarca d' Allessandria, Legato Apostolico, in quell' Impero et di presente [illegible] de Lodi. Scritta dal Padre Viani suo Confessore e Compagno nella predetta Legazione. Opera data adesso la prima volta alla luce. In Parigi. Appresso Monsu Briasson. 1739. Though the title dates it from Paris, the book was without doubt printed privately in Italy. A large extract of it may be seen in the Bibliotheque raisonnée, Tom. XXV. P. I. p. 101, and P. II. p. 328. See likewise P. Norbert's Memoires sur les Missions Orientales, Tom. II. p. 256, &c

† Quia non sapientiam hujus saeculi locuti fuimus, in timore & tremore multo fuimus apud vos.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR DECEMBER.

Day	Therm. night.	Therm. noon.	Bar.	Winds.
1	47	56	30:30	N. Cloudy most part, mod. breeze
2	46	60	30:30	N. Fine weather....................
3	53	60	30:20	N. Cloudy, with rain at times....
4	50	54	30:20	N. ,, most part rain, fresh breeze,
5	47	50	30:25	N. ....
6	45	48	30:30	N. ....
7	45	52	30:30	N. Fine weather, mod. breeze.
8	48	57	30:30	N. ....
9	47	60	30:30	N. ....
10	45	60	30:30	N. ....
11	52	64	30:25	N. ....
12	47	62	30:30	N. ....
13	48	60	30:30	N. ....
14	42	55	30:40	N. Fine weather, mostly a fresh breeze.
15	38	54	30:40	N. ....mod. breeze.
16	34	58	30:30	N. ....
17	51	63	30:30	N a S. ....light vble. br
18	51	64	30:30	N. ....light breeze.
19	57	68	30:25	N. ....light br.
20	51	67	30:20	N. a NNW. ....
21	52	68	30:20	N a S. ....vble.
22	59	71	30:20	N a NNW. Cloudy most part, vble. br
23	62	70	30:15	N a NNW. ,, light rn. 1st pt. light vble. br
24	62	66	30:10	N a NNE. ,, throout, lt. rn at times, light br
25	64	74	30:20	N. Fine weather, light breeze.
26	64	73	30:20	N a NNW. ....mod. breeze.
27	62	68	30:20	SE a SW. Cloudy most pt. light breeze
28	59	66	30:15	S a SW. ....
29	60	68	30:00	N a SE. ...., with rain most pt., vble. br
30	64	74	29:95	N a SE. .... rain in first part, do br
31	65	69	29:95	SE. do. with rain 1st & mid. parts, light br.

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free "press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance "will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

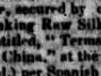
CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 11. TUESDAY, JANUARY 16TH, 1838. NO. 3. PRICE 50 CENTS

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Agents are ready to receive bonafide Tenders for Advances on Bills of exchange, secured by consignments to England of Tea and Nanking Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled, "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China," at the rate of Four Shillings and six pence (4s. 6d.) per Spanish Dollar.
Until further notice, Payments will be made in in Cash.

[*Signed*] J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

Canton, 26th December, 1837.



FOR LONDON.

THE COPELAND, Capt. CRAWFORD, having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will meet with quick dispatch. Apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Canton, 15th Jan. 1838.

FOR MANILA, SINGAPORE, THE CAPE, AND LONDON.

THE ship DUKE OF SUSSEX, 1450 Tons, Capt. J. DALRYMPLE HORSBURGH, will sail on the 5th February; and is open for freight for either of the above places. For particulars apply to

J. A. MERCER.
No. 2 Danish Hong.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG & MADRAS.

THE MARQUIS CAMDEN, Captain GRIBBLE, to sail on or before the 10th February. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON, & Co.

Canton, January 3rd, 1838.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE MANGLES, 543 Tons, Captain CARR, now on her way to Whampoa, having the greater part of her Cargo engaged, will be despatched without delay. For freight or passage apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, December 23th, 1837.

FREIGHT FOR LONDON.

THE Teak Ship SOPHIA, 537 Tons, calling at the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE for Passengers only, will have quick despatch. For Freight or Passage apply to

J. & W. Cragg & Co.

Canton, December 11th, 1837.

FOR LONDON.

THE ship EDINBURGH, Captain MARSHALL, For freight or passage apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 5th Dec. 1837.

FOR SALE.

THE ANNA ROBERTSON brings a supply of Messrs. NEWTON, GORDON, & MURDOCH'S FINEST OLD London Particular Madeira, in convenient packages.

Apply to CAPT. PARRY, Linting or to JAMES INNES.

ORIENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant policies payable in Calcutta, London, or this place.

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 1st January, 1838.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant policies, on goods, payable in Calcutta, London, or this place.

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 1st January, 1838.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras and elsewhere. Parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

(Signed) WETMORE & Co.

Canton, January 4th, 1838.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE. COMPANY.

AT a meeting of the Subscribers to the above, held the 30th day of September 1837, the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee of Management to carry the business of the Company into effect:

Mr. Nathl. Alexander	Mr. John Lowe.
Mr. R. H. Cockerell,	Mr. Thos. Leach.
Mr. George Dougal,	Mr. James Sydney Stopford.

and Mr. Robert John Bagshaw.

Messrs. Fletcher, Alexander and Co. are appointed the London Agents of the Company, with power to the Committee of Management to appoint the following Agents at out ports.

Messrs. Leckie and Co.....	Bombay.
Messrs. Hall, Bainbridge and Co....	Madras.
Messrs. Wetmore and Co.....	China.
Messrs. Thos. Blyth, Son and Co.....	Mauritius.
Messrs. Thomas Watson and Co.....	C. of G. Hope

With liberty to appoint other Agents at Australia, Singapore, Penang, Batavia, Manila, and other Ports, if the same be deemed expedient.

Messrs. Bagshaw and Co. are appointed Agents and Secretaries to the Company in Calcutta, to whom applications for Insurance may be *now addressed.*

BAGSHAW AND CO.

(1184) Secretaries Universal Marine Insurance Company.

NOTICE—Is hereby given that the Partnership subsisting between us John Bagshaw, Robert John Bagshaw, John Allan and Robert Cunningham Paton, of the Town of Calcutta, Merchants and Agents, under the Firm of Bagshaw and Company, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, and that the said John Bagshaw, Robert John Bagshaw, John Allan and Robert Conningham Paton, will pay and receive all debts, due and owing to and from the said Partnership, in due course at the Office of the said late firm. All Letters to be addressed to Messrs. BAGSHAW and Co. IN LIQUIDATION.

As Witness our hands

JOHN BAGSHAW, BY HIS ATTORNEY R. J. BAGSHAW.
ROBT. JOHN BAGSHAW.
JOHN ALLAN.
ROBT. CUNNINGHAM PATON.

Calcutta, 15th Sept. 1837.

WITH REFERENCE TO THE FOREGOING ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE—Is hereby given, that the said John Bagshaw and Robert John Bagshaw, will continue the business of Merchants and Agents from this date, under the same style or firm of Bagshaw and Company, associated with Mr. William Clode Braddon, whom they have admitted a Partner in their new Establishment.

JOHN BAGSHAW, *by his Attorney R. J. Bagshaw.*
ROBT. JOHN BAGSHAW.
WILLIAM CLODE BRADDON.

Calcutta, 15th Sept. 1837.

NOTICE.—All parties having claims on, or being indebted to, the Estate of the late Doctor *Alexander Pearson*, formerly surgeon to the Honorable East India Company's Establishment in China, are requested to communicate the same to *William Jardine and James Matheson*, Esquires, Executors in China of the said deceased.

Canton, 5th December, 1837.

FOR SALE.—Some SPLENDID SHERRY WINE in hogsheads and quarter casks, imported by the *Eliza Stewart*. Apply to

DANIELL & Co.

Canton, 4th Dec. 1837.

NOTICE.—All parties having claims on, or being indebted to, the Estate of the late WILLIAM McKAY, Commander of the Brig *Fairy*, are requested to communicate the same to Messrs. JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

FOR SALE.—SUPERIOR SHERRY in BUTTS or HOGSHEADS form the House of DUFF, GORDON & Co. Apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 18th November, 1837.

FOR SALE.—Three Butts, One Hhd OLD BROWN SHERRY.
Of a high class, BRAND PETER DEMECO and THE ROYAL ARMS OF SPAIN. Apply to

WILLIAM SCOTT.
No. 2 Danish Hong.

NOTICE.—All parties having claims on, or being indebted to the Estate of the late JAMES BURNETT, commander of the ship *Lady Emma*, are requested to send in their Demands, and Dues to Captain EDWARD PARRY, commander of the ship *Hercules*, the Executor of the deceased.

FACTORY TO LET.

THE upper part of No. 5 Danish Hong, containing Entrance Hall and six rooms, &c. For terms apply at the CANTON REGISTER Office.

INDIA INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALCUTTA.

THE Subscribers are duly authorised to grant Policies on account of this Company, payable in Canton, Calcutta, or London.

Canton, July 4th, 1837. RUSSELL & CO.

FOR SALE at the Canton Register office, No 1 Creek hong, *The Anglo Chinese* Kalendar for 1838, price 1 Sp. Drs.

FOR SALE at the Canton Register Office, No. 2 Creek Hong, the CANTON REGISTER and PRICE CURRENT for the year 1837, bound in one Vol. Price 12 Sp. Drs.

FOR SALE.—A few copies of "*A Vocabulary of the Canton Dialect*,"—by R. Morrison, D. D. Price $4. Apply at the *Canton Register* Office, No 2 *Creek* Hong.

FOR SALE at *half price*, the Canton *Register* for 1828-29-30-31-32 33-34-35-36. Vols 1-2-3-4-5-6-7 8&9 bound $ 6½. Also, Complete Files of the General Price Current of 1835-36 $ 2½ *Also* the *Anglo Chinese Kalendar* for 1837.—$ 1. Apply at the CANTON REGISTER Office, No. 2 Creek Hong. At *Lintin*, on board the *Hercules*; at *Macao* to Messrs. Stanford & Marks and Mr. Robt. Edwards.

FOR SALE.—BLANK BILLS OF EXCHANGE, printed from C. P. Plate, on thin blue wove and Bank post 8vo. hot pressed at $2 per 100. LONDON PRINTED BILLS OF LADING on laid post, hot pressed at $ 1½ per 100. Apply at the *Canton Register Office*, No. 2 Creek Hong.

NOTICE.—Charges for JOB PRINTING at the *Canton Register Office.*

Bills of Lading and Exchange,....	per	100 $1.
Opium Order and Boats notes,....	"	1.50
Linguist's Reports, Reports of Cargoes, *&c*,	"	5.
Policies, Auction Bills and Folio pages....	"	2.50
Auction Bills on Quarto pages,.....		

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

LATEST DATES.

London	5th Aug.	Singapore	9th Dec.
Liverpool	1st Aug.	Java	19th Nov.
U. States	1st Aug.	Manila	23rd Dec.
Calcutta	19th Nov.	Australasia	24th Aug.
Bombay	12th Oct.	Madras	22nd Sept.

ARRIVED.—KIRKMAN FINLAY, Russell, from Singapore and Bombay. GRIFFONS, [Am.] Little, from the Sandwich Islands. MORRISON, [Am.] Copp, from Sourabaya.

SAILED.—LADY NUGENT, Fawcett, RAJASTHAN, Ritchie, and ELIZA STEWART, Millar, for London. ELIZA and SUSAN, [Am.] Webber, for Cowes and Bremen. TWEED, Lawson, for Macao Roads.

PASSENGERS.—Per Rajasthan, The Hon. J. R. Drummond, Lieut. R. N. Per Abercrombie Robinson, J. R. Reeves, Esq.

The ABERCROMBIE ROBINSON, Scott, for London, is to be despatched at 6 P. M. to day.

Manila Shipping Intelligence.—Sailed Dec. 23, Margaret, Canny, for Singapore and London. Ann, Griffith, for London. 26, Earl of Balcarras, Vaux, for Bombay.

By the *Kirkman Finlay*, we have received the *Bombay Gazettes* of the 30th September, 2nd, 4th, and 6th of October; and by the *Griffons*, the *Sandwich Island Gazettes* of the 25th November and 2nd December.

We cordially agree with *Q*. in his strictures on the detention of the *Anna Robertson's* letters. The matter is certainly not yet clearly explained; and we trust the chief officer will further enlighten the public by his *exposé*. Many persons in Canton—ourselves among the number—put little credit in the statement which appeared in the *Canton Press* newspaper of Saturday last. We have heard that the letter bags were *locked up* when Captain Hamilton left the ship.

We understand that the late seizure in the river off Canton of three chests of opium is not yet brought to the *official* notice of the governor: it is not yet "on record" hopes are therefore still entertained that this "untoward event" will not lead to any serious consequences.

THE FUTURE.

The present is pregnant with embryo conceptions, which, as they are developed in future births, will be pledges that will increase and strengthen our long connexion with China, or they will be causes of estrangement, hatred, strife and contention.

None will deny that it is the duty of both the Chinese and British governments to endeavour to draw the bonds of our present alliance closer; that the two countries may better underatand each other; that the *minds* of the two nations may be opened and their intentions known; and that all causes which may lead to coldness or neglect, disregard and contempt, should be removed, as speedily as the course of events will allow to be possible.

The position—that China and Great Britain have been too long and intimately united by ties of mutual interests, and that those ties are now become too strong to be easily and abruptly torn assunder without shocking our sense of the moral government of nations:—this position being granted; the question to be considered is this:—what is now the proper duty of both governments? Which is the course of action that the great emperor of China and his magnates, and Her Majesty the queen of Great Britain and her ministers, should pursue, to protect and foster trade, and preserve peace, order, and goodfaith between their Chinese and British subjects?

To guide us to the future we must light our torch from the past.

It should never be forgotten that the foreign trade with China has, hitherto, always been a trade of sufferance:—such is the only principle that China has ever yet acknowledged for its existence: for the *permission* granted to foreigners in 1685, to trade to *all the ports* of the Chinese empire, and the confining the foreign trade to Canton in 1717, were both and equally the capricious acts of a despot, who allowed no rights but which were founded on his own will. It is only by the favour and compassion of the self styled supreme emperor, that foreigners are allowed any trading intercourse with his subjects: neither the government nor the people of China have ever granted any *rights*, practical or abstract, to foreigners; at the present moment it is this principle of intercourse alone that is acknowledged by the emperor and his officers; it is the feelings of benevolence to and compassion for distant foreigners that causes the claims of *Hingtae's* creditors to be listened to; and let us not be too much startled at this difficult and unpalatable doctrine; for it may be in the recollection of many that the East India company's supercargoes held what is usually called the "country trade" to be simply a trade of sufferance; a tolerated trade, which was accorded as a matter of grace and favour; but a trade that possessed no rights; a trade that could not, legally, stand upon it's own defence of its own interests; a trade that could be (and has been) suspended by the *fiat* of the select committee; and, further, who can forget the petty jealousy with which the E. I. directors guarded their hateful and illimitable privileges? Was not half of this fair globe not only closed to commercial enterprise, but to philosophical curiosity and apostolic zeal?—Can we wonder, then, that the ignorant, proud, and bigotted Chinese strive to hold their supremacy over nations which have been made known to them only through the transactions of commerce?—When Aristotle so long ruled the western world—and the logic and ethics of that great 'Master of Arts' are even now held in high esteem at more than one European university—can we wonder that Confucius and his less liberal commentators and followers should hold an almost undivided sway over Chinese principles and councils?—And how is the mist that shrouds and darkens the mind of China,—which has been exhaled from the constant and sole study of their own history and writers—to be dissipated but by the current of a freer and purer atmosphere?—and let this current come with healing on it's wings; let it waft knowledge and religion, letters and science to every corner of this half-civilised land.

To break up the frozen system of exclusion, to set in motion and direct the current of international communication with the Chinese, is the delicate task and the imperative duty now before the British people. We propose in this and one or two following numbers to continue the subject of "The future' with China; which may properly be divided into the three following branches: the causes; the means; and the end. The causes—why any peculiar exertions are now more necessary than at any former period. The means—if any exertions are made, how they should be directed to attain success. The end.—a Free trade with China, based upon the mutual interests and good faith of the two countries.

We shall not endeavour to conceal from ourselves, and we need not attempt to conceal from our readers, that we have undertaken the discussion of a somewhat difficult and perhaps invidious question; but our motives are the preservation of a good understanding between England and China. We do not presume to say that our present good understanding is in peril; but as the British trade at this moment is not under the protection of any British authority; as the British flag flies no longer in Canton; and whilst all correspondence between Her Majesty's Superintendent and the local authorities has ceased, it is publicly known that bills are before parliament for establishing newer and stranger connexions with this provincial government than any it has ever yet had submitted to it's consideration or sanction, we are of opinion that we should neglect our duty as a public journalist were we not to endeavour to draw the attention of the Canton community to proceedings which so much concern their future interests.

(To be continued.)

OPIUM THROUGH ASSAM.

With reference to the introduction of opium into China or Tartary from the province of Bengal, to which we have already alluded in former numbers, we beg to submit to our readers the following extract from the Calcutta *Englishman* of the 14th of last October, in which paper there are some editorial remarks on the publication, by the government, of Dr. M'Cosh's history of the topography of Assam.

From Upper Assam a road is open to China, by which a considerable trade is now carried on. Would it not be well worthy of the Government to attempt the formation of a route which might be secured against the incursions of the hill tribes, and by assuring the Chinese merchants of protection, induce them to come into Assam to trade with the British and Indian merchants? The Chinese are a very enterprising race of traders, and so long as we did not attempt to penetrate their frontier, it is not likely that their government would show the smallest jealousy of such an intercouse. The interests of the opium monopoly might alone suffice to induce some attempt of the kind. If a communication could once be established, an annual fair might be held at some convenient point, and at such a season as the climate and convenience of the traders would point out. This would accord with the habits of the Chinese, and, if protected by the British flag, they would very soon acquire perfect confidence. We think this abetter scheme than that of Dr. M'Cosh, who proposes to open a road for the sake of marching into Yunnan, whenever it may be 'necessary to take vengeance on the Chinese.'

Were the government of Bengal to turn it's serious attention and exertions active to the introduction of opium into Yunnan, Thibet, or Tartary, we have little doubt that it's efforts would be crowned with the desired success; but whether the government of Bengal, in it's serious attention to the proper discharge of it's first duties, will deem it more becoming to enter on the noble and benevolent pursuit of a purveying huckster of a deleterious luxury, rather than to search out and develope the natural resources of India, originate new channels of industry, and teach and assist the people in the arts of life and to depend on the produce of their own soil for subsistence,—we trust is a question on which a hope of better things may justify our doubts. But if the 'greatest-happiness principle' is to fall before the 'greatest-misery principle;' and if the realization—*by any means*,—even though *based on a foreign demand*, which can only be supplied by a violation of public and private morality and of international law—as that law is understood in Europe,—of the *Bengal revenue* be the only duty and end of the government, then there can be little doubt that the opium trade will, in a few years, be driven from its present channels.

In the *Calcutta Courier* of the 14th October, the following passage is extracted from lieutenant *Mackeson's* report on the Commercial Intercourse between Loodhiana and the towns on the *Sutlej*, *Gharu*, and *Indus*.

"**A small** quantity of the Hill Opium was taken down the river by the Loodiana Merchants on their first voyage and disposed of at the different towns, but owing to its not being sufficiently refined or to a different mode of preparation it did meet with a favorable sale, and the experiment has not been repeated. Many hundred maunds of the drug grown under our hill provinces and in the protected Sikh States are annually sent sent through those countries via Jessulmir and Sindh to Damaun for exportation, notwithstanding the Agency on the part of Government at Dera Dhoon for the purchase of it, and unless prohibited by heavy duties it will eventually find its way by the river route to the ports on the Indus. At present the quantity grown in the Punjab is trifling, but applications have been made by Merchants of Amritsir to ascertain the price which Government give for it at Bombay, and whether it would be considered there as contraband if exported from the Punjab by the channel of the rivers. Perhaps nothing is better calculated to give an impetus to the trade on the Indus than to encourage the exportation by it of this valuable drug."

Thus, when the navigation of the *Indus* is opened and free, the *Malwa* opium will have a new rival to contend against; and the increased uncertainty, which must necessarily hang over the markets, whilst the foregoing contingencies are more than doubtful, will, we are of opinion, tend to place future transactions in opium in great jeopardy; and greater and multiplied hazards must attend every speculation.

In the Asiatic Journal, for August 1837, there is "A sketch of lord Napier's negotiations with the authorities of Canton in 1834." This sketch, as the writer states, was "compiled from the materials furnished by the

Canton Press;" and, on the whole, it is written with creditable impartiality.

After the issuing of governor *Loo's* edict, in which he "apprehends that if the celestial troops once come, even precious stones will be burnt before them," &c.—The writer proceeds as follows:

"Perceiving, from the tone of this edict, that every further endeavour to prevail with the viceroy would be fruitless, Lord Napier now determined to leave Canton, and thus admit of the opening of the trade. Addressing the British chamber of commerce, on the 15th he states, that he could not any longer consider it expedient to persist in a course by which their commercial interests were made to suffer. "When I consider," he continued," that the subject in dispute is not of a commercial nature, but altogether personal in reference to myself, I can retire with the satisfaction of knowing that your are not compromised thereby, indulging the hope, that the day will yet arrive when I shall be placed in my proper position by an authority which nothing can withstand. I considered it my duty to use every effort to carry his Majesty's instructions, into execution, and having done so thus far without effect, though nearly accomplished on two occasions, I cannot feel myself authorized any longer to call upon your forbearance." The British chamber of commerce, in terms which do honour to its members, state in reply, that "they deeply regret the want of unity that has prevailed during this discussion with the local authorities, and express themselves most grateful for lord Napier's persevering efforts and zeal in asserting their country's cause, under privations of a most unusual nature, terminating, at length, in the sacrifice of his health."

But although supported by the more estimable majority of the community, these allusions of the viceroy to lord Napier's standing alone, without the support of his countrymen, † re not altogether without foundation. It seems even to have been surmised, that there was faction in his camp. The provision for conferring the superintendence of the free-trade upon membe s of the Company's late establishment, opposed as these gentlemen were, from habit and prejudice, to the new order of things, was not at all popular at Canton; while the existence of a committee for conducting the Company's financial affairs—also composed of members of the old establishment, possessed of a large command of capital and consequent influence with the Hong—was considered, actuated as this committee was by a strong spirit of rivalry, in a still greater degree injurious to the success and establishment of his Majesty's commission at Canton. There was opposition, too, on the part of some few of the British merchants; and there were frequent petitionings from Indo-British subjects, beseeching the superintendent "to take into consideration their most perilous situation," and so forth; a state of circumstances which the Chinese knew well how to turn to account, and which, in the absence of greater official power and authority, altogether deprived the ground so ably assumed by the superintendent himself of that moral strength, which unanimity on the part of the community at large would have given to what ought to have been regarded a common cause.

Much of the following report (which has been translated by the Interpreter to Her Majesty's commission), has already been published in this paper [*vide* C. R. 26th September 1837, and late numbers]; and we, therefore, do not at present print the entire document. To enable our readers to understand it's meaning and drift, we may remark that it is a kind of general reply to certain accusations which have been preferred, by a censor at Canton, against the superior local officers; and it is also reported that even certain merchants have impeached the integrity of the governor, lieut.-governor, and hoppo of this province. We shall note these accusations and replies to guide the reader in his perusal of the document.

The emperor remarks in his communication to the privy council as follows.

"One of the greatest evils in this province is, that Barbarian vessels anchoring in the inner seas, enter into connexions for smuggling. The governor and the others, after having issued their orders, ought to institute a full examination, whether the said barbarian Superintendent has obeyed their injunctions, and whether those receiving ships have now sailed, or whether he has ordered them to return one and all to their country without the least delay. If they, however, dare to compromise this matter, and I, the Emperor, afterwards upon enquiry hear of it, or some body brings in an accusation to that effect, I (the Emperor) shall hold only the said Governor and his colleagues responsible. There ought to be severe laws enacted against the smuggling craft, and their seizure be effected within a certain period, so as to extirpate them root and branch. Having made an occasional seizure, do not say immediately, that you have annihilated the whole; this only creates suspicion (about your veracity).

Here the local officers commence their reply.

Your ministers read this with the deepest veneration, in a kneeling posture looking up with admiration to the care your Majesty bestows upon a corner of the Sea, in order to remove with the utmost energy the existing evil. Having carefully looked over the charts of the inner and outer seas, we find that the Ladrone islands constitute the boundary. Beyond them is the wide and boundless ocean, the black water of the barbarian's sea, which is not under the control of the central territory. Inside of them is the sea about Lintin, the Nine Islands and other places. This part of the outer sea is under the control of Canton Province, and it washes the shores of the interior districts; Kum-sing-moon is one of those ports which belong to the inner Seas. Since 1830 barbarian ships of the outer seas, under the pretence of seeking shelter against the winds, frequently sailed into Kum-sing-moon, during the fourth and fifth months, and remained at anchor until the ninth. As soon as the North wind had set in, they removed to Lintin and anchored there. Last year, in winter, we prohibited this most severely, and also erected a battery at the entrance, whilst we stationed there a naval squadron to prevent most strenuously the entering (of the ships). No barbarian craft therefore entered, but they anchored at Lintin and other places. Thus there were no receiving ships in the inner seas; but it is likewise a fact, that they existed in the outer ocean. When formerly the receiving ships anchored in the outer ocean, the naval commanders of the cruisers stated, that, since their arrival and departure was uncertain, their actual number could not be given. Your ministers, after having made investigation about the names and number of the receiving ships which are generally known, and obtained authentic information shall adopt measures and enact laws (against them) How could we conceal this, and not speak out freely or be anxious to adopt specious language to please the ear? Last year we gave our orders to the cruisers of the navy to ascertain the exact number, and whether there were any which remained stationary. They communicated the result of their investigation, having found, after due examination, that there were indeed altogether 25 vessels, which had remained for a long time. The greater number were English country ships, and moreover of American, French, Dutch, Manila, of each from 1 to 4 vessels. Some of them came and went; but this aggregate is not exceeded. The number of receiving ships is duly ascertained, and this is a plain matter of fact.

* * * *

Your ministers are under the highest obligations for having obtained the great and unspeakable favour of being entrusted with the command of the sea coast, to do away with treasonable practices. We received previously your Majesty's pleasure enjoining us to issue severe orders to the Hong-merchants for sending (the receiving ships) home. We have now again received a (a proof) of your Majesty's condescension in investigating these matters, and, burning with the deepest anxiety, we fear and tremble. Having already issued severe orders to the Hong-merchants, Howkwa; and the others, to command their instant departure, they reported to us, that the said Superintendent Elliot could not indeed effect this, and were told in answer, upon their inquiries, by the foreign merchants, that the receiving ships were not their own, and that with their best efforts this was difficult to be done. They make excuses on both sides and again wish for delay.

Your ministers found on examination, that according to law, whenever foreigners proved refractory, the hatches ought to be closed to give a fair warning. As they are so determined in pursuit of gain and can come to no resolution (to send away the ships), there ought to be a temporary stoppage of the trade, in order to cut off their expectations. But as so many nations participate in this commerce, and the receiving ships belong only to a few states, due investigation ought therefore be made, in order to distinguish betweeen them, and to prevent good foreigners from suffering by this measure.

We have therefore ordered the Hong-merchants to inquire how many nations had hitherto commercial intercourse, and how many of them traded honestly and had no receiving ships; how many had really receiving ships etc. and to send in a distinct and clear statement of these matters for our guidance in adopting measures. We at the same time gave the strictest orders, that they should again enjoin your Majesty's severe commands upon the resident foreign merchants; not permitting them to make excuses in order to obtain delay, and extricate themselves from this business. But if they again prove dilatory and still nourish hopes, the hatches will be immediately closed and a stoppage of the trade ensue. Let then those merchants consider, how by permitting the existen e of these receiving ships in open defiance of the laws, they can constantly reap the advantages of the (legal) commerce, and who will be the gainer or loser? Matters must be brought to this, that they may no longer persevere in their stupidity without once awakening, and thus of their own accord bringing upon themselves repentance (for their misdeeds) etc.

We find on examination, that every nation gains a livelihood by this trade. All the merchants are in a great bustle when loading their ships; in former times, whilst procuring their home cargoes, they did not easily throw away their goods, and were anxious not to lose the season (for sailing). The rhubarb, teas, porcelain, silks, etc. are necessary articles to those nations. On account of disturbances created by barbarians in 1809 and in 1834, the hatches were closed, and they besought us earnestly again to open them. Let every nation pause and look to what formerly happened in the flowery central Empire. If they are not now intimidated by the stoppage of trade, they will either, by allowing the receiving ships to remain and persevering in their conduct, lose their means of subsistence; or, if they again are roused and awaken, they will send them away in succession. Then matters will go on as quietly as heretofore, and there will be no need of taking other measures against inveterate obstinacy. But if circumstances might call for new expedients, proposals might be sent to the court, and a certain course accordingly adopted in order to warn them.

We have also given our orders to the commanding admiral of the station to enjoin the captains of the cruisers to adopt means for expelling (the receiving ships). Let their conduc be investigated, inspire them with terror and dread, and do not allow them to be careless and neglectful of their public duty. Yet they ought not to commit blunders and thus give rise to animosities. To effect this a certain period has been assigned.

In our humble opinion, the receiving ships anchored in the outer seas, need a daily supply of the necessaries of life. Worthless vagabonds from the coast of our country are accustomed to embark in boats under the colour of fishermen, and take a variety of provisions and other articles on board and go there to sell them. They are called bum-boats. These vicious barbarians look to them for supplies, and thus are enabled to prolong their stay. If these supplies are cut off, we might succeed in getting rid of them,

Your ministers have already without mercy seized upon opium dealers and smugglers of every description, to prevent the exportation of Sycee silver and the importation of opium; and thus made an end of the traffic. We have now also given orders to capture these bum-boats, and not permit them to have communication on the high seas, in order to cut off the supplies of these vicious men. The said barbarians will then have nothing to hope for, their expectations will be groundless, matters will come to extremes, the circumstances will necessarily be changed, and by the means of purifying the fountain, the stream will likewise be arrested. According to the report forwarded by the officers of the Ta-pang and Heang-shan station, four of these bum boats containing some cargo have been taken with 24 vagabonds in them, and been delivered for trial to the city, where they will meet with a most severe judgment. Lew-sz-, Lin-chin, Ahurh-ting, Ah-sau, and other scamps, who were formerly taken with sycee silver and opium, have repeatedly been tried, and their sentence has been forwarded for the imperial approval. According to the report forwarded by the civil and military officers and other official persons, there had been from the beginning of last spring until the commencement of December about thirty seizures made. They had taken 144 offenders, 8661 Taels in sycee, 30:7 Taels in dollars, opium to the amount of 3848 catties. The cases of these criminals were judged, the money given as a reward to the captors, and the opium was burnt. The haunts of opium dealers have also been discovered, and after investigation have been sealed up, and orders been given for their apprehension; this is on record. But after your ministers have for one year most strenuously exerted themselves to make seizures they dare not yet say, that this measure will finally have the desired effect.

Dwelling upon the state of things in the Provincial City, we observe, that the price of sycee silver is now low. One ball of opium which traitorous natives formerly bought from the barbarian ships

---

* For *Canton Press* read *Canton Register*. It is a singular oversight of the Editor of the *Asiatic Journal*, in allowing this mistake of his correspondent to pass uncorrected: for the public in 1834 did not suffer the infliction of the Canton Press newspaper; that Journal was not established as a rival to the C. R. until September 1835.

Let no one say after this—"what's in a name."

† See C. R. September, 16, 1834, for Governor *Loo's* edict, dated Sept. 11th

* The affair of *Edward Shaw*.

cost above 40 dollars, and now only from 16 to 18. Since the seizures of smuggled silver have commenced, there is plenty of foreign money now found in the country. When the same silver was promiscuously exported from this port, prices fell and things were sold cheap, and the value was reckoned according to dollars. Whilst pursuing for any length of time this course with firmness without relaxing, the most important objects will be to prevent the exportation of sycee and to seize upon those burn-boats (which come along side the receiving ships). This will greatly tend to the accumulation of wealth, and the doing away of abuses, and prove extremely beneficial. But there are many diabolical, malicious, and deep laid plans, and as they do not succeed, numerous complaints and murmurs have arisen.

Here the governor &c. allude to the accusations of the censor &c. against them.

There are some who spread rumors saying that your ministers being in search of riches, doubtless appropriate to themselves those goods and intend to bring on ruin. Some say, that the civil as well as the military officers on receiving bribes, liberate (criminals), but if they get no money, they seize them. When they search, they only annoy the merchants. When they have made seizures, they decree that the goods have been lost. There are also some who express their sorrow on account of these judicial proceedings, and talk very gravely, saying: the foreign merchant vessels which come hither, will buy only a few teas and a little silk, and the circulation of capital will thereby in some measure be impeded, and the commerce as well as the merchants will greatly be embarrassed, whilst a part of Canton province will be reduced to wretchedness. They also say, that since worthless vagabonds being now every where seized, many of the boat people, unable go gain a livelihood, will betake themselves to robbery.

All these kinds of remarks are confidently circulated in order to censure us, and raise doubts in your minister's hearts with the intention of confusedly disturbing the control with which we govern our eyes and ears.

Though we are not entirely wedded to our own opinions, we just do as if we heard nothing, whilst we shall on the other hand examine with the greatest impartiality into well founded rumours, and abuses which require investigation, just as if we expected to gain thereby thousands. Then we have neither to fear the first nor the last, (the consequences), and shall never affect our swallowing organs so much as by swallowing of food, bring on a disease of total abstinence.†

We shall faithfully with our whole heart and mind discharge our duty in managing these affairs, and never be in the least remiss in issuing our orders. Having received such great and abundant favors from your majesty, we can also brave the malice of various slander, and shall not incur the guilt of acting deceitfully.

We humbly hope thus to have represented matters in detail, and that your Majesty will give us something decisive in reply. The measures now under consideration we submit in the accompanying document, in answer to the rescript.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON REGISTER.

Sir,—In your paper of 2nd inst. you were good enough to insert a few lines I sent you on the subject of the *Anna Robertson's* packets: and as a letter appears in this day's Canton Press from Cap. Hamilton (through a friend) in which he treats the matter rather cavalierly instead of affording a satisfactory explanation, I am induced again to intrude, hoping that the importance of the subject, in a general point of view, will still claim a corner in a paper that has always firmly advocated the cause of the commercial public.

Every credit is due to Capt. Hamilton's friend for his good intentions; and I have no doubt he fully believes what the writes; but he is a stranger in Canton, or he would not offer it to the belief of the public, that a fast-boat man, who is willing to incur the risk of taking four foreigners from Lintin to Canton with baggage and "a few letters and newspapers," should refuse one or two additional packets with the contents of which—mark you—he need not have been made acquainted. Let us, however, for the moment, grant he would not take them. The letter bags were brought upon deck, and sent below again. Now, will any man who has ever been on board ship in his life, be convinced that, in a well regulated ship, such as we know the *Anna Robertson* to be, the chief officer, who would of course attend his captain to the gangway when he leaves the ship, should see the letter bags—the most sacred deposit in the ship—brought on deck, thrown below again as if they were a sack of potatoes, and he be so ignorant where they were stowed, that when Capt. Ferry came and offered the *Maria* schooner to take the packets to Canton, he, the chief officer, should not know they were still on board the ship, and answer "the Captain had taken them to Canton." To give it the mildest possible term, it is very extraordinary—very. As to Capt. Hamilton's question, "what his motive could be in detaining the letters" that says nothing. If he had no motive, then is his neglect the more reprehensible. We deal only with the fact that three or four foreigners came up from the ship, *with their baggage* in a fast boat, nd the Capt. *did not* bring up his packets. Capt. H. asks what business N. N. has with it. Every business in the world. Any man and every man has an undoubted right to call in question a proceeding that is contrary to law all over the world, and only practised here in China because there is no law to coerce the offender. I cannot see anything personal or scurrilous in the letter of N. N. If Capt. H. did, it appears to me the shortest way would have been to apply to the Editor for the name of the writer, and call him at once to account, if he has *unjustly* attacked him. Vapouring in a letter and hectoring in italics, effects nothing, disproves nothing, Threatened people live long, they say.

The merchants of Canton have suffered this too long. They ought to know, and let others know, that though there is "no law in China" they posses greater powers than any laws could give them if they would but exercise them. Let them once make an example, and we shall hear no more of detaining letters, or undue delays outside the port. As matters stand now, every body does what he likes and how he likes for "there is no law in China."

13th Jan. 1838. Q.

P. S. Aprecious guardian of the public interest is your brother Editor. *He* is perfectly satisfied with the explanation in Capt. Hamilton's letter: tho I doubt if he has succeeded in communicating the same feeling to others.

THE MEN OF CHINCHEW.

The celestial empire has few spots so remarkable as the territority situated between the 23° & 26° degrees of latitude and the 116° and 119° of longitude. It is divided into three districts or *Foo* viz: Tseuen-choo (Chin-Chew about 54 miles in length and 24 in breadth) Chang-choo (65 miles in length and about 83 miles in breadth) and Cheou-choo (90 miles in length and 50 in breadth); the two former are the southwesternmost parts of Fokeen, the latter the easternmost of Canton. The mountains which run through these distric s are more barren than those we are accustomed to see about Canton; the tracts along the sea coast are sterile in the extreme, and only yield by dint of hard labour a scanty crop of sweet potatoes. Though there are a few fertile valleys by which the general aspect of utter unproductiveness is relieved, yet the prevailing nature of the soil is sterility. With the exception of sugar, this country has no staple article for exportation; the rice cultivated is not sufficient for the consumption; and the common necessaries of life have often to be imported from a very great distance. But in no part of the world is the maxim of some political economists,—that the riches of a country are the population, so strongly proved as there. Notwithstanding the barrenness of the soil, the population is immense, and as the people cannot support themselves at home, thousands seek elsewhere for their subsistence. To the foreign reader it will appear incredible to what extent the inhabitants of these districts have spread; nor do we find a parallel to the fecundity of this tribe. The territory, being much indented, has many good harbours, and it might be naturally expected, that the natives should embark in trades. To this they have devoted their attention, and nearly the whole of the maritime commerce of China is in their hands. Almost the whole of the imperial and mercantile navy is manned by natives of that territory, and we do not think that there are less than 150,000 sailors amongst them. To this the number of fishermen, who ply either along the yellow sea or about the Choosan islands, is by no means inferior. If one visits the emporia of the celestial empire, they swarm with natives from those districts, who either occasionally pay there a trading visit, or have established themselves as merchants. Nor do they confine themselves merely to the coast: wherever capital may be employed to advantage, or any prospects of gain be held out, they are surely to flock. The bankers in the capital, the pedlars of foreign commodities, and the undertakers of any hazardous enterprize are men of those places. Their settlements may every where be found on the coast; and if fisheries and trade yield no profit, they cultivate the most barren soil, which the original inhabitants have abandoned as hopeless. You may see them perched on rocks, where we might suppose not a blade of grass could grow; but on examining further into the matter, we shall perceive, that they have carefully collected the earth, and by profusely manuring, extract three—aspe per annum. Let the reader just look at the purlieus of Macao, which are cultivated by this race. A very small parcel of ground gives sustenance to two or three men, who obtain, by incessant labour, annually four and even five crops. There are few spots on the wide surface of the globe where the soil is put under such heavy contributions, and where man is at the same time so ingenious as to avail himself of every possible advantage to make the most of his globe. Even the natives of the place cannot compete with men, who from their youth are accustomed to overcome the most ungrateful soil. Observe them in the streets of Canton, with almost every article of traffic under their direction. If one might take the trouble of tracing the source of the capital employed in foreign commerce, it would not be very difficult to discover, that these ChinChew men, as they are generally called, have in a great part the commend over it. They have penetrated to the Woo E tea hills, planted the Ankoi regions with this shrub, and nearly engrossed this commerce.

Yet though more than a million of these people are stationed in different parts of China, their colonizing power is still more conspicuous on the adjacent islands. Haenan was reclaimed by them from the aborigines, they cultivated all the shore, and more than a million of their posterity and now inhabit this island; they are equally famous for their adventurous and enterprizing spirit, and still speak a dialect resembling that of their forefathers. Formosa has only for the last few centuries become the scene of their industry, and it is now the most productive island in Asia. Then are no less than two millions of their tribe, who as peasants and merchants have gradually possessed themselves of the fairest part of that island. We do not scruple to affirm, that the fecundity of this tribe is so great, as to furnish a sufficient number of inhabitants for all the islands of the Indian Archipelago. Yet hitherto they have never been encouraged to emigrate in so large a number as to Formosa. Those proceeding to the south are adventurers of the worst description and they mostly prefer trade to agriculture. We, therefore, find them in nearly every maritime settlement, but very few in the interior of the islands. The Chinese who inhabit Siam, Annam and Tunkin, with the other parts of Southern Asia cannot be less. on the lowest calculation, than from one to two millions. They are in those countries. as well as in all Chinese emporia the very soul of commercial enterprize, without which those regions would be one continued jungle.

In examining those districts from whence these swarms issued, we observe no diminution of the population; on the contrary, these regions are teeming with human beings. Other nations have spread and extended their colonies, but they possessed either political power or were encouraged by their respective governments; kingdoms or flourishing republics undertook the task, whilst the adventurers themselves were possessed of superior knowledge. Yet here we see the inhabitants of districts not greater in extent than a common county in England, pouring forth their colonists in defiance to the laws of their country, with all the disadvantages of being born under a despotic government, and having nothing to boast of but unconquerable industry and perseverance. Let myriads leave their homes, and spread with uncommon rapidity abroad; their absence is never felt in the country, and their numbers are soon recruited. Truly the population must be inexhaustible, which can establish colonies greater in extent a hundred times than the native land, increase to tenfold the original inhabitants, and still possessing the same reproductive power of peopling new countries. It is not the sword by which they conquer, but the plough share; not by armies, but hives of industrious colonists; not by navies, but by trading craft. Yet their possessions are as sure as those of any nation. Without enjoying the protection of their own government, which is rather their most inveterate enemy, they gain the upperhand wherever they form an establishment by mere industry, and as tenaciously preserve their influence, as if they were the most powerful nation. Enriched by the treasures of the respective countries they visit, and gradually gaining possession of the territory, they open new roads for other needy adventurers, whose numbers always abound in the fatherland.

If there were any further proofs wanting that industry is the surest way of retaining any possession, and that perseverance finally obtains the palm of victory, these Chin-chew men might certainly furnish practical proof. Were they more civilised, and under the beneficial influence of the gospel, they might prove not only the greatest blessing to their countrymen, but also to the aborigines of southern Asia. Yet even under existing circumstances, it might be very desirable, that they should form the link between the flowery natives and outside barbarians. Though there is at present no approach to realising this desirable object, yet the time is not distant, when it will be the interest of both parties to form this connexion.

SERVANTS.—I have often thought the general complaints of annoyance from the faults of domestic servants scarcely reasonable, when we consider the class from which we receive them. With all the habits of disorderliness, negligence, and insensibility to filth and foul air in which they have in many cases been born, nursed, and bred, they enter our houses, and most readily undertake to keep them in proper order, to anticipate the numberless minutiæ of our personal accommodation, and at once supply, by intuition or sympathy, our wants—nay, our whims. We soon find (though here, too, there are rare exceptions) that their notions and ours on all those points differ widely. Great disorder and want of cleanliness to us, is order, neatness, and sweetness to them; ventilating of rooms and airing of beds, are to them mere troublesome fancies; dusting is an unnecessary disturbance of what, by nature, falls so noiselessly, and falls so impartially; they remove, of course, only what is pointed out to them, and sit down contentedly in the midst of what remains. In nothing should we reap more every-day satisfaction from judicious education, than in the improvement of our domestic servants.—*Simpson's Necessity of Popular Education.*

---

† Like immaculate Statesmen, they will do their duty, through good report and through bad report.

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 11. TUESDAY, JANUARY 23RD, 1838. NO. 4. PRICE 50 CENTS

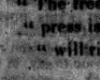
NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Agents are ready to receive bonafide Tenders for Advances on Bills of exchange, secured by consignments to England of Tea and Nanking Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled, "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China," at the rate of Four Shillings and six pence (4s. 6d.) per Spanish Dollar.

Until further notice, Payments will be made in Cash.

[*Signed*] J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.

Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

Canton, 20th December, 1837.



FOR LONDON.

THE ship DUKE OF SUSSEX, Capt. HORSMAN, is now loading with Teas, will have early despatch, and is open for freight for LONDON.

Canton, 22nd Jany. 1838 } J. A. MERCER. No. 2 Danish Hong.

FREIGHT FOR LONDON.

THE ship PREMIER, Captain WEBB, will have early despatch. For freight apply to

WETMORE & Co.

Canton, January 17th, 1838.

FOR LONDON.

THE COPELAND, Capt. CRAWFORD, having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will meet with quick dispatch. Apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Canton, 15th Jan. 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG & MADRAS.

THE MARQUIS CAMDEN, Captain GRIBBLE, to sail on or before the 10th February. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON, & Co.

Canton, January 3rd, 1838.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE MANGLES, 543 Tons, Captain CARR, now on her way to Whampoa, having the greater part of her Cargo engaged, will be despatched without delay. For freight or passage apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, December 23th, 1837.

FREIGHT FOR LONDON.

THE Teak Ship SOPHIA, 537 Tons, calling at the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE for Passengers only, will have quick despatch. For Freight or Passage apply to

J. & W. Cragg & Co.

Canton, December 11th, 1837.

FOR LONDON.

THE ship EDINBURGH, Captain MARSHALL. For freight or passage apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 5th Dec. 1837.

NOTICE.—To let, one small and cheap Factory. For particulars apply to

MARKWICK & SMITH.

Canton, January 16th, 1838.

FOR SALE.—A few cases of EXCELLENT PORT WINE at $ 6 per dozen: in cases of 3 dozen each; by

EGLINTON, MACLEAN & Co.

Canton, 18th January, 1838.

FOR SALE.

THE ANNA ROBERTSON brings a supply of Messrs. NEWTON, GORDON & MURDOCH'S FINEST OLD London Particular Madeira, in convenient packages.

Apply to CAPT. PARRY, Lintin or to JAMES INNES.

ORIENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant policies payable in Calcutta, London, or this place.

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 1st January, 1838.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant policies, on goods, payable in Calcutta, London, or this place.

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 1st January, 1838.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras and elsewhere. Parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

(Signed) WETMORE & Co.

Canton, January 4th, 1838.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE. COMPANY.

AT a meeting of the Subscribers to the above, held the 30th day of September 1837, the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee of Management to carry the business of the Company into effect:

Mr. Nathl. Alexander	Mr. John Lowe,
Mr. R. H. Cockerell,	Mr. Thos. Leach,
Mr. George Dougal,	Mr. James Sydney Stopford.

and Mr. Robert John Bagshaw.

Messrs. Fletcher, Alexander and Co. are appointed the London Agents of the Company, with power to the Committee of Management to appoint the following Agents at out ports.

Messrs. Leckie and Co.....	Bombay.
Messrs. Hall, Bainbridge and Co....	Madras.
Messrs. Wetmore and Co.....	China.
Messrs. Thos. Blyth, Son and Co.....	Mauritius.
Messrs. Thomas Watson and Co.....	C. of G. Hope

With liberty to appoint other Agents at Australia, Singapore, Penang, Batavia, Manila, and other Ports, if the same be deemed expedient.

Messrs. Bagshaw and Co. are appointed Agents and Secretaries to the Company in Calcutta, to whom applications for Insurance may be *now addressed.*

BAGSHAW AND CO.

(1184) Secretaries Universal Marine Insurance Company.

NOTICE—Is hereby given that the Partnership subsisting between us John Bagshaw, Robert John Bagshaw, John Allan and Robert Cunningham Paton, of the Town of Calcutta, Merchants and Agents, under the Firm of Bagshaw and Company, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, and that the said John Bagshaw, Robert John Bagshaw, John Allan and Robert Cunningham Paton, will pay and receive all debts, due and owing to and from the said Partnership, in due course at the Office of the said late firm. All Letters to be addressed to Messrs. BAGSHAW and Co. IN LIQUIDATION.

As Witness our hands

JOHN BAGSHAW, BY HIS ATTORNEY R. J. BAGSHAW.
ROBT. JOHN BAGSHAW.
JOHN ALLAN.
ROBT. CUNNINGHAM PATON.

Calcutta, 15th Sept. 1837.

WITH REFERENCE TO THE FORGOING ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE—Is hereby given, that the said John Bagshaw and Robert John Bagshaw, will continue the business of Merchants and Agents from this date, under the same style or firm of Bagshaw and Company, associated with Mr. William Clode Braddon, whom they have admitted a Partner in their new Establishment.

JOHN BAGSHAW, *by his Attorney R. J. Bagshaw.*
ROBT. JOHN BAGSHAW.
WILLIAM CLODE BRADDON.

Calcutta, 15th Sept. 1837.

NOTICE.—All parties having claims on, or being indebted to, the Estate of the late Doctor *Alexander Pearson*, formerly surgeon to the Honorable East India Company's Establishment in China, are requested to communicate the same, to *William Jardine* and *James Matheson*, Esquires, Executors in China of the said deceased.

Canton, 5th December, 1837.

FOR SALE.—Some SPLENDID SHERRY WINE, in hogsheads and quarter casks, imported by the *Eliza Stewart.* Apply to

DANIELL & Co.

Canton, 4th Dec, 1837.

NOTICE.—All parties having claims on, or being indebted to, the Estate of the late WILLIAM McKAY, Commander of the Brig *Fairy*, are requested to communicate the same to Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SALE.—SUPERIOR SHERRY in BUTTS or HOGSHEADS form the House of DUFF, GORDON & Co. Apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 18th November, 1837.

FOR SALE.—Three Butts, One Hhd OLD BROWN SHERRY.

Of a high class, BRAND PETER DOMECQ and THE ROYAL ARMS OF SPAIN. Apply to

WILLIAM SCOTT
No. 2 Danish Hong.

NOTICE.—All parties having claims on, or being indebted to, the Estate of the late JAMES BURNETT, commander of the ship *Lady Hayes*, are requested to send in their Demands and Dues to Captain EDWARD PARRY, commander of the ship *Hercules*, the Executor of the deceased.

FACTORY TO LET.

THE upper part of No. 5 Danish Hong, containing Entrance Hall and six rooms, &c. For terms apply at the CANTON REGISTER Office.

INDIA INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALCUTTA.

THE Subscribers are duly authorised to grant Policies on account of this Company, payable in Canton, Calcutta, or London.

Canton, July 4th, 1837. RUSSELL & CO.

FOR SALE at the Canton Register office, No 2 Creek hong, *The Anglo Chinese* Kalendar for 1838, price 1 Sp. Drs.

FOR SALE at the Conton Register Office, No. 2 Creek Hong, the CANTON REGISTER and PRICE CURRENT for the year 1837, bound in one Vol. Price 12 Sp. Drs.

FOR SALE.—A few copies of '*A Vocabulary of the Canton Dialect*,'—by R. Morrison, D. D. Price $4. Apply at the *Canton Register* Office, No 2 *Creek* Hong.

FOR SALE at *half price*, the Canton Register for 1828-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36. Vols 1-2-3-4-5-6-7 & 9 bound $ 64. Also. Complete Files of the General Price Current of 1835-36 $ 24 *Also* the *Anglo Chinese Kalendar* for 1837.—$ 4. Apply at the CANTON REGISTER Office, No. 2 Creek Hong. At *Lintin*, on board the *Hercules*; at *Macao* to Messrs. Stanford & Marks and Mr. Robt. Edwards.

FOR SALE.—BLANK BILLS OF EXCHANGE, printed from C. P. Plate, on thin blue wove and Bank post 8vo. hot pressed at $2 per 100. LONDON PRINTED BILLS OF LADING on laid post, hot pressed at $ 1½ per 100. Apply at the *Canton Register Office*, No. 2 Creek Hong.

NOTICE.—Charges for JOB PRINTING at the Canton *Register Office.*

Bills of Lading and Exchange,....	per 100	$1.
Opium Order and Boats notes,....	"	
Linguist's Reports, Reports of Cargoes, &c.	"	1.50
Policies, Auction Bills and Folio pages....	"	
Auction Bills on Quarto pages,.....	"	2.50

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

EAST INDIA POSTAGE.

1ST JULY 1837.—VICT. I.

A Bill to impose rates of packet postage on East India Letters and to amend certain acts relating to the Post Office.

[Note.—The words printed in *italics* are proposed to be inserted in the committee.]

Whereas it is expedient to extend the power now vested in Her Majesty's Postmaster-General of reducing certain Rates of Postage: be it therefore Enacted, by The QUEEN's most Excellent MAJESTY, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that the Postmaster-General may at any time, with the consent of the Lords of the Treasury, reduce all or any of the rates of postage on Colonial and Inland Letters, and any other British postage, to such extent as the Lords of the Treasury shall from time to time direct.

And whereas arrangements may be made between Her Majesty's Postmaster-General and the East India Company for establishing a post communication by packet-boats between Suez or Busora, or some other convenient port of the Red Sea, or the Persian Gulf and the East Indies: be it therefore Enacted, that from and after such communication shall have been established, there shall be charged and paid for Letters transmitted by such packet boats between any such port and any port in the East Indies (Letters transmitted by Her Majesty's packet-boats to or from the United Kingdom only excepted) the following rates of postage: (that is to say) for every Single Letter one shilling; for every Double Letter, two shillings; every Treble Letter, Three shillings; and for every Letter of One Ounce weight, whether it be single or double or a treble letter, *Four* shillings; and for every quarter of an ounce beyond that weight the additional postage of a single letter, which rate the Postmaster-General may, with the consent of the Lords of the Treasury, require to be paid on the Letters being tendered or delivered, in order to be forwarded between any such ports: And whereas a Fund was, some years since established for the superannuation of old and infirm letter carriers to be supported by contributions from letter carriers in proportion to the income or value of their respective walks or districts according to a certain scale and regulation made and approved by the then Postmaster-General: And whereas, by reason of the increased accommodation afforded to the public at various times since the establishment of the said Fund, the income and value of such walks or districts, and the emoluments of the letter carriers in respect of the same, have been considerably reduced, insomuch that the contributions to the said fund are inadequate to support the same, and to pay the superannuation allowances now chargeable thereon: And whereas it is just and expedient that the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury should be empowered to direct any deficiency in the said Fund to be paid out of the public revenue; be it therefore Enacted, That it shall be lawful for the the Lords of the Treasury in their discretion to authorize and empower the Postmaster-General from time to time pay out of the revenue of the Post Office all such sum and sums of money as may be necessary for the purpose of making good any deficiency in the said fund, and of fully paying and satisfying the several superannuation allowances heretofore granted and made payable out of the same, and now charged and chargeable thereupon, until such time as the objects and purposes for which the said fund was established shall have been fully accomplished.—*Calcutta Courier*, Nov. 1st 1837.

ANTIQUITY OF CANNON IN THE EAST.

THE discovery of ancient pieces of ordnance in various parts of India appears to confirm all that Sir Walter Raleigh advances with regard to these formidable missiles. "Philostratus, in the life of Apollonius Tyaneus, speaking of the expedition of Bacchus and Hercules in the East Indies, tells us, that those two great captains, whom Alexander did his utmost to rival, endeavoured to subject unto them the Oxydrae as a people living between the Hyphasis (Indus) and Ganges; they were beaten back from the assault with *thunder and lightning*. This may well be understood by the great ordnance that those people had then in use; for it is now certainly known, that the great kings of of the uttermost East have had the use of the cannon many hundred years since; and ever since their great civility and kindness, which was before Alexander's time. But Alexander pierced not so far into the East. It sufficed, that having already overwearied his army, he discovered the rest of India by fame."

In addition to this observation I may state, with Major Pogson, that there is every reason to believe that cannon was known in Asia centuries before it was invented in Europe; for, the rude construction of ancient Hindostan in Callinger and Ajeegurh, two hill-forts of Bundelkund, and Gunlior, formed of bars compressed with iron hoops, and the large unwieldy mass of metal formed the Great Gun at Agra*, convey an idea of the most remote antiquity, and afford a strong supposition that they were made in the zenith of the sovereignty of the Hindus. If we conceive them to be coeval with the empire of the Rajas of Kinnouj, which there is no reason to doubt, and reckoning from the time of Porus, the contemporary of Alexander, who, 331 years before Christ, conquered Darius, king of Persia, and other nations of Asia, it must from such data, be 2168 years since these guns were made; consequently the period of their formation is lost in antiquity. Admitting the cannon used by Edward III. at the battle of Cressy, in A. D. 1346, and the gunpowder made by Swartz in A. D. 1340, to have been the first known in Europe, a part of the globe which at this remote period was immersed in darkness and semi-barbarity, it by no means follows that they were unknown to the enlightened nations of the East, who for ages bore the palm of civilization, and shone resplendent for the culture of the human mind. And if, as will doubtless on reflection be admitted, we have borrowed astronomy, arithmetic, architecture, and even letters from the East, why should we be disposed, in the blindness of our ignorance, to suppose that Asia was not also before us in the invention of gunpowder and artillery?

* In 1832 this magnificent trophy of ancient workmanship was doomed to destruction. By order of the authorities in Calcutta the commissary at Agra was directed to saw it in pieces and sell it as old metal, for the benefit of the East India Company! It is necessary to be precise in the year in which this act of Vandalism, for it can be called nothing else, was perpetrated; otherwise the possibility of such an outrage might be called in question by future historians, as being incredible in such an age, and by men belonging to a nation styling itself, par excellence, the most enlightened and powerful of the world. We are accustomed to hold up to execration the act of the caliph Omar, in consigning the Alexandrian library to the flames, but we pardon him, because we know that he was impelled, by a mistaken but religious zeal, to promote the happiness of mankind; in the present instance no such excuse can be offered. The destruction of this valuable relic of antiquity was undertaken alone for the sake of filthy lucre. The Commissary could not execute his orders sufficiently cheaply to satisfy the Government, so it was stuffed with gunpowder and split into shatters.—*Spry's Modern India.*

TRADE OF THE INDUS.

A short time ago we heard it spoken of that Runjeet Sing was about sending a fleet of boats to Bombay, but with what particular view could not be gathered. Some had it that the rising monarch—he whom Sir Henry Fane but the other day compared to Napoleon the Great, was meditating a descent on the British possessions in India, and that he was about transporting himself and his armies to Bombay to get innoculated. Your people who know every thing by intuition unhesitatingly gave it as their opinion that whatever Runjeet's *real* motives were, he and his would come here in disguise merely to see how the land lay, and buy up English piece goods. For once the latter class of weather gaugers appear to be not altogether out in their calculations, for it is understood that Runjeet Sing does actually intend dispatching some thirty or thirty five boats to the port with the produce of the Punjab to try what market they may find. From the copy of a document by the Maharajah, which we have seen, His Highness shews much desire to promote the prosperity of his subjects, and to induce them to extend their trading operations. With this view he has, at the solicitation of the principal merchants of Lahore, undertaken to indemnify them against any losses which thay may sustain by the transport of their goods by the way of the Indus, they having no experience of trading through that channel, His Highness thus shewing his anxious wish to turn his late treaty regarding the navigation of the Indus to the best account.

We have not learnt what description of goods may be expected to arrive, but the merchants who may accompany them will come to learn on their first visit what goods are likely to suit this market.

Bombay Gazette, Oct. 27th.

A BOTTLE PICKED UP AT SEA.

A bottle, containing a paper of which the following is a copy, was picked up on the 15th instant by a boat from Rangoon bound to this place. It had been thrown ashore at a spot about ten or twelve miles to the westward of this, on the sea side of Martaban.

'H. M. S. Conway, 28 guns, 1 P. M., 7th May 1837, Lat. 14d. 41m. N., Long. 94d 24m. E. Set during last 24 hours N. W. by W. ½ of a mile in an hour. Fine weather, smooth water,

Temperature..... { Air 86 / Sea 87 } Fah't

C. R. DRINKWATER, *Commander*.

'Whoever finds this paper, is requested to forward it to the Secretary of the Admiralty, London, with a note of the time at which it was found, or if more convenient, to deliver it for that purpose to the British Consul at the nearst port.'

The same in French, Spanish, Dutch, Danish and German.—*Maulmein Chronicle*, Oct. 14th.

DIFFERENT MODES OF SALUTATION.—The principal paper read at this meeting was by Mr. Balfour, on the different modes of salutation among nations ancient and modern. The writer's design was to point out and illustrate the consistency between the different modes of salutation used by the principal nations of ancient and modern times, and the peculiar characters and habits of the people by whom they are, or have been, respectively employed. We cite a few of the numerous examples adduced by Mr. Balfour. In the *Shalom* of the Hebrews and the *Salam* of the Arabs, implying Peace, to which latter the reply is *Alei-koum Essalam*.—*With you be peace*, we discover the fundamental trait of the inhabitant of the East; to whom the image of the highest felicity is, to recline, without care or trouble, in some soothing shade, and to pass the day in doing nothing. The Greek, on the contrary, was constantly active and occupied, and dreaded nothing more than repose; hence, his salutation was *Euprattein, Ait, busy thyself, with success*. And as he was devoted to pleasure and gaiety, he wished to his friend the like enjoyments, by saying, *Kaire, salve*, &c. hail be of good cheer, be glad; and on approaching each other they asked, *What are you doing? What are you employed about?* Again, the Romans, in their salutations, intimated that they did not attach so much value to pleasures, but laid greater stress upon power or force; *Quomodo valeas?* properly signifies *How are you strong? vale et salve.*—Be *strong hale*, and *robust*; and by *Ave*, they would be understood to say, in the opinion of some grammarians, *Have much.*—according to others, *Live.* If, quitting antiquity, we pass to modern nations, we meet with corresponding formulæ no less significative. The singular question of the Germans, *Wie befinden sie sich?*—*How do you find yourself?* announces a certain idea of circumspection, intimating that after having maturely reflected, we beg him whom we interrogate to signify to us his own conclusions respecting his present state; in which it is easy to recognize the solidity of character and judgement of the German people. The French character is no less observable in the form of the popular salutations, and in the manner of accosting and receiving. How strictly do the questions, *Comment vous portez-vous? Vous portez-vous bien?* agree with a people who set a value upon the agility of the body, and the graceful manner in which it is placed on the legs, and disposed of in motion! Their exaggerations in the courteous expressions of regard are remarkable, and show the briskness and forwardness of their temper. The salutations of the English are distinguished by energy and heartiness.—*How do you do?* *Farewell.*—*God bless you!* To hear the Dutch salute each other,—*Hoe vaat gij, Mynheer?* literally *How do you travel, Sir!* we might think that they are always *voygging* on their canals, or on the seas to India. The Spaniards have in constant use an hyperbole, *A usted mil anos!*—*May you live a thousand years.* This sentiment, at once indicative of their Phœnitian origin, and their lofty deportment, has remained with them from the epoch of their national greatness, when the language took an elevation proportionate to the lustre of the national exploits. The Italians are remarkable for the elegance and variety of their salutations. The expression, *Your servant*—*Your humble servant*, common to most civilized nations, may have sprung from feudal times, when the world was divided into free people and slaves. *Adieu*, another formula which has obtained almost equal currency, originated in a peculiarly religious period. It was further remarked, that not only by the *words* of a salutation, but even by the *tone* with which it is pronounced, the characteristic traits of a country are perceptible, as well as the relations which the climate, the government, and many other things bear to each other.

Athenæum; Report of Royal Society of Literature.

To which enumeration of the salutations of different nations, we may add the following common one of the Chinese, as alike indicative of their love of good eating and parsimony. *Chih kwo fan?* 'Have you had your meal.' The reply is *Yew peen, or Peen kwo*—denoting I am before hand with you; I have dined, and cannot *ask* you.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

LATEST DATES.

London	6th Aug.	Singapore	11th Dec.
Liverpool	1st Aug.	Java	4th Dec.
U. States	1st Aug.	Manila	23rd Dec.
Calcutta	19th Nov.	Austral-Asia	24th Aug
Bombay	2nd Nov.	Madras	22nd Sept

ARRIVED.—19th inst. SYED KHAN, Ovenstone, from Calcutta and Singapore.

SAILED.—ABERCROMBIE ROBINSON, Scott, for London. PLEIADES, [Dut.] Berg, for Singapore and Batavia. JULIA, Richards, for Singapore and Calcutta. ORWELL, Living, for Hobart Town and Port Jackson. From the Tayna, TWEED, Lawson, for Manila.

Under despatch.—The LADY MACNAGHTEN, Hostwick, GENERAL KYD, Foord, and ISABEL, Jones, for London. BALOURIFF, [Fr.] Desse, for Bordeaux.

PASSENGERS.—Per Abercrombie Robinson, J. R. Reeves, Esq. Per General Kyd, Mrs. Foord, Mrs. Edwards, and J. Mackenzie, Esq.

By the *Syed Khan* we have received the *Calcutta Daily Advertiser*, from the 2nd to the 9th of November, inclusive. *Pratt's E. I. Price Current* of the 7th and 14th of November, and the *Supplement* to the *Singapore Free Press* of the 9th of December.

The *Rob Roy* arrived in Singapore roads on the 8th of Dec.

In the supplement to the S. F. P. is a tabular digest of the election returns to the 29th of July, quoted from the London Spectator; in which it appears that 189 liberal and 143 tories had been returned. In 32 cities and boroughs, the liberal gain and tory loss has been 35; and in 28 cities and boroughs the tory gain and liberal loss has been 33.

The *Morning Chronicle* reports the return of 59 liberal and 87 tories, from the 30th July to the 5th August. The majority is principally in the counties.

Two thousand persons kissed hands on Queen Victoria's first court-day.

THE FUTURE.

[*Continued from No. 3, Page 10.*]

Adverting to the *future*,—the *present* is now our theme.

The past history of the British trade with China is, we suppose, too well known to need any reference or elucidation from us, further than some general remarks which may embrace it's policy and management.

The China trade became, in a most extraordinary manner, a foreign graft upon the monopoly of the united company of merchants of England trading to the *East Indies!* It is needless, and, it would be useless, to unravel the past history of the trade prior to 1750. After that period every proceeding of the Chinese provincial governments, acting as they did on the pecuniary hopes and fears of a body of monopolists, become of the greatest importance to the proper and correct understanding of the position the foreign trade then held and now holds in the consideration of the Chinese government and people.

The history of the China trade since 1750—shortly after which epoch the company's factory was removed from *Ningpo* to Canton;, where their supercargoes become *stationary* instead of *voyageant*—divulges the following facts; namely: a progressive abridgement of former customs and privileges; and a progressive increase in the consumption of tea in England. This is the bright side of the picture, so alluringly seducing to the chancellor of the exchequer.

The select committee, however, of the E.I.Co's supercargoes struggled manfully and successfully on many occasions for the credit of their own trade, and the extension of facilities to other branches; but the praise in all these instances of British feeling is due only to the individuals who had both the sense and courage,—the hearts to feel and the heads to develope them—not to the all-withering monopoly which they served: for that body has ever disapproved the acts of it's worthiest servants: witness the career of Cornwallis, Wellesley, Hastings, and Metcalfe, in India; —and of more than one President &c. Select Committee in China.

The company's China-branch trade in Canton was ruled in Leadenhall Street by what are well known in London as £. s. and d. men.

"Men who glory in red-lined accounts."

The company's committee and the three or four leading hongmerchants managed, or rather dictated the terms of the whole of the company's trade for the season in a few interviews. The general *profit* on both imports and exports was *certain*. Perhaps even the most extensive knowledge, the most unwearied industry, and the most skilful address would, or rather could, not, under such an A. B. C. system, materially affect the general out-turn of the trade, as it appeared on the company's books, in any season.

Whether the constitution of the company's factory could not have been altered for the better; and whether, under some specific modifications, it would not have been a wise proceeding to have continued the monopoly of tea into great Britain for a certain time; and with a general understanding throughout the country that these were only preliminary measures for the free opening of the trade under the determined protection of the British government, is a question we need not now discuss; but whether it did not deserve more attentive consideration than it received when the great measure of opening the trade was before the parliament and the country—or rather *not* before either—for neither saw *it* in its true light, is a question we should not loose sight of when planning our future movements.

The trade has now been opened four years; and we apprehend, that the confident expectations entertained of its speedy and unlimited extension have not been realized. That the trade will ever continue as long as the two nations are in existence we have not a doubt; but that it will continue under the best possible condition, unless the Chinese and British governments come to some definite understanding for it's regulation, we have many doubts. The present state of the trade is almost equally discouraging to the hong as to the foreign merchants. The hong, as a body, with only two or three exceptions, may be considered, if not bankrupt, at least as unsound and unworthy of commercial confidence. The E. I. Company could and did for a long period, right or wrong, prop up the tottering hongs; and by their method of apportioning the shares of the company's business amongst the hongs, that body of merchants were rendered more independent of each other. But now the foreign trade is nearly monopolized by the senior hongherchant and one or two others; who *buy* the imports only through *their poorer brethren*. And it will ever be impossible to prevent such forestalling whilst the system of confiding the management of the foreign trade to *official merchants*, is persisted in. This system, therefore, and the utter insecurity of foreign property when it has once entered the port, the divided interests of the foreign trade, and the impossibility of combination amongst its members for self-protection, and as a counteracting force against the proceedings of the hongmerchants and the local officers, is such a state of things that imperatively calls for the interference of the British government, in order to promote and protect the British and Anglo-Indian trade to China.

The means, then, which the British government should use for this desired and attaieable end is the next important question. It is necessary that Her Majesty's ministers should be fully acquainted with the difficult task which is before them; for hitherto every measure,—incipient and progressive—that they have originated, as succedaneous to the lost influence and power of the E. I. Company in Canton, argues the most sublime ignorance.

Amongst the nations and governments of the western world, the relative positions in which they stand toward each other render their intercourse confidential and easy: the bonds of religion, learning, and science, the similarity of customs and languages, the general knowledge of history, the independence of separate kingdoms, the supply of mutual wants, and a thousand other nameless ties and relations, are the causes which hold together that part of the mighty family of mankind in one union of sentiment and kindliness. But in China, not only are each and all of these causes wanting as facilities to the cultivation of a social national intercourse; but, as far as they are in action, they are opposed to the extension of any intercourse beyond the boundaries of the empire, and, within those boundaries, such intercourse as is only allowed as a matter of favour and compassion.

It is, then, clear that the relative positions of China and England have no parallel in those now existing between the other nations of the earth; and, consequently, a *sui generis* course of action is required in our future communications with China.

Were we even to accept the Chinese government principle of "benevolence and compassion to distant foreigners," as the ground of our argument for its extension at the present day, we might urge that as the Chinese father has a legal right of life and death over his own issue at it's birth, yet,—in the cases of the infant, child, youth, and man,—if his compassion spares the infant's life, a greater degree of turpitude will attend the taking that of the child, still more that of the youth, —but the *father* will be held accountable to the *laws* for the *murder* of the *man*. So with the Chinese government principles with respect to foreign intercourse: it has been conceived, born, nurtured, reared, and cherished through the various stages of it's being until it has attained its present age and gigantic growth, by the "benevolence and compassion of the celestial empire." It's right to existence is now undoubted; it holds an acknowledged station in the world, and it has it's own onerous and serious duties to perform—a station and duties which celestial compassion and benevolence must now concede and respect.

It is then equally clear, on the principles of justice, "benevolence and compassion", that the foreign trade now possesses the strongest and most undeniable prescriptive rights: and it is the duty of the governments of those countries whose subjects are engaged in it to defend those rights.

Thus a high ground should be taken by England; and her just pretensions should be urged with a high tone. It is only at moment that when we demand our own rights that we properly respect the *just* rights of China.—(To be continued).

GIVING CREDIT TO OUTSIDE MEN IN CANTON.

It has been the custom of foreigners to sell several minor articles to *outside* shopmen; many of whom have shown themselves quite as punctual in their dealings as some of the hongmerchants.

A silversmith in China Street, lately in very good credit, run in debt this season to a foreign merchant to a considerable amount for such articles; on being pressed for payment, it was found impossible to recover the goods, or the purchase-money After considerable delay, the foreign merchant came to the resolution of petitioning the viceroy; which he did last month. The viceroy shortly replied that the foreigner having dealt with an *outside* merchant, he, the viceroy, could give him no redress; left him to his own resources, and hinted at his helping himself.

On this, the foreigner waited on *Howqua*, explained his situation, and requested his *Howqua's*, assistance and advice.

Howqua agreed to call a *consoo* of the hongs, to summons the man, and remonstrate with him.

The *Consoo* was held, but the silversmith refused to attend. Thus situated, the foreigner, attended by five armed men, enfered the shop of the silversmith in old China Street, on the 18th inst., took possession of his house, which he retains, and of all his stock in trade, jewellery, furniture, &c.

The seizing creditor first intended to expose the *raptas praedas* to sale at public auction on the spot; but circumstances induced him to change this resolution. Of the house and ground, however, he still retains possession, for the satisfaction of his unliquidated claims.

The consent of the Chinese authorities to this measure may be implied, not only by their non interference, but by the seizing creditor being attended by his own Chinese servants, whilst living in the shop of the silversmith, in precisely the same manner as when resident in his own house; and breakfasts, dinners, and beds were prepared as regularly as in any house in Canton.

Since writing the above, we have been informed that rather late in the night of the 21st inst. the security merchant *Mowqua*, with his nephew, called on the seizing creditor at his own residence, conveying a message from the viceroy that the goods distrained should be divided amongst *all* the foreign creditors of the silversmith—and we understand there are several. The viceroy, by his mouth-piece, *Mowqua*, remarked that such division was *reasonable*: the creditor, however, who has studied dialectic in a different school, was of a diametrically opposite opinion, and positively refused to admit of any participation by the other creditors in his hard won spoils.

GROWTH AND MANUFACTURE OF THE GREEN TEAS OF HWUY CHOW.

(Concluded from No. 48, 1837. Page 197).

All of these descriptions of teas are spread out on wooden frames, and, being constantly stirred with the hand, are dried by the wind. Ten boxes and upward of gunpowder tea are manufactured from one hundred boxes of hyson; the price of which is very high But it also sometimes happens that the price of hyson even exceeds the price of gunpowder: but it is a difficult matter to fix the prices at one inspection. The gunpowder tea is esteemed excellent when the leaves are tightly twisted and firm, round, and heavy.

Hyson is also called *Ching* 正 tea. The best is produced in *Wooyuen* been in the district of *Hwuy-chow*, where is the best soil. The *flesh* (leaves) of that tea is extremely good, and it holds the first place for excellence of all the green teas; but as the excellence of the gunpowder depends upon the heaviness (or thickness) of the leaves, that of the *Ching* tea depends upon their lightness (or thinness, as being more easily twisted) All pieces of twigs, all dust, and the stems of the leaves, are carefully removed.

Choolan Tea.—This tea is also manufactured from the *Ching* tea, covered with layers of the *Choolan* flower. But it is much better when thus prepared in *Hwuy-chow*; then the taste is clean, and the fragrance continues long without being dispersed; the reasons are, that in *Hwuy-chow* fresh teas are covered with layers of the *Choolan* flower, and the fragrance of the flower is diffused throughout the mass of the tea. But in Canton stale and dry teas are used, and the teas and flowers do not *harmonize*; therefore neither the taste nor the fragrance of these teas are lasting.

With respect to the teas *before the rains*.—originally the young and delicate leaves were gathered before the *Kuh-yu* term — 20th of April; and now also, when the *Ching* teas are being fired, the broken and divided leaves are picked out, or the teas are sifted, and the siftings are mixed with the *Ouchain* teas, which are, from these causes, generally composed of

light and small leaves: the taste is much the same, but the leaves are bruised and broken.

Singlo Tea.—This tea is produced in great quantities in *Hiouychow*; but the leaves, whether coarse or old, are all good, and when twisted are firm, bright, and smooth; but the *Skin* teas are not to be compared with the *Singlo*: their leaves cannot be well twisted, and they are also light and unsubstantial; and they are the lowest of all the teas of *Hwuy-chow*.

Whoever deals in green tea should proceed as follows. After having bought their teas, they should procure persons with seven or eight sieves to sift it; it is then turned over and dried in the wind; then the stalks are rejected, and the stems of the leaves; it is then put in iron pans and *fried* in quantities of four or five catties at a time, as long as the burning of two *Joss-sticks* last. Fires of large pieces of charcoal are always used: the workman's wages for the t me of one *Joss-stick's* burning are eight cash. New teas require only a moderate fire: the old teas require a stronger fire to *fry* them.

In examining and selecting green teas there are ten important rules to be attended to. Firstly: the fresh, pure colour, brightness and smoothness of the leaves Secondly: the firm twisting and roundness. Thirdly: that the stems of all the leaves be plucked our. Fourthly: that the leaves have substance and are closely rolled. Fifthly: that the leaves are not mouldy or broken. Sixthly: that the taste be clean and fragrant. Seventhly: that the whole mass has been equally pervaded by the power of fire. Eighthly, and most important: that when boiled the water be tinged with a delicate, light, pale green colour 清綠 (which it is difficult to describe), and the colour of the leaves be pure and unmixed. Lastly: that the taste of the water be fragrant and that it *slips* down the throat.

There are also ten rules to be avoided. Firstly: the leaves must not be yellow. Secondly: when green, if they are not bright and smooth Thirdly: the leaves being without substance and light. Fourthly: that in the middle of the twisted leaves there are no three-cornered projections. Fifthly: that although the leaves have substance they do not roll well in the hands. Sixthly: that the taste be not damp or musty.

Seventhly: that the smell of fire be not too apparent to the sense. Eighthly: that when the tea is made, floating particles do not cover the surface of the water: the presence of which are occasioned by powdered stones and Prussian blue being used to colour the tea. Ninthly: that there be not a mixture of iron filings; and lastly: that when the tea is made it be not tinged with a shade of red: this is an indication that the tea is old.

The tree which produces the green teas is the same as that which produces the black teas: there is no difference between the trunks of the two trees, but there is a slight difference in the leaves. The *Black* Tea-leaf is *long* and *pointed;* the *Green* Tea-leaf is *short* and *round:* and this difference is occasioned by the diversity of the two soils; the cause of the difference between the colours of the black and green teas proceeds from the different methods used in *frying* 炒 and *firing* 焙 the leaves. *Frying* is the first process; and it is conducted in iron pans, which are placed over bright charcoal fires, and the leaves are stirred about quickly by the hands. *Firing* is the second process; then the leaves are put into bamboo baskets, which are placed over slower charcoal fires, and the leaves are *not* stirred about. *

The green teas are only *fried* over *slow* fires; the leaves are *not* afterwards *fired* in bamboo baskets.

The black teas are *roasted* in highly-heated iron pans, in quantities of only one to two taels (ounces) at a time, and until each particular leaf is thoroughly dry and crisp: the leaves are afterwards *fired* over *slower* fires: hence the blackness of the leaf. Thus, although green teas can easily be made into black teas, black teas cannot be converted into green: because another colour can be given to green but not to black teas.

I (the Chinese who drew up the foregoing description of the black and green teas) have not myself been a dealer in green teas, and therefore am not able to give a list of the prices of the different kinds.

Peking Gazettes.—9th moon, 3rd day (Oct. 2nd). *Tang*, governor of the two *Kwang*, and his colleagues have made a report (as follows): respecting the re-establishment of the old regulations for the government of the hongmerchants.

"In the reign of *Keaking*, the offices of the senior hongmerchants were established; and when a new hongmerchant was licensed, the seniors and the rest of the hong were ordered to subscribe their names to a security bond. Afterward, as the number of the foreign ships rapidly increased, whilst that of the hongs as quickly diminished, it became difficult to provide for the management of affairs, and a way was easily opened to evils. Therefore, a change was considered necessary. Thus: when an affluent individual requested to be licensed as a hongmerchat, he was allowed to *act* for a time in trying the management (of affairs); and the custom of giving security bonds ceased."

Now it appears, from the report of *Tung* &c., with reference to inviting persons to fill vacancies in the body of the hongmerchants, that the ancient number should be preserved, which is sufficient for the management of public affairs; certainly, then, the old regulations should be recurred to; and the number be limited by a government proclamation. Hereafter, whether a hongmerchant fails, or, on account of any affair, is degraded and dismissed, then his place may be filled; but, except for this cause, not a single hongmerchant is to be licensed. There is no necessity for having limited years of probation. When a vacancy occurs, the senior and the other hongmerchants are to unite, and, with honest and sincere feelings, select a substantial, affluent, upright and just person, and subscribe their names to a security bond for him; then the hoppo will grant his licence. I further order the said *Tang* &c. to give their constant attention and strict scrutiny into this matter, and not to allow the senior hongmerchants and the others, through schemes of self-interests, to shirk their responsibility. The respectability of the candidate for the situation of a hongmerchant must be fully proved; and the whole body of hongmerchants shall be held responsible for all acts of smuggling and deficiencies of duties (arising from such acts): by these measures the amount of duties will be encreased, and traitorous selfishness be checked. *Respect this.*

16th moon, 2nd day. (Oct. 30th) *Chungtseang*, the governor of *Fuhkeen* and *Chekeang*, has reported that sub-lieutenant *Lechung Ke*, of the left encampment of *Panghoo*, went, in the 6th moon of the last year in a government vessel to Formosa. In returning from Formoza, he came in *Kinshun Tse's* vessel, with a detachment of troops for *Panghoo*; where, after a long lapse of time, he had not arrived; and the colonel of the troops at *Panghoo*, *Yenkung Heen*, reported his absence to the governor of the province. After search had been made for *Lechung Ke* along the coast, his father received a letter from him, dated from the foreign country of *Shihleih* (Singapore); saying—"That on the 8th day of the 10th moon of last year I embarked from Formosa for *Panghoo*. In the fourth watch of the same night a gale of wind came on, in which the vessel nearly foundered. The mast and rudder were carried away, leaving the shattered hull to the mercy of the raging waves; the helmsman, sailors and soldiers, in all seven men, were lost. On the 6th day of the 12th moon we fortunately fell in with a foreign ship, and were saved, and brought in her to Singapore. The authorities here, seeing I was an officer of the celestial dynasty, have treated me with great civility and attention; and will send me back to China at the first convenient opportunity."

The coast guard *Tungche* of *Amoy*, and the second in command of the naval station have already made reports on this affair; which I have examined, and find that *Lechung Ke*, being on the ocean, suffered from a gale of wind, and meeting with a foreign vessel was saved, and taken to Singapore, and that he will be sent back by the first convenient vessel When he arrives in Canton, he should be forwarded to *Fuhkeen*. Besides writing to the authorities of Canton province, to enquire whether a representative of the said nation is there resident; and to communicate the circumstances to him, that he may act accordingly, I await the day of the *Patuna's* return, that I may enquire into the circumstances of the deaths of the soldiers, their names and number, and then manage according to law. On this account it is that I make this report.

AUTHENTIC MEMOIRS OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH IN CHINA.

(*Continued from No. 2. page 8.*)

Whilst Mezzabarba was at Rome, preparing for his voyage, some doubts and queries, concerning the delivery of this bull, had been laid before two persons, who had resided long in China. These two were probably Jesuits. The Pope mentions neither their names, nor their order. He seems displeased at them, yet studies to conceal his displeasure. They delivered in an answer to the queries and doubts proposed to them. The answer was sent after the legate, who was then departed, that he might make use of it at his discretion, as the circumstances of times and affairs should require. The Pope expresses himself with the utmost reserve and obscurity. He seems afraid to divulge the secret of these queries and answers. But it is easy to discern his meaning without uncommon sagacity. The Jesuits, who apprehended great danger from a fresh legation to *China*, took care by their connexions at *Rome* to procure a person who might raise certain casuistical difficulties and queries concerning the bull, and to have the decision thereof left to their brethren or friends. It is easy to conjecture both the doubts and the answers from Mezzabarba's indulgences. After this, methods were used to persuade the Pope, that it would be advisable to send both answers and queries after the legate, with full powers to make use of them in case of necessity, and mitigate the severity of the bull. The Pope however was cautious enough, neither to confirm, nor add to this writing. Hence, as Benedict the fourteenth urges, the apostolical see retained a right, either to approve or condemn the contents thereof, as should seem good and expedient. Mezzabarba was very unwilling to produce this secret of his commission. He insisted, as long as he could, with vehemence, upon the reception and observation of the bull without any reserve or limitation. But when he was so closely beset both by the court and the Jesuits, as to be in danger of his life, his fear prevailed, and incited him to confess, that he had an order from the Pope to mitigate matters in some respects. They took him at his word, and insisted, when he came to *Macao*, upon his performing the promise made at Peking. Had he declined it, he might have met with the fate of his predecessor, and ended his days in a prison. Benedict the fourteenth plainly declares, that he was tortured into a compliance with their requests †.

His pastoral letter to the Romish clergy in *China*, which was dated at Macao November 4, 1721, begins with a long and heavy complaint of the sufferings and anxieties he underwent in China. Then follows a moving exhortation to the clergy to be studious of peace and obedient to the commands of the holy see. "These "commands, adds he, are contained in the Pope's bull "and I neither can, nor will in the least invalidate "their force" But as doubts had arisen concerning several Chinese customs, he desires to take notice of some few particulars, which may be tolerated. First, he permits the Chinese christians to hang up in their houses tables with the names of their ancestors inscribed, to make use thereof, provided a declaration be affixed to them, and they be guarded against superstition. In the next place, he permits all such ceremonial honours to the deceased, in use among the Chinese, as are free from superstition and even from the imputation of it. He permits in the third place, the honour paid to Confucius, so far as the same is political, and particularly deems it lawful, to burn incense light candles and place meats before the tables, upon which only his name was written, and an explanatory declaration annexed. His fourth indulgence permits incense and lights to be offered at funerals, provided only that a note be delivered in, explaining the true intention of the person offering them. Next he permits christians to prostate themselves before the tables of Confucius and their forefathers, and even before the coffins of their own kindred. In the sixth place, he indulges them in offering in honour of the deceased, at their coffins and tablets, sweetmeats, fruit, flesh and other meats, provided it be done without any prejudice to the faith. From this he proceeds to tolerate all prostration, on New-year's day as well as at other times, before that table which is called Ko-tsu. Lastly, he permits lights and incense before these tables, and dishes of meat to be served up at graves.

[*To be continued.*]

---

* For the contents of this series of papers on the Black and Green Teas we are only answerable for the fidelity of the translation. The difference between the trees producing the Black and Green tea leaves may bear some degree of analogy to the variation of black and white grapes, currants &c.—Another native authority informs us that fresh Black tea-leaves are small and sharply pointed, with fine, delicate serrated edges; and fresh Green tea-leaves are large and not so sharply pointed, with more open and coarser serrated edges.

† In ly angustiis se positum intellexit, ut coactus fuerit in publicum emittere permissiones acta.

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 11. TUESDAY, JANUARY 30TH, 1838. NO. 5. PRICE 50 CENTS

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Agents are ready to receive bonafide Tenders for Advances on Bills of exchange, secured by consignments to England of Tea and Nanking Raw Silk, in the manner provided in a paper entitled, "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China," at the rate of Four Shillings and six pence (4s. 6d.) per Spanish Dollar.

Until further notice, Payments will be made in in Cash.

[Signed] J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

Canton, 20th December, 1837.

FOR LONDON.

THE ship EDINBURGH, Captain MARSHALL, having the chief part of her cargo on board, will receive early despatch. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 29th Jan. 1837.

FOR LONDON.

THE ship DUKE OF SUSSEX, Capt. HORSMAN, is now loading with Teas, will have early despatch, and is open for freight for LONDON.

Canton, 22nd Jany. 1838 } J. A. MERCER. No. 2 Danish Hong.

FOR LONDON.

THE COPELAND, Capt. CRAWFORD, having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will meet with quick dispatch. Apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Canton, 15th Jan. 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG & MADRAS.

THE MARQUIS CAMDEN, Captain GRIESLE, to sail on or before the 10th February. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON, & Co.

Canton, January 3rd, 1838.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE MANGLES, 543 Tons, Captain CARR, now on her way to Whampoa, having the greater part of her Cargo engaged, will be despatched without delay. For freight or passage apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, December 28th, 1837.

ENQUITABLE INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA.

IN consequence of the dissolution of the Firm of Messrs. BAGSHAW & Co.

Messrs. ALLEN, PATON & Co. have been appointed Secretaries to the Societe at Calcutta.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Agents in Canton.

Canton, 29th Jan. 1838.

NOTICE.—To let, one small and cheap Factory. For particulars apply to

MARKWICK & SMITH.

Canton, January 16th, 1838.

FOR SALE.—A few cases of EXCELLENT PORT WINE at $ 6 per dozen; in cases of 3 dozen each; by

EGLINTON, MACLEAN & Co.

Canton, 18th January, 1838.

FOR SALE.

THE ANNA ROBERTSON brings a supply of Messrs. NEWTON, GORDON & MURDOCH'S FINEST OLD London Particular Madeira, in convenient packages.

Apply to CAPT. PARRY, Lintin or to JAMES INNES.

ORIENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant policies payable in Calcutta, London, or this place.

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 1st January, 1838.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant policies, on goods, payable in Calcutta, London, or this place.

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 1st January, 1838.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras and elsewhere. Parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

(Signed) WETMORE & Co.

Canton, January 4th, 1838.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

AT a meeting of the Subscribers to the above, held the 30th day of September 1837, the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee of Management to carry the business of the Company into effect:

Mr. Nathl. Alexander	Mr. John Lowe.
Mr. R. H. Cockerell,	Mr. Thos. Leach,
Mr. George Dougal,	Mr. James Sydney Stopford.

and Mr. Robert John Bagshaw.

Messrs. Fletcher, Alexander and Co. are appointed the London Agents of the Company, with power to the Committee of Management to appoint the following Agents at out ports.

Messrs. Leckie and Co.....	Bombay.
Messrs. Hall, Bainbridge and Co.....	Madras.
Messrs. Wetmore and Co.....	China.
Messrs. Thos. Blyth, Son and Co.....	Mauritius.
Messrs. Thomas Watson and Co.....	C. of G. Hope

With liberty to appoint other Agents at Australia, Singapore, Penang, Batavia, Manila, and other Ports, if the same be deemed expedient.

Messrs. Bagshaw and Co. are appointed Agents and Secretaries to the Company in Calcutta, to whom applications for Insurance may be *now addressed.*

BAGSHAW AND CO.

(1184) Secretaries Universal Marine Insurance Company.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the Partnership subsisting between us John Bagshaw, Robert John Bagshaw, John Allan and Robert Cunningham Paton, of the Town of Calcutta, Merchants and Agents, under the Firm of Bagshaw and Company, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, and that the said John Bagshaw, Robert John Bagshaw, John Allan and Robert Cunningham Paton, will pay and receive all debts, due and owing to and from the said Partnership, in due course at the Office of the said late firm. All Letters to be addressed to Messrs. BAGSHAW and Co. IN LIQUIDATION.

As Witness our hands

JOHN BAGSHAW, BY HIS ATTORNEY R. J. BAGSHAW.
ROBT. JOHN BAGSHAW.
JOHN ALLAN.
ROBT. CUNNINGHAM PATON.

Calcutta, 15th Sept. 1837.

WITH REFERENCE TO THE FORGOING ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE—Is hereby given, that the said John Bagshaw and Robert John Bagshaw, will continue the business of Merchants and Agents from this date, under the same style or firm of Bagshaw and Company, associated with Mr. William Clode Braddon, whom they have admitted a Partner in their new Establishment.

JOHN BAGSHAW, *by his Attorney R. J. Bagshaw.*
ROBT. JOHN BAGSHAW.
WILLIAM CLODE BRADDON.

Calcutta, 15th Sept. 1837.

NOTICE.—All parties having claims on, or being indebted to, the Estate of the late Doctor *Alexander Pearson*, formerly surgeon to the Honorable East India Company's Establishment in China, are requested to communicate the same, to *William Jardine* and *James Matheson*, Esquires, Executors in China of the said deceased.

Canton, 5th December, 1837.

FOR SALE.—Some SPLENDID SHERRY WINE, hogsheads and quarter casks, imported by the *Eliza Stewart.* Apply to

DANIELL & Co.

Canton, 4th Dec. 1837.

NOTICE.—All parties having claims on, or being indebted to, the Estate of the late WILLIAM McKAY, Commander of the Brig *Fairy*, are requested to communicate the same to Messrs. JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

FOR SALE.—SUPERIOR SHERRY in BUTTS or HOGSHEADS form the House of DUFF, GORDON & Co. Apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 18th November, 1837.

FOR SALE.—Three Butts, One Hhd OLD BROWN SHERRY.

Of a high class, BRAND PETER DOMECQ and THE ROYAL ARMS OF SPAIN. Apply to

WILLIAM SCOTT.
No. 2 Danish Hong.

NOTICE.—All parties having claims on, or being indebted to, the Estate of the late JAMES BURNETT, commander of the ship *Lady Hayes*, are requested to send in their Demands and Dues to Captain EDWARD PARRY, commander of the ship *Hercules*, the Executor of the deceased.

FACTORY TO LET.

THE upper part of No. 5 Danish Hong, containing Entrance Hall and six rooms, &c. For terms apply at the CANTON REGISTER Office.

INDIA INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALCUTTA.

THE Subscribers are duly authorised to grant Policies on account of this Company, payable in Canton, Calcutta, or London.

Canton, July 4th, 1837. RUSSELL & CO.

FORT WILLIAM,
GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
THE 13th SEPTEMBER, 1837.

Customs

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Right Hon'ble the Governor of Bengal, under the authority conferred on him by Section III. Act XVI. of 1837, has approved and established the following Table of Valuations for the Articles therein mentioned, and the said Articles for Assessment of Customs Duty thereon at the Ports of this Presidency until otherwise ordered by similar notice in this *Gazettes.*

VALUE TO BE AFFIXED TO IMPORTS.

Alum,	pr. md.	3 4
Aniseed Star,	"	14
Anchors,	cwt.	14
Arsenic, White,	md.	30
Do. Yellow,	"	25
Do. Red,	"	18
Do. Orpiment,	seer	2 8
Ale, Beer and Porter, Bass and Allsop's,	hhd.	40
All other marks,	"	30
Do. in bottle,	doz.	4
Aloes,	md.	20
Antimony,	"	30
Ambergris,	sa. wt	5
Akurkurra or Pillitory,	md.	80
Assafœtida, Hing,	"	80
Do. Hingra,	"	14
Alkali, Crude,	"	2 8
Arrow Root, Coast,	lb.	0 4
Do. West India,	"	0 12
Almonds,	md.	10
Allspice,	seer	1
Anizette,	baskets of 2 bottles,	2
Brimstone, Stick,	md.	4 8
Do. Crude,	"	3
Do. Medicinal,	"	30
Beetle nut,	"	5 8
B'dellium,	"	3 8
Bird Shot,	bag.	3 8
Bottles,	100	11 8
Bunting,	piece	14
Blacking,	doz.	4 8
Brass,	md.	35
Bugloss,	"	6

Brass Leaf, China,	box	112
Bhedanah or Quince Seed,	md.	60
Beads, Seed,	tale.	3-4
Do. Common,	md.	18
Do. Red,	bdle.	3
Do. China,	box	40
Do. White and Coloured,	bdle.	1-8
Black Medicinal Salt,	md	4
Cherry Brandy,	pr. doz. qts	24
Cloves,	seer	[illegible]
Cardamoms,	"	2-8
Cassia,	md.	14
China Root,	"	6
Coffee,	"	18
Copperas,	"	2
Cocoanut Kernell,	"	4-4
Cordage, Hempen,	"	14
Camphor,	md.	60
do. Refined,	"	90
Canvass,	bolt	18
Coir,	md.	4
Coir Rope,	"	5
Cowries, Bazar,	"	1-4
do. Small,	"	4
Cubebs,	"	14
Candles, Wax or Spermacetti,	lb.	0-14
do. Wax, Eastward,	md.	40
Cocoanuts,	100	16
Cochineal,	seer	8
Currants,	pr. lb.	0-6
Cheeses,	"	0-8
Corks, English,	groce	1-8
do., French,	"	2-8
Chocolate,	lb.	1
Cocoa,	"	1
Cards, Playing, Europe,	pack	0-6
Chrome, Yellow,	lb.	0-8
Copper Boiler Pots and Pans,	md.	60
Copper, Sheet, Sheathing, Nails & Bolts,	"	38-8
do. Tile, Ingots and Cake,	"	34
do. Old,	"	34
Cider and Perry, in qts.	doz.	6
Chanks,	100	12
do. King,	sa. wt.	8
Cotton, of all Countries,	mds.	16
Cotton Mule Twist,	moorah	15-3
do. German Dye or Turkey Red,	lb.	1-14§
do. other Colours,	"	0-12

§ Invoice weight.

Cotton Piece Goods, White.

Long Cloth and Shirtings,	yd.	0-3
Madapolams, under 30 yards,	pc.	3
Cambricks per piece of 12 yards,	"	3
do. per double piece,	"	6
Mulls and Mediums of 20 yards,	"	3-8
Jaconets of 20 yards,	"	4
Lappets and Lenoes of 10 yards,	"	2-4
Check Spots,	"	3
Book Muslin of 10 yards,	"	2
Nets,	"	1-5
Dhooties,	pair	2-8
Scarfs,	ea.	1-2
Jean and Satteens,	yd.	0-6
Twills,	"	0-5
Drills and Ducks,	"	0-8
Handkerchiefs, Pocket, pr. pc. of 1 doz.		3
Moleskin and Cartoons, plain and colored,	yd.	0-10
Sheeting, American,	"	0-3
Jean, do.	"	0-4
French Cambrick and Cotton Piece Goods not above enumerated,	ad valorem.	

Prints and Dyed.

Ginghams, pr. pc. of 12 yds.		3
Chintz and Prints,	pr. pc.	5
Plates and Bengal Stripes,	"	3-8
Neutrals and Cambric Chintz,	"	6
Bandanahs and Handkerchiefs,	doz	2
Printed Muslin of 24 yds.,	"	9
Do of 8 yds.	"	4
Zebra Dresses,	ea.	2
Red Cambric,	yd.	0-6
Red Twilled do.,	"	0-10
Printed Garments,	"	0-10
Colored Book Muslins,	piece	3
Printed or Dyed Cotton Piece Goods not above enumerated,	ad valorem	

Dammar,	pr. md.	2-8
Dragons Blood,	seer	4
Dates, wet in Pots,	md.	10
do. in Bags,	"	2
do. Dry,	"	3
Deal Board, European,	each	2-8
Ebony,	pr. md.	2
Elephant's Teeth,	"	100
Frankincense,	"	8
Flour,	hand	16
Ditto,	hf. do	8
Felt,	piece	0-6
Figs,	lb.	0-4
Gall Nuts	pr. md.	30
Gambier,	"	4-8
Galangal,	"	6
Ghee,	"	13
Goat Skins,	100	80
Gum copal,	md.	18
Ditto Arabic,	"	10
Ditto Mastick,	seer	5
Ditto Myrrh,	md.	18
Gunpowder,	lb.	1
Grease,	md.	10
Guernsey Shirts,	doz.	24
Giusing,	seer	1-8
Glue, China,	"	0-8
Gamboge,	md.	7.5
Glass, Crown, of sizes,	100 feet	7
Horns Buffalo,	pr. 100	10
Do. Stag or Deer,	pr. md.	5
Hemp, Manila,	"	6
Do: Cordage,	"	7
Horse Hair,	lb.	0-12
Hides, Dry, American,	corge	60
Do: Wet Salted do.,	each	10
Do: British,	"	14
D: Cow Coast,	corge	14
Do: Buffalo Coast,	"	30
Hazel Nuts,	md:	16
Isinglass,	per lb:	8
Iron, Nails,	cwt:	11
Do: Bars, flat, square, bolt and rod	md:	3-4
Do: Hoop and Sheet,	"	5-8
Do: Swedish, Flat and Square,	"	5-8
Do: Kentledge,	"	1
Do: Cables,	cwt	14
Indigo,	md:	150
Kutch or Catechu,	pr: md:	5
Lead, Pig and Sheet,	pr: md:	7
Lemitta,	corge	2-12
Lead, Black,	md:	20
Lamp Black,	"	10
Liquorice Root,	"	6
Litharge,	lb:	0-8
Liquors, not otheswise enumerated,	doz: qts:	15
Mace,	pr: sr:	5-8
Mother O'Pearl Shell,	md:	6
Musk,	tolah	10
Do: in Pod,	pod	7
Macaroni,	lb:	0-8
Mahogany,	foot	0-4
Morocco Skins,	each	5
do: American,	"	1-8
Madder,	md:	4
Nutmegs,	pr: seer	4-8
do: in shell,	"	2-8
do: Wild	"	0-12
Nankeens,	corge	32
do: Narrow,	"	12
Oil Sandle-wood,	pr seer	10
do:, Cocoanut,	md.	8
do:, Linseed,	gallon	2
do:, Turpentine,	"	2
do:, Whale,	md:	14
do., Earth,	"	6
Orsideme, For Europe,	corge	0-12
do., do.,	or lb:	1-8
Ochre, Red,	md:	0-12
do:, Yellow,	"	3
Paints, of sorts,	pr: lb:	0-2
Pitch,	barrel	8
Do., American,	"	5
Pepper,	md:	12
do., Long,	"	10
do., White,	"	20
Patent Metal,	"	30
Paschapaut,	md.	8

Pine Boards, American, thick pieces		2
do. do., thin,	1000 ft.	50
Pearce, Bassorah,	md.	20
do., Foreign Europe,	lb.	1
Pump Leather,	"	0-12
Prussian Blue,	"	32
Pistachio Nuts,	md.	20
Platina,	oz.	12
Pipe Staves, of sizes,	100	5
Parchment,	each	2

Provision, Salt.

Beef and Pork, Europe,	tierce	50
do: and do,	barrel	30
do: and do, American,	"	18
Bacon,	lb.	0-6
Hams, ———	"	0-8
Quicksilver,	per seer	4-8
do, Bottles, (Iron)	each	1
Rosin,	per barrel	5
Red Lead,	md,	7-8
Rattans,	"	2-8
Roan Skins,	each	1-8
Raisins,	md	10
do Muscatel or Bloom	box	12
do do	hf, box	6
Rags Old	per md	6
Rhubarb,	seer	1-8
Rosewater	md	30
Spelter Sheet	per md	14
Ditto Plate	do	5-12
Steel, English,	"	6-8
do. do. Spring,	"	16
do. Swedish,	"	7
Sapan Wood and Root,	"	3
Sandal Wood,	"	18
do. Bastard,	"	4
Red Saunders,	"	2-8
Sago,	"	3
Senna Leaf,	"	7-8
Stick Lac,	"	11
Segars, Havannah,	1000	40
" Manila,	"	14
" American,	"	10
Silk, Raw, China,	seer	10
Saffron,	"	25
do. inferior, in Cakes,	"	10
Sallop Misry,	"	6
Sugar of Lead,	lb.	0-8
Soda, prepared in Lumps,	"	0-8
Storax, Liquid,	md.	20
Tea, Hyson Skin,	per chest *	32
All other Teas,	"	85

* And smaller packages in proportion.

Tar, Swedish,	barrel	8
do. American,	"	4-8
do. Coal,	"	8
Tin, Block	md.	27
Tin Plates,	box	18
Tabacco, Sandoway & Negrohead.	md	10
Turpentine,	barrel	8
do. Oil of	gallon,	2
Twine Sail,	lb.	0-10
Tortoishell, Maldives,	seer	30
do, Persian Gulph,	"	16
Tallow,	md.	10
do. Candles,	"	14
Tapioca,	lb.	0-12
Thread Gold,	oz.	4-8
do. Silver,	"	3-4
Teak Arties, large and small,	each	5
do. Crooks, Ship, of sizes	"	10
do. do. Boat,	"	0-8
do. Duggies,	"	32
do. Gun Carriage Pieces,	"	8-8
do. Keel Pieces,	running foot,	2-8
do. Mast do	"	4
do. Loozars,	each	32
do. Shinbin,	"	12
do. Pindoos,	"	6
do. Sheating Boards,	corge	9
do. Bargahs,	100 foot,	6
do. Square Pieces,	running foot,	1
Long Plank, d. 6-12 b.	"	0-10
do. 5-12	"	0-8
do. 4-12	"	0-6
do. 3-12	"	0-4½
do. 2-12	"	0-3
Poon Mast Pieces	"	2
do. Board,	corge	6

Indigo	per md.	40
Vermillion, China,	box	120
Vermicelli,	lb.	0-6
Vinegar, in *Wood*	gallon	0-8
[illegible]ry	yd	0-6
Umbrellas, Cotton	each	1-8
Wines.		
Champaigne,	per dozen	22
[illegible]	pipe	100
Constantia	aum	200
——	per dozen quarts	30
Lisbon, Marsalla and Teneriffe,	butt	120
Sherry	,,	300
——	per dozen quarts	11
Madeira	pipe	400
——	per dozen quarts	13
Port	pipe	360
do.	per dozen quarts	11
Hock and Burgundy	ditto	25
Other Wines	ditto	10
Claret from England	ditto	24
Ditto and other Red Wines, from foreign Europe }	ditto	8
Ditto in	barrel	40

Two pint bottles to be taken as equal to one quart bottle.

Woollens, fine Broad Cloth	yard	6
Pelisse Cloth and Kerseymere	,,	3
Ditto coarse Broad Cloth	,,	1-10
Flannel	,,	1
Blankets	pair	12
Camlet	per piece	25
Shalloons	,,	22
Bombasin	yard	0-10
*B*ombazette	,,	0-7
Serje or Purpet	piece	12
Wax	md.	32
White Lead	,,	10
Walnuts	,,	10

VALUES TO BE AFFIXED TO EXPORTS.

GOODS.

Anise Seed	per md.	3
Adjowan	,,	3
Alta	tanah	0-10
Awl Root	md.	9
Arrow Root, in Cannisters	,,	40
do. *C*ommon *C*ountry	,,	20
*A*nnetta	,,	10
*A*ssafœtida	seer	3-8
*B*orax	per md.	18
*B*rass Ware,	,,	35
*B*lankets, *P*atna	corge	25
do. Country	,,	12
*B*huhera or *B*ellirick Myrobolan	md.	1
*B*iscuits, *W*hite	,,	7
do. *B*rown,	,,	3
*C*alligerah or Ingella,	per md.	2-8
*C*ardamoms	,,	8
*C*oriander	,,	1-8
*C*ummin	,,	6
*C*ivets,	piece	0-4
*C*unkrassey *Wood P*lanks,	each	2
*C*astor Oil	per md.	12
*C*offee	,,	10
*C*anvas, Hemp or *C*otton,	piece	7-8
*C*owtails, *W*hite	md	125
do. *B*lack	,,	25
Cochineal, Country	seer	3-8
Cheretta	md	4
Croton Oil	pint	6
do Seed	md	16
Cinnabar	seer	4-12
Cotton Piece Goods.		
Sahans	corge	52
Mamodies	,,	42
Baftas	,,	32
Tunjeb,	,,	40
Gurrahs	,,	25
Mirzapore Chintz	,,	17
Kharwah	,,	17
Caoutchouc	md	8
Dammer, Raw	per md	4
Day Flower	,,	4
Elephant's Teeth	md	100
Flour	per md	2-8
Ginger, Dry	per md	6
Ghee	,,	15
Gum Babool	,,	5
Grass Oil	qt	8
Gunnies.		
Khanchoosy	100	8
Dafaley	,,	11

Fetich	,,	6-8
Gunny Cloth	20 yards each	3
do do	30 yards each	5
Hides, green	corge	25
do dry	,,	15
do Buffalo	,,	30
Horns, do	100	9
do Deer	md	4-8
do Tips	,,	6
Hemp	,,	3
Hurrah	,,	2
Jute	per md	1-6
Jutta Munsee or Spikenard	,,	15
Jaggree Sanchee	,,	2
Kurrah *Water*	per seer	0-10
Kutch	md	6
Lac Dye	per md	25
do Shell	,,	25
do Stick	,,	10
do Seed	,,	10
do Cake	,,	4
Looyes	piece	2
Lard	md	13
Loudh	,,	2-8
Linseed Oil	,,	11
Munjeet	per md	2-10
*M*eniem	sa wt	3
*M*usk	,,	7
do in *P*od	pod	8
*M*olasses and *J*eggry	md	1
Oil Seeds.		
Oil Seeds	per md	2
Ownlah	,,	1-8
Otter Skins	piece	2
Oil, *P*oppy	md	12
*P*eoree	per seer	3
*P*epper, Long	md	16
*P*iplamoor	,,	16
*P*utchuck	,,	15
*P*atties (Gunny,)	corge	7
Rum, Country	per gallon	0-12
Rose *W*ater	seer	0-10
Silk Piece Goods.		
*B*andannah Choppa & *M*omeChoppa & Koahr, 14 by 2 per piece }		6-12
Bandannah Choppa & *M*ome Choppa and Korahs, 13 by 1-14, per piece }		5
*B*andannah Choppa & *M*ome Choppa and Korahs 12 by 1-12 ditto }		4
*D*itto do do 10 by 1-6, ditto		2-8
Safflower	md	20
Silk Chussum or Godur	,,	12
Salamoniac	,,	16
*S*oap	,,	6-8
Skins, Goats	100	20
Sugar	md	7
do Candy	,,	12
do Loaf	,,	13
do Crushed	,,	11
do Khaur	,,	3-8
Salted Provisions.		
*B*eef and *P*ork	per tierce	40
——— Cask of 10 Gallons		15
*B*acon	lb	0-4
Suet	md	20
*B*utter	,,	35
Suggee *M*uttee	,,	1-12
Salt Petre	,,	5-12
Tincal	per md	15
Turmeric	,,	3-8
Tallow Candles	,,	16
Thread Country	,,	30
Tallow	,,	10
Talc	,,	16
Tootia or Vitriol	,,	28
Vermillion, Sindoor	per md	7
Verdigris	,,	75
Wax	,,	30
do *B*lack and *K*utcha	,,	30
do candles	,,	60
Yellow Ochre or Goopee *M*uttee,	md	4-8
Yarn, Fort Gloster,	moorah	0-6

Published by Order of the Right Hon'ble the *G*overnor of *B*engal.

H. T. PRINSEP, *Secy. to Govt-*

CALCUTTA OPIUM SALES, 1838.

Notice hereby given that on Tuesday, the 2nd day of January, 1838, at the hour of ten o'Clock in the forenoon, will be put up to sale, on account of the Hon'ble East India Company, by Public Auction, to the highest bidders, at the Exchange Rooms at Calcutta, the undermentioned quantity of Opium; viz. Behar Agency, Opium of the Provision of

1836-37, chests - - - - - - - -	4,600
Benares - - - - - - - - -	2,400
Total Chests -	7,000

The above Opium will be sold subject to the following conditions of sale:

2d.—The Opium shall be sold by the chest and in lots of 5 chests each.

3d.—A deposit shall be made by the purchaser in the Sale Room at the time of purchase, and before the lot is registered in his name, at a fixed rate of one thousand rupees per lot, or two hundred rupees per chest.

4th.—The deposit shall be made in a promissory note, payable at sight, for the whole amount of deposit due upon the lots or chests purchased.

5th.—A purchaser granting a promisory note, payable at sight, for the amount deposit as above, shall bring and pay into this Office, before four o'clock on the afternoon of Saturday, the 7th January, (either in sub-treasurer's receipts, or in public securities of the East India Company) the amount shewn to be due for deposits by the said promissory note, when it shall be cancelled and returned to such purchaser, or his order, and in default of making such payment and thereby redeeming the said promissory note by the time prescribed, the lot or lots for which deposit shall not have been made by the said purchaser in sub-treasurer's receipts, or public securities of the East India Company, at the rate of one thousand rupees per lot, shall be re-sold after such notice and at such time or times and under such conditions of re-sale as the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, shall prescribe, and all losses and expences that may attend such re-sale, shall be borne and paid by the first purchaser, who shall have made default as aforesaid, and any profit that may be derived from the re-sale, shall belong to the said East India Company.

8th.—The Opium now advertised to be sold, shall be paid for within one calender month from the day of sale, and in case any such Opium shall not be paid for on or before the time prescribed, the deposit of one Thousand Rupees per lot, or two Hundred Rupees per chest beforementioned, shall be forfeited to the said East India Company, and the Opium shall after such forfeiture be disposed of, on account of the East India Company, at such time and in such manner as the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, shall think fit and the proceeds of such re-sale shall belong to the said East India Company.

14th.—The public are hereby informed, that in addition to the quantity above mentioned, the following quantites of Behar and Benares Opium will be be brought to Sale this year at the Dates specified; viz;

On or about the 2d February, say Chests	2,300
On or about the 20th April, say . . .	4,000
On or about the 20th May, say . . .	2,000
On or about the 25th June, say . . .	3,800
Total in addition to the 7,000 chests to be Sold on 2d January, 1838, about chests . .	12,100

(Cal. Daily Com. Advertiser, 20th Nov.)

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

LATEST DATES.

London	1st Sept.	Singapore	16th Dec.
Liverpool	5th Sept.	Java	4th Dec.
U. States -	1st Aug.	Manila	23rd Dec.
Calcutta	22d Nov.	Austral-Asia	24th Aug
Bombay	2nd Nov.	Madras	22nd Sept

ARRIVED.—ARIEL, Warden, and ARABIAN, Brown, from Calcutta and Singapore. ORIXA, Ager, from Liverpool. FREDERIC WARREN, [Am.] Cleveland, from Sourabaya.

SAILED.—LADY MACNAGHTEN, Hustwick, GENERAL KYD, Foord, ISABEL, Jones, and SOPHIA, [28th inst] McNair, for London. BALGUERIE, [Fr.] Desse, for Bordeaux. ARIEL, Warden, for Singapore and Calcutta. From Macao 23rd inst. NOVO VIAJANTE, [Port.] Paiva, for Lisbon. CESAR, [Port.] Ramos, for Batavia, Rio de Janeiro and Lisbon. JOHN GILPIN, 26th inst. Walsh, for the West Coast of America.

PASSENGERS. Per General Kyd, Mrs. Foord, Mrs. Edwards, and J. Mackenzie, Esq. Per Sophia, Mrs. Perceval Alleyn, and two Misses McNair. Per Cesar, Sr. F. J. da Costa e Amaral, late Judge of Macao, & Lady, Sr. Manoel F. Pereira, Lady & family.

The *Orixa* has arrived from Liverpool, with English dates to the 5th of September. We have not had time to read through the few papers that have reached us—the latest date benig one of the 30th of August; and we have also received the *Asiatic Journal* for September; but if we discover, in our attentive perusal, much of interest or importance, we shall not fail to submit such intelligence to the public in a Supplement.

THE FUTURE.

[*Continued from No. 4, Page 15.*]

The magnitude of the interests to be protected, and the importance of the question at

rests, will be apparent from the following arithmetical statement.

Exportation from 31 March to 30 Sept. 1833. Black Tea—Lbs. 3 [illegible] Green Tea—Lbs. 334,13[illegible] Ships 11 Tons 3,3[illegible]

Exportation from 1st Oct. 1834 to 30 Sept. 1835. Black Tea—Lbs. 30 [illegible] Green Tea Lbs. [illegible] Ships 73 Tons 37,824.

Exportation from 1st Oct. 1835 to 30 Sept. 1836. Black Tea Lbs. 37 [illegible] Green Tea [illegible] Silk—Pcls 9,911. Ships 79, Tons 37,306.

This imposing encrease of figures, however, is not indicative of the corresponding prosperity of the trade. The operations of the E. I. Co's agency in Canton has, it is supposed, turned the profit of the trade in tea and raw-silk about $ 4,000,000 in favour of the Chinese; and the failure of some, and the embarrassed state of nearly all the hongs, are the other drag-chains which have impeded the march of the free trade.

If it be the general impression of the whole body of foreigners resident in Canton, that circumstances have, at length, brought us to that condition, and to that period of time, when any further delay to establish themselves on a defined, acknowledged basis, will not only be a pusillanimous abandonment of their rights and duties but will be a criminal and suicidal act; and if there be a conviction that such abondonment will most surely prepare the way for a much worse state of things than even the present; and if it be the real intention, as it is the evident interest and especial duty of the British government to stand forth, the first among all foreign states, to protect the trade of it's subjects with China; then the *means* of such intervention will become the subject of anxious consideration.

The *Regni novitas* in England will, we hope, dawn auspiciously on the *Res durae* in China. The measures may be unpleasant; let them be so, but let there be no *half-measures*. We have already had "something too much of this." The motto of the man who is yet to come to China, should be

Et res mihi, non me rebus, subjungere conor.

The new functionary who is expected to be appointed to Her Majesty's commission in China, is a judge or recorder, with power to hold a vice-admiralty court. We will not anticipate any difficulties to the institution of this court on the part of the local or imperial governments of China; we do not think it would be a difficult matter to induce H. I. M. to concede the same powers to a British functionary, of whatever denomination, as the Turkish government did and does permit to the British consul at Constantinople; and the government of the U. S. of America to the Swedish consul. We beg to repeat the following quotations from M'Culloch's dict. of commerce, which have already appeared in the C. R., when we, at a former period, touched upon this subject.

Turkey, however, is an exception to this remark. English consuls enjoy in that country several peculiar privileges conferred by ancient treaties, and confirmed by that signed at the Dardanelles in 1809. It is there stipulated and agreed upon—

"That if there happen any suit, or other difference or dispute, among the English themselves, the decision thereof shall be left to their own ambassador or consul, according to their custom, without the judge or other governors, our slaves, intermeddling therein.

"That if an Englishman, or other subject of that nation, shall be involved in any lawsuit, or other affair connected with law, (with a Turk), the judge shall not hear nor decide thereon, until the ambassador, consul, or interpreter shall be present; and all suits exceeding the value of 4,000 aspers, shall be heard at the Sublime Porte, and no where else.

"That the consuls appointed by the English ambassadors in our sacred dominions, for the protection of their merchants, shall never, under any pretence, be imprisoned, nor their houses sealed up, nor themselves sent away; but all suits or differences in which they may be involved, shall be represented to our Sublime Porte, where their ambassador will answer for them.

"That in case any Englishman, or other person subject to that nation, or navigating under it's flag, should happen to die in our sacred dominions, our fiscal and other officers shall not, upon pretence of its not being known to whom the property belongs, interpose any opposition or violence, by taking or seizing the effects that may be found at his death, but they shall be delivered up to such Englishman, whoever he may be, to whom the deceased may have left them by his will; and should he have died intestate, then the property shall be delivered up to the English consul or his representative who may be then present; and in case there be no consul, or consular representative, they shall be registered by the judge, in order to his delivering up the whole thereof, whenever any ship shall be sent by the ambassador to receive the same."

Conformably to these capitulations and the by-laws of the Levant Company, Nos. 39, 40, and 41., the consuls were authorised to administer justice in all cases of contention amongst British subjects within the Turkish dominions; and they were further authorised [illegible] resident in Turkey, who should decline their jurisdiction, an appeal from them to the courts of the Grand Signior, or of any other potentate. And the act 6 Geo. 4. c. 33. § 4. for the abolition of the Levant Company, expressly provides for the continuance to the consuls appointed by his Majesty, of the same rights and duties of jurisdiction over British subjects in Turkey, that were enjoyed by the consuls appointed by the Company.

At present, therefore, consuls in Turkey enjoy extensive judicial powers; but owing to the freedom of Turkish commerce, and the simplicity of the regulations under which it is carried on, their other functions, with the exception of furnishing statistical details, none of which they have hitherto communicated, are extremely unimportant.† Mr. Urquhart, whose opinion as to all that respects Turkey is deservedly of very great weight, seems to think that the judicial powers enjoyed by the European consuls in that country, have been productive of much mischief. Still, however, we doubt whether they could be entirely dispensed with in a country so peculiarly situated. But there can be no doubt that it is highly necessary that the greatest care should be taken in the selection of the individuals to whom such powers are intrusted.

Other states have occasionally given to consuls similar powers to those conceded to them in Turkey. Thus, in the treaty between Sweden and the United States of America, ratified on the 24th of July, 1818, it is stipulated that the consuls appointed by either government to reside within the dominions of the other, or their substitutes, "shall, as such, have the right of acting as judges or arbiters in all cases of differences which may arise between the captains and crews of the vessels of the nation whose affairs are intrusted to their care. The respective governments shall have no right to interfere in these sort of affairs, except in the case of the conduct of the crews disturbing public order and tranquillity in the country in which the vessel may happen to be, or in which the consul of the place may be obliged to call for the intervention and support of the executive power, in order to cause his decision to be respected; it being, however, well understood, that this sort of judgment or arbitration cannot deprive the contending parties of their rights of appealing on their return to the judicial authorities of their country."

But it is a serious question, under the present state of the British opium trade, how far the presence of a British functionary, invested with such powers by his own, and conceded by the Chinese government, is desirable in China.

The question of the mode of correspondence with the high local officers will again immediately arise on the arrival of the new functionary; if he desires communication on equal grounds with only the *An-chasze*, or criminal judge of the province of Canton, experience convinces us that it will be denied; and then his honour or his lordship will be referred to the hong-merchant *Howqua*. What is then to be done?—After having tried to impress the Chinese by the *nobility* of Great Britain, by the presence of a personage, who combined the advantages of the stations of a Scotch and an elected peer, a post-captain, and a high member of H. M's. household; then by the *law* of England, in the presence of one of it's dignified members; is the *church* to be our last hope, and is a bishop's wig, lawn sleeves, and apron, to be fanned by celestial zephyrs!—His most reverend lordship's application for direct correspondence, would, we suppose, be referred to the abbot of the *Honam Joss-house*; where, fraternizing with the *Joss-pigs*—saved from death by the superstition of the Budhists—, they would grunt in chorus over the "benevolence and compassion" of China, and the "barbarous and unreasonable obstinacy" of England. Then will be the utter disgrace of the British constitution, the so much boasted triad of king, lords, and commons, of church, king, and law, be consummated.

The king's commission has been treated so ridiculously at home, that it is scarcely possible to write of it in that grave manner that the affairs for which it was granted demand.

The most important part of the question, as it will appear in any efforts to bring the two governments into a friendly communication—and, perhaps in this view, it should be called the most important obstacle—is the nature of the opium trade: a government monopoly in Bengal, a smuggling trade in China.

We have little doubt but that the progress of public opinion will conquer this monopoly of a luxurious and slow, but certain, poison, as it is used in China. Otherwise it will be a fearful state of things, if a professing christian government cannot support itself except by using the industry of it's pagan subjects in the most revolting form; and devoting the land not to the support and ornament of life, but to the support of the treasury and the degradation and destruction of life. The production of, and the trade in, opium must be *free*: whether it's consumption will then encrease is a subject we shall not now presume to discuss: but we are inclined to think not. This crucial question once removed, the British government can then come freely and boldly forward, and demand a just attention. When the path is thus cleared, a schedule of grievances to be redressed, of rights to be acknowledged, and of privileges to be granted, may be exhibited to the "benevolence and compassion" of China; but it must be enforced by the determination and self-respect of England. Nothing short of showing ourselves able and determined to hold, at our own option, what we now hold; and to extend our friendly and commercial relations with China, as the revolution of time may render feasible and desirable, will avail us in any new attempt to open a communication with the imperial government.

(*To be continued.*)

† No answer has hitherto (15th of October 1833) been received to the Circular Queries from any one of the Turkish consuls.

AUTHENTIC MEMOIRS OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH IN CHINA.

(*Continued from No. 4. page 16.*)

The Jesuits could have wished for no more, and more could not be done to defeat and invalidate the bull. The legate was sensible of this, and being unwilling to expose the Pope, and the weakness of his decree to all the world, added in the conclusion of his letter a strict injunction to all ecclesiastics in China, and to the Jesuits in particular, under pain of excommunication, not to translate this letter either into the Chinese or *Tartar* tongue, nor to communicate it to any but those who came in the office of missionaries to China. The indulgences contained in this piece could not be entirely withheld from the people, but the clergy were charged to dispense them cautiously, and reserve them for the highest exigency.

At Mezzabarba's return to *Rome*, Clement the eleventh was deceased. Innocent the thirteenth succeeded him. The new elected Pope was enraged at the legate's report of his fruitless negociations, of his perils and sufferings. In the first heat of his resentment he resolved to abolish the society of Jesuits. But the remonstrances of some prudent men abated the violence of this flame, which however they were not able totally to extinguish. The Pope commanded the general of the order to recall all his Jesuits from China, that the refractory might be brought to condign punishment, and forbad the increase of the society by new members, till further notice from him *. What could be done in their circumstance? There was but one expedient left, the promise of obedience, and they had the comfort, in the mean while, of hoping that time would extricate them from this great distress. Their hopes were gratified sooner than could be expected. The death of Innocent vacated the see of *Rome*, and relieved the anxious Jesuits. His successor, Benedict the fourteenth, the present Pope, proved much more tractable, He accepted every promise that was made him; the Jesuits recovered their former situation, and the affairs in *China*, of which the confidents of his Holiness did not find their account, lay dormant for a considerable time.

Whilst these matters were transacting at *Rome*, the church in *China* lost, in the person of her protector, all her tranquillity and happiness. The great emperor Cam-hi, the patron and disciple of the Jesuits, especially those of *France*, died on the twentieth of December, 1722, and before his decease placed the crown, he was obliged to relinquish, upon the head of Yong-Tching, his fourth son. The emperors of *China* have, by the ancient laws of the empire, a right to elect for a successor from among their sons, him who seems best qualified for a wise and happy reign. The Jesuits, by their power over the heart of Cam-hi had contributed not a little to the election of Yong-Tching. He had discovered so early an inclination to them, and to the christian cause, that they formed better hopes of him, than of all the other sons of the emperor. But they became sensible of their mistake as soon as he mounted the throne. His people admired in him all the good qualities of his father, except his partiality to the Jesuits and their faith. Yong-Tching continued to esteem them, and retained them at court and in pay, as ingenious artists, painters, watchmakers, astronomers, geometricians, and physicians. But he neither admitted them to a share of his political cares, nor of his time, nor of his affection. They remained in his palace, but in no other condition, than that of mechanics and officers kept for purposes of convenience and amusement. This gave encouragement to those among the *Chinese*, who had been obliged in the late reign to stifle their dislike of the christians and their faith. The emperor hearkened with attention to all their representations. He unexpectedly repealed the edict published by his father in favour of the christian religion, prohibited his subjects from embracing the law of the *Europeans*, and permitted his governors of provinces and officers of state to prosecute the christians and demolish their churches. It is needless to add, that they made use of this permission. A blind religious zeal, that has been long under a painful restraint, is naturally apt, when indulged, to break out with additional violence. The emperor himself headed, and by his example animated the party against the christian faith. He ordered all *Romish* ecclesiastics in his dominions into custody in the cities of *Canton* and *Peking*, to prevent any further exercise of their function. Some time after, they were yet closer confined, upon his being informed, that they continued to discharge their duty in private. At length all but the Jesuits, who resided at *Peking*, were banished to the little town of *Macao*, which is in some measure subject to the *Portuguese*, and lies on the seacoast, in the remotest part of the empire. The Jesuits, as their sole dependence was not upon preaching, reading mass, or hearing confession, suffered least by this dreadful storm, and took all opportunities to soften the emperor's displeasure, and apologize for their persecuted brethren. But the only answer they had was a gracious repulse, and they were forced to acquiesce in a connivance for themselves, and the privilege to carry on their spiritual labours at court, and in the capital, without interruption. Their adversaries imputed all this mischief to them, pretending that they were detected in a conspiracy against the emperor, and thereby provoked this persecution of the christians. But the charge is highly improbable. The emperor would hardly have entertained at his court, and have distinguished, from the rest of their brethren, by his favour, a set of men, whom he knew to have formed designs against his government and life. The Jesuits on the other hand derive this calamity from the bull *Ex illa die*. And doubtless they seem, in this instance, to have more reason on their side. It is possible that Yong-Tching grew impatient at the disputes occasioned by this decree between the *Romish* priests, and his christian subjects, and so, to prevent all further animosity, prohibited the christian religion itself.—(*To be continued.*)

* Journal Universel, Tom. VII p. 462.

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free "press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance "will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 11. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 6TH, 1838. NO. 6. PRICE 50 CENTS

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Agents are ready to receive bonafide Tenders for Advances on Bills of exchange, secured by consignments to England of Tea and Nanking Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled, "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China," at the rate of Four Shillings and six pence (4s. 6d.) per Spanish Dollar.

Due notice, Payments will be made in in Cash.

[Signed] J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

Canton, 20th December, 1837.

FOR SINGAPORE & MADRAS.

THE ANNA ROBERTSON, Capt. HAMILTON, to sail in all this month. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 5th Feby. 1838.

FOR LONDON.

THE ship EDINBURGH, Captain MARSHALL, having the chief part of her cargo on board, will receive early despatch. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 29th Jan. 1837.

FOR LONDON.

THE COPELAND, Capt. CRAWFORD, having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will meet with quick dispatch. Apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Canton, 15th Jan. 1838.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE MANGLES, 543 Tons, Captain CARR, now on her way to Whampoa, having the greater part of her Cargo engaged, will be despatched without delay. For freight or passage apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, December 28th, 1837.

ENQUITABLE INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA.

IN consequence of the dissolution of the Firm of Messrs. BAGSHAW & Co.

Messrs. ALLEN, PATON & Co. have been appointed Secretaries to the Societa at Calcutta.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Agents in Canton.

Canton, 20th Jan. 1838.

NOTICE.—To let, one small and cheap Factory. For particulars apply to

MARKWICK & SMITH.

Canton, January 16th, 1838.

FOR SALE.—A few cases of EXCELLENT PORT WINE at $ 6 per dozen: in cases of 3 dozen each; by

EGLINTON, MACLEAN & Co.

Canton, 18th January, 1838.

FOR SALE.

THE ANNA ROBERTSON brings a supply of Messrs. NEWTON, GORDON & MURDOCH'S FINEST OLD London Particular Madeira, in convenient packages.

Apply to CAPT. PARRY, Linin
or to JAMES INNES.

ORIENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant policies payable in Calcutta, London, or this place.

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 1st January, 1838.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant policies, on goods, payable in Calcutta, London, or this place.

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 1st January, 1838.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras and elsewhere. Parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

(Signed) WETMORE & Co.

Canton, January 4th, 1838.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

AT a meeting of the Subscribers to the above, held the 30th day of September 1837, the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee of Management to carry the business of the Company into effect:

Mr. Nathl. Alexander	Mr. John Lowe,
Mr. R. H. Cockerell,	Mr. Thos. Leach,
Mr. George Dougal,	Mr. James Sydney Stopford.

and Mr. Robert John Bagshaw.

Messrs. Fletcher, Alexander and Co. are appointed the London Agents of the Company, with power to the Committee of Management to appoint the following Agents at out ports.

Messrs. Leckie and Co.....	Bombay.
Messrs. Hall, Bainbridge and Co....	Madras.
Messrs. Wetmore and Co.....	China.
Messrs. Thos. Blyth, Son and Co.....	Mauritius.
Messrs. Thomas Watson and Co.....	C. of G. Hope.

With liberty to appoint other Agents at Australia, Singapore, Penang, Batavia, Manila, and other Ports, if the same be deemed expedient.

Messrs. Bagshaw and Co. are appointed Agents and Secretaries to the Company in Calcutta, to whom applications for Insurance may be *now addressed.*

BAGSHAW AND CO.

(1184) Secretaries Universal Marine Insurance Company.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the Partnership subsisting between us John Bagshaw, Robert John Bagshaw, John Allan and Robert Cunningham Paton, of the Town of Calcutta, Merchants and Agents, under the Firm of Bagshaw and Company, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, and that the said John Bagshaw, Robert John Bagshaw, John Allan and Robert Cunningham Paton, will pay and receive all debts, due and owing to and from the said Partnership, in due course at the Office of the said late firm. All Letters to be addressed to Messrs. BAGSHAW and Co. IN LIQUIDATION.

As Witness our hands

JOHN BAGSHAW, BY HIS ATTORNEY
R. J. BAGSHAW.
ROBT. JOHN BAGSHAW.
JOHN ALLAN.
ROBT. CUNNINGHAM PATON.

Calcutta, 15th Sept. 1837.

WITH REFERENCE TO THE FOREGOING ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE—Is hereby given, that the said John Bagshaw and Robert John Bagshaw, will continue the business of Merchants and Agents from this date, under the same style or firm of Bagshaw and Company, associated with Mr. William Clode Braddon, whom they have admitted a Partner in their new Establishment.

JOHN BAGSHAW, *by his*
Attorney R. J. Bagshaw.

ROBT. JOHN BAGSHAW.
WILLIAM CLODE BRADDON.

Calcutta, 15th Sept. 1837.

NOTICE.—All parties having claims on, or being indebted to, the Estate of the late Doctor *Alexander Pearson*, formerly surgeon to the Honorable East India Company's Establishment in China, are requested to communicate the same to *William Jardine* and *James Matheson*, Esquires, Executors in China of the said deceased.

Canton, 5th December, 1837.

FOR SALE.—Some SPLENDID SHERRY WINE in hogsheads and quarter casks, imported by the *Eliza Stewart*. Apply to

DANIELL & Co.

Canton, 4th Dec, 1837.

NOTICE.—All parties having claims on, or being indebted to, the Estate of the late WILLIAM McKAY, Commander of the Brig *Fairy*, are requested to communicate the same to Messrs. JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

FOR SALE.—SUPERIOR SHERRY in BUTTS or HOGSHEADS form the House of DUFF, GORDON & Co Apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 18th November, 1837.

FOR SALE.—Three Butts, One Hhd OLD BROWN SHERRY.

Of a high class, BRAND PETER DOMECQ and THE ROYAL ARMS OF SPAIN. Apply to

WILLIAM SCOTT.
No. 2 Danish Hong.

NOTICE.—All parties having claims on, or being indebted to, the Estate of the late JAMES BURNETT, commander of the ship *Lady Hayes*, are requested to send in their Demands and Dues to Captain EDWARD PARRY, commander of the ship *Hercules*, the Executor of the deceased.

FACTORY TO LET.

THE upper part of No. 5 Danish Hong, containing Entrance Hall and six rooms, &c. For terms apply at the CANTON REGISTER *Office.*

INDIA INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALCUTTA.

THE Subscribers are duly authorised to grant Policies on account of this Company, payable in Canton, Calcutta, or London.

Canton, July 4th, 1837. RUSSELL & CO.

FOR SALE at the Canton Register office No 2 Creek hong, *The Anglo Chinese* Kalendar for 1838, price 1 Sp. Drs.

FOR SALE at the Canton Register Office, No. 2 Creek Hong, the CANTON REGISTER and PRICE CURRENT for the year 1837, bound in one Vol. Price 12 Sp. Drs.

FOR SALE.—A few copies of '*A Vocabulary of the Canton Dialect*,'—by R. Morrison, D. D. Price $4. Apply at the *Canton Register* Office, No 2 *Creek* Hong.

FOR SALE at *half price*, the Canton Register for 1828-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36. Vols 1-2-3-4-5-6-7 & 9 bound $ 6½. Also, Complete Files of the General Price Current of 1835-36 $ 2½ *Also* the *Anglo Chinese Kalendar for* 1837.—$ 1. Apply at the CANTON REGISTER Office, No. 2 Creek Hong. At *Lintin*, on board the *Hercules*; at *Macao* to Messrs. Stanford & Marks and Mr. Robt. Edwards.

FOR SALE.—BLANK BILLS OF EXCHANGE, printed from C. P. Plate, on thin blue wove and Bank post 8vo. hot pressed at $2 per 100. LONDON PRINTED BILLS OF LADING on bank post, hot pressed at $ 1½ per 100. Apply at the *Canton Register Office*, No. 2 Creek Hong.

NOTICE.—Charges for JOB PRINTING at the *Canton Register Office.*

Bills of Lading and Exchange,....	per 100	$1.
Opium Order and Boats notes,....	"	1.50
Linguist's Reports, Reports of Cargoes, &c,	"	5.
Policies, Auction Bills and Folio pages....	"	5.
Abstract Bills on Quarto pages,.....	"	2.50

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

EXTRACTS.

Markets. London, September 29th.

Sugars. *Manila* in demand, 1120 bags sold readily by auction at 16s. a 19s. from low to good brown.

Ginger. In East India no business done, and prices remain as before.

Cloves. Held firmly, but business very trifling.

Cassia Lignea. 314 boxes at hammer, the chief proportion damaged; the sound brought 37s. for middling quality, the damaged sold at 37s. to 34s. 6d.

Tea. The market continues to support that firmness established at late auctions, but there is not much disposition evinced to purchase.

Cochineal. In good demand—30 bags of Honduras at auction were readily taken at 6s. 3d. to 6s. 7d. for middling and good silvers, and at 7s. to 7s. 4d. for good blacks.

Metals.—The holders of English Copper continue exceedingly firm, transactions are not large. British Iron much in demand, and market very firm. Of foreign, large arrivals, notwithstanding which, holders are not inclined to sell, at the same time there is not much demand. Lead is rather higher, and in fair demand. In Spanish no change. At length more inclination to purchase E. I. Tin; 75s. paid for Banca, and none now to be had under 80s. Straits are held for 78s. English Tin has advanced 5s. per cwt. and a fair business is doing. Tin Plates go off readily at former prices. In Spelter a reduction, owing to large arrivals and a heavy stock.

Tea.—Many efforts are making to cultivate the tea-shrub in France; it languished in great heat, but has flourished in a lower temperature, and now grows in a strong and healthy manner in the open air at Marseilles, and it is proposed to naturalize it throughout the region where the orange trees prosper. —*Athenæum.—Liverpool Times.* Sept. 5

Monmouthshire Iron Report.—Newport, Aug. 28.—Our staple trades have revived in a manner truly magical. Ten days ago all was calm, stagnant and gloomy. Suddenly, orders succeeded orders with unexampled rapidity. In a day or two the price of bar iron rose from £6. to £7. per ton, and not an order will now be taken in at less than £8. per ton. Most of the works are full of orders till Christmas. There are now in the Newport river upwards of 20 foreign vessels waiting for iron. The tin plate trade is also in a progressive state of improvement. Several large orders have been received at some of the principal works, but are not readily executed without a considerable advance upon the previously depressed price.—*Economist.—Ibid.*

The names of the sixteen Peers chosen by the Scottish nobility to represent their opinions in the next Parliament will be found below. They are all Tories without one exception. This is a remarkable fact, considering how greatly liberal opinions preponderate amongst the community of Scotland, and it is also a fact calculated to excite unpleasant reflections in the minds of the advocates of an hereditary Peerage. This state of things can scarcely be permanent, and it requires no great sagacity to foresee which party will have ultimately to yield. Meanwhile it is cause of great satisfaction to consider that the Crown, though it has lost the power of creating Scottish Peers, still retains the power of setting every thing right by the creation of Peers of the United Kingdom. Had the bill proposed in the reign of George the First, for the purpose of limiting the Royal prerogative in this respect, become law, this country would probably have become an oligarchy like that of Venice, or (after a revolution) a democratic republic. The prerogative of creating Peers is absolutely essential to the preservation of the Constitution, as a means of subduing the obstinacy of the aristocracy and breaking down such monopolies as those which exist amongst the Peers of Ireland and Scotland.—*Ibid.*

Crown Office.—Aug. 29.—The sixteen Representative Peers for Scotland, returned to serve in the new Parliament.—The Marquis of Tweeddale, Earl of Morton, Earl of Home, Earl of Elgin, Earl of Airlie, Earl of Loven and Melville, Earl of Selkirk, Earl of Orkney, Viscount Arbuthnot, Viscount Strathallan, Lord Forbes, Lord Saltoun, Lord Gray, Lord Sinclair, Lord Cathcile, of Culross, Lord Rosy. *Ibid.*

Copper Ore.—During the years (ending June 30) 1831, 1832, 1833, and 1834, the importation of foreign copper ore did not average 1,000 tons per annum, while, for the last three years, the average amount has been no less than 8,000 tons—an increase so rapid as to demand our earnest attention—more especially when it is remembered that the produce of the foreign ores is so much higher than that of our own mines.—*Birmingham Advertiser.—The Public Ledger, Aug. 30, 1837.*

SPAIN.

It is with extreme regret we learn that a military riot took place at Pamplona, in which General Saarsfield and Colonel Menchero were killed. We have not received any particulars of this affair, further than that the revolted troops were in possession of the citadel. The successful military *emeute* at Madrid is an unfortunate example. On the 26th that capital was still tranquil, Espartero with his troops being in the neighbourhood. Senor Gonzales, a deputy, was appointed to the interior, which completes the ministry, such as it is.—We have no later intelligence of the Pretender than that contained in the very interesting communications of our correspondent in Lower Aragon —*Morning Chronicle of Saturday. Liverpool Times, Sept. 5.*

PORTUGAL.

Falmouth, Aug. 31.—The *Espoir*, brig of war, arrived to-day from Lisbon with intelligence of three days later date than the information furnished by the *Iberia*. It appears that the affairs of Portugal have arrived at a crisis, the termination of which will, in all human probability, be in the sacrifice of human life. It is certain that a plan has been arranged by the Charterist chiefs to enter the city of Lisbon simultaneously with an attack which, on a given signal of the firing of two cannons, is to be made on the guards at its several parts by the friends of the cause within it. Prince Ferdinand was reported to have gone to the camp of Saldanha, but with an intention of returning forthwith; afterwards the Queen and her consort were to escape, if possible, on board the Hastings, when the movement would take place. The Duke of Palmella was said to have joined the Duke of Terceira from France. Saldanha has declared that he will not lay down his arms until the power of the National Guard is entirely subdued and their arms delivered up. Her Majesty was at the Palace das Necessidades. The British line-of-battle ships *Hastings*, *Malabar*, and *Minden*, were prepared to protect their fellow-subjects. A horrible piece of advice was very thickly circulated about the streets: it was—"Mark the residence of foreigners, patriots! and mark them with fire, and make their bodies a barricade at the entrance of your city." —*Liverpool Times, Sept. 5, 1837.*

DEFEAT OF THE CHARTERISTS.

Telegraphic dispatch from the city of Oporto to his excellency the Minister of war, from the commander of the third military division, dated Sept. 23.

"On the 20th instant, the rebels surrendered themselves upon the following conditions:—the whole of the forces to be at the disposal of her Majesty's government; the revolutionary chiefs to leave the kingdom; the officers to be struck off the Army list, to receive pay as regulated by the tariff of 1790. The above extends to those of Valenga and the other revolted districts.

"Francisco Telles de Sampaio.

"Capitulation of the Charterists.—The following is the text of this document, the substance of which was yesterday given briefly, from a telegraphic dispatch, in the intelligence from Portugal:—

Art. 1. All the troops that are under the orders of the Duke de Terceira and the Marquis de Saldanha remain immediately, at the disposal of her Majesty the Queen's government, and this is to be understood not only in respect of the troops united at Chaves, but equally those of Valenga, and other troops or individuals that have revolted in any part of the kingdom of Portugal or its dominions.

Art. 2. The Portuguese officers, of whatever rank, who were not principals in the revolt, will retain their honours and posts lawfully acquired, and will receive their pay according to the tariff (or table) of 1790; but these officers will not be considered as forming part of the effective army.

Art. 3. The officers that were known as principals in the revolt, or put themselves in any place at the head of the movement against the institutions proclaimed in September, will be obliged to leave Portugal. In case the government does not allow these officers their rank lawfully acquired, it will nevertheless grant them the pay of their respective ranks according to the above named tariff.

Art. 4. Are considered of the number of principals in the revolt, the superior officers and the commanders of the corps of the 2d brigade forming the auxiliary division to Spain, as will as those officers of the said corps who publicly and decidedly induced the brigade to revolt.

Art. 5. What is established by the foregoing articles is extended to the officers taken prisoners.

Art. 6. The commanders of regiments will immediately name as officers from each regiment, to deliver up all articles belonging to the government that are under the charge of the said commanders.

Art. 7. All officers of the corps assembled at Chaves will march out to-day to the neighbouring towns, excepting those that shall be named in virtue of the preceding article.

Art. 8. This day, at six o'clock in the evening, the non-commissioned officers, soldiers, and others of the above-named troops, will form in line outside the gates of the town, awaiting the orders of general Viscount Das Antas, being united to them the officers named according to the 5th article. [Signed] Joze Felic. da Silva Costa. Martinho Joze Dias Azedo. Approved (Signed) Viscount Das Antas. (Viewed,) Saldanha.

DUQUE DA TERCEIRA.

Camp, near Casas Novas, Sept. 20.

In the name of her Majesty the Queen, as her Majesty's Lieutenant of the northern provinces of the kingdom, I approve of the agreement concluded between the Viscount das Antas and the Duke da Terceira and the Marquis da Saldanha, with the condition, that the officers who choose to avail themselves of the favour granted shall make their declarations in writing till the 21st day of October of the present year, to the commanders of the military divisions belonging to the towns of their residence.

(Signed) SA DA BANDEIRA.

Chaves, Sept. 20.—*Courier.*

Birth of a Prince.—The Queen's accouchement of a fine and hearty prince took place on Saturday night last, (Sept 16) at a quarter past eleven; which happy event was announced by a salute of 101 guns from the Castle of St George and the other forts and Portuguese ships of war in the river, and confirmed on the following day by a royal salute from the the British and French ships in the river. Her Majesty the Queen and her infant son are doing well.

The royal Prince has been baptized Don Pedro Ferdinand, and is constituted Duke of Oporto.

(*From the Atlas*, Oct. 1.)

THE PRESS OF LISBON.

M. Midosi made the following statement to the Cortes with respect to the circulation of Lisbon papers in the country: The largest circulation per number is of the *Ecco*, published twices week, 1,070, of each number being sent into the country:—*Examinador*, (daily,) 860; *Correio*, (three times a week,) 860; *Pobres*, (daily,) 700; *Diario*, (daily,) 360; *Nacional*, (daily, 340; other journals, 500. The weekly circulation of Miguelite, Charter and Democratic papers is, therefore, as follows:—

Miguelite...	*Ecco*	1,070	× 2=	2,140
Charter	*Examinador*	860	× 6=5,160	
	Correio. . . .	860	× 3=2,580	
				7,400
Democratic	*Diario*	360	× 6=2,160	
	Governo			
	Nacional . .	340	× 6=2,040	
				4,200

The inferences which can be drawn from these statistics are favourable to the democrats. The Miguelite and charter parties principally comprehend the rich classes, who can easily afford to buy papers. The number of their papers must be taken, therefore, as representing a considerable part of their parties. The democratic party every where comprising the large number of the poor, their papers can only be bought by a small fraction, which, in the present case, appears considerable enough, by dividing the middle between the Charter and Miguelite papers. A weekly circulation of 14,000 numbers for a population of about for millions inhabitants, gives one number a week to every 284 individuals, which might already be taken as an expression of a very low state of instruction in the whole country. But it must not be forgotten that out of Lisbon and Oporto the circulation of papers is very small, so that with the exception of these two towns and a few others, the whole population can scarcely be believed to read at all.

In consequence of the late insurrection of General Saldanha the Cortes have empowered the ministry to put down for the moment all papers, with the exception of the democratic. The proportion of the counter-revolutionary to the democratic papers being 9,980 to 4,200, that is to say, more than double the measure of the ministers, though contrary to the principle of the freedom of the press, appears as necessary under the present circumstances.

A few papers of small circulation are omitted in the statement above; amongst these, only one deserves notice —a paper written in English called the *Lisbon Mail*. It was, of course, a charter paper, and was therefore suppressed. On the 12th ult. an officer with armed men called at the printing office, with an order purporting to be issued by the Administrator General, Senhor Soares Caldeira, and seized the manuscripts which were being put in type, prohibiting the publication of that journal, as part of a general measure taken by Government against all periodical publications hostile to the existing administration.

FINANCIAL STATE OF BRAZIL.

From an *exposé* which the Brazilian Minister of Finance read to the Chambers, it appears

that:— "The general revenue of the empire for the year 1838-1839 is estimated at 13,663,289 dols.
Expenditure - 13,622,000

41,289

The general revenue is derived from the following items:—1st, Importation duty of 15 per cent.; 2d, Do. on tea of 30 per cent.; 3d, Do. on powder of 30 per cent.; 4th, Duty on goods re-exported of 2 per cent.; 5th, Do. for transhipment of 2 per cent.; 6th, 15 per cent. for re-exportation or transhipment of goods for the African trade; 7th, Receipt of the consul, warehousing, premiums on insurances, fines, 15 per cent on all vessels on becoming Brazilian bottoms; 7 per cent. exportation of hides from Rio Grande; gold mining duties; seniorage on gold and silver; revenue of the diamond district; rent and sale of the shore and river bank land; matriculation of students; general post-office receipts; sale duly for land and houses; contributions towards the *Mont de Piété*; produce of the sale of national properties, of powder and Brazil wood, &c.; the property of the dead, or absent; dividends of stock; urban tithe, or octroi, within one league from Rio de Janeiro; one-fourth per cent on the transfer of home stock.

"In the municipality of Rio, the emoluments of the police; of the seal on inheritances and legacies; the tenth on sales of houses in town; exportation duty; impost on 'auctioneers' and *modistes'* shops; 20 per cent. on the consumption of the rum of the country; 20 per cent. on fresh meat; 5 per cent. on the sale of slaves.

"Receipts which have a special destiny, principally for the Bank, which has so long been contemplated. Impost on shops; coaches and boats and craft of inland navigation; 5 per cent. on the sale of national vessels; paper-stamp; tax on slaves; extra duties on mining by future foreign mining companies. The product of the copper money rendered useless. The surplus of the general revenue, &c.

The general expenditure of the empire is fixed thus:—

	Dollars.
1. Ministry of the Interior	1,273,952
Municipality of the Capital	253,120
2. Ministry of Justice	416,955
Municipality of the Capital	392,990
3. Ministry of Foreign Affairs	163,439.920
4. Ministry of Marine	2,131,030.356
5. Ministry of War	3,113,223.580
7. Ministry of Finance	5,877,985
	13,622 000

THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

The following perhaps will be found one of the most perfect general summaries of the returns for England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland yet published:—

	Con	Min
150 County Members, of which are		
Conservative	111	
Ministerial		48
341 City and Borough, of which are		
Conservative	148	
Ministerial		193
500 Members for England and Wales	259	241
	241	
Conservative majority for England and Wales	18	
SCOTLAND.		
30 County Members, of which are		
Conservative	18	
Ministerial		12
23 City and Borough, of which are		
Conservative	1	
Ministerial		22
IRELAND.		
64 County Members, of which are		
Conservative	20	
Ministerial		44
41 City and Borough, of which are		
Conservative	11	
Ministerial		30
158 Members for Scotland and Ireland	50	108
		50
Ministerial majority for Scotland and Ireland		58
Deduct Conservative majority for England and Wales		18
Majority for Ministers		40
658 Total of Members returned to Parliament.		

Table showing the Composition of the last House of Commons:—

Marquis	1	Lieutenant Colonels	38
Earls	7	Majors	16
Viscounts	20	Captains, army and navy	49
Lords	31	Lieutenants	10
Right Honourables	30	Cornets	2
Honourables	54	Barristers	58
Baronets	53	Solicitors	3
Knights	16	Bankers	40
Admirals	3	East India Proprietors	33
Lord Lieutenants	8	West India Proprietors	15
Deputy Lieutenants	42	Placemen	55
General	1	Patrons of church livings, having the patronage of 274 livings between them	115
Lieutenant Generals	5		
Major Generals	9		
Colonels	32		

Constituencies of the ten largest and the ten smallest boroughs as settled by the Reform Act:—

	Electors.		Electors.
1. Harwich	158	1. Westminster	13,268
2. Thetford	160	2. Liverpool	12,402
3. Chippenham	217	3. Finsbury	10,290
4. Andover	240	4. Bristol	10,100
5. Marlborough	254	5. Tower Hamlets	9,462
6. Totness	259	6. Manchester	8,432
7. Knaresboro	264	7. Marylebone	7,762
8. Richmond	278	8. Southwark	5,249
9. Tavistock	289	9. Leeds	4,774
10 Huntingdon	294	10. Hull	4,244
20. members to	2,411	20. members to	86,072

Curious Statement Concerning the Periodical Mortality of the Human Race.

Our limits are insufficient to enable us to give the entire table of mortality as furnished by the official authorities; we have yet thought it necessary to note the first seven periods separately, as illustrative of the great excess of mortality among infant males compared with females. The average of the quinquennial periods (except in the cases annexed) will in general furnish the annual sum of mortality. At the termination of the first twelve years, about one-third of those born are with the departed; the proportion being against males in the ratio of 855 to 732 females (yearly). After this term (twelve years) to the age of 44,—the middle period of life, and by far the most hazardous to women,—the comparative mortality shows a different result; being as 46 females to 41 males. At the termination of this period, when the procreation ceases, female life is comparatively the most secure; the average mortality from the ages of 45 to 65 being about as 63 males to 60 females. The comparative security of life subsequent to this is slightly in favour of females. The table shows a great excess of mortality among females; but it should be remarked that the excess of female population after this period of life is nearly twelve per cent. over the male (see table of ages), and the ratio of mortality is hence by so much greater, without indicating any comparative insecurity of life. In collating this table from the official documents before us, we cannot but remark the extraordinary mortality it evinces at the termination of each decade of man's life from the age of thirty years. In every instance from thirty years of age and upwards, the mortality in the year which terminates the decade very greatly exceeds that in the preceding and succeeding years; and, as a matter somewhat curious, we shall show these instances:—

Age.	Mortality.	Age.	Mortality.	Age.	Mortality.
29	26,630	49	23,589	69	31,038
30	31,027	*50	33,427	*70	33,933
31	23,201	51	20,914	71	32,162
39	23,778	59	25,782	79	32,009
*40	33 518	*60	43,273	*80	45,617
41	20,949	61	26,084	81	27,425

This strikes us as something extraordinary; it seems to say that at these periods a man is under the influence of some physical change, when he either surrenders or renews his life lease. The disciples of the profound Cuvier can perhaps explain this.—*Browning's Domestic & Financial Condition of Great Britain.—The True Sun, August 22, 1837.*

The Fair Sex at Constantinople.

The following ordinance, relative to the conduct of Turkish women in the streets and in the public promenades, was published on the 18th of July:—

"Though his Highness our Most Gracious Sovereign, in consequence of his natural clemency and kind feelings towards his people, gives his attention to the tranquillity and satisfaction of his subjects, and to afford to all, especially the inhabitants of this capital, all decent amusements and the diversions which they find in the fair season in the public promenades, it has, however, been noticed by his Majesty that women remain too long in sight of the promenaders, and do not return home until the time of the evening prayer or later; that in most of the promenades they walk about and sit intermingled with the men; and, lastly, that they have in their service Hiavas Arabadshi (horse conductors), who presume to dress in a manner not permitted to the Rajas. Now as all these things are no less contrary to the will of his Highness than to the ordinances of all Mussulmen, it is necessary that these scandalous abuses should be done away with, that is to say, that henceforth every one is to walk in a decorous manner; that the women are not to walk about in the promenades mingled with the men; that they are to go home from the promenades at the latest at half-past ten o'clock (an hour and a half before sunset); lastly, that they shall have in their service honest people, and no such Arabadshis as dress in a manner unbecoming Rajas. Further, though his Excellency the Seraskier, conformably with the duties of his office, is constantly intent on securing public order, by maintaining the precepts of religion, and preserving the people from injury and misfortunes, by preventing all improper actions, which are displeasing to God, yet for some time past the ancient ordinances relative to trades-people in the necessary intercourse with the women have been neglected, and it is observed that in particular the dealers in cutlery, the woollen-drapers, and apothecaries employ their sons, or their young men, who wear Fez turbans or kalpaks, as shopmen, and that the latter deal with the women, that most of them have their magazines and apartments in the back part of their shops, and that the women go into them and make purchases; lastly, that the women even presume to enter the coffee-houses in Pera and Galata, and there to eat ices: daily to regulate these matters, and as it was formerly prescribed that the tradespeople with whom the women deal must be especially honest persons, it is necessary that these tradesmen should discharge all the above youths, whether Armenians, Greeks, Catholics, Jews, or of any other nation, and if they want shopmen, employ only sober and elderly persons like themselves; that the women shall not go into the inside of the sitting room and shops, but only converse from the outside; that they shall not enter the apothecaries' shops, but shall deliver the prescriptions on the outside, and so receive their medicines; lastly, that no woman henceforth be seen in a coffee-house. His Highness has accordingly been graciously pleased to direct the preceding ordinance to be published and strictly observed, and every person so transgressing is to be immediately and severely punished."—*Ibid.*

As the celebrated Mexican decree has created much attention amongst the holders of the stock of that republic, the following digest of the terms proposed by the government to their creditors will be interesting, since it may be relied upon:—For every 100*l.* six per cent. bond, they offer 78*l.* 6*s.* five per cent. bond, with 312 acres land warrants. For every 100*l.* five per cent. bond they offer 65*l.* 5*s.* five per cent. bond, with 260 acres land warrants. For every 100*l.* six per cent. deferred bond, they offer 59*l.* 5*s.* five per cent. bond, with 237 acres land warrants. And for every 100*l.* five per cent. deferred bond, they offer 59*l.* 10*s.* five per cent. bond, with 210 acres land warrants. The interests on five per cents. will commence October 1, 1837. (*Public Ledger.*)

Whom Printers Delight to Honor.—"The author whom the Printer delights to honor, is one who writes legibly, with but few erasures or interlinections; whose punctuation is systematic, and may always be depended upon; whose style is not inverted and unnatural, but flowing and easy, and readily retained in the memory; who uses italics sparingly; foreign languages never; and who makes no alterations from copy in proof sheets. Such a man is the glory and pride of the Printer—in him he sees no fault; the broad mantle of his merits covers all minor defects, and though his principles may be abominable, and his purposes detestable, he is at least sure of a good word from the compositor."

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

Latest Dates.

London	5th Oct.	Singapore	2nd Jan.
Liverpool	5th Sept.	Java	4th Dec.
U. States	1st Aug.	Manila	15th Jan.
Calcutta	13th Dec.	Austral-Asia	24th Aug.
Bombay	2nd Nov.	Madras	22nd Sept.

ARRIVED.—Hashemy, Buckle, from London. Golconda, Bell, and David Clark, Hutchinson, from Bombay. Louvre [Am.] Gray, from Manila. Water Witch, Rennell, from Calcutta and Singapore.

PASSENGER.—Per Louvre, P. W. Snow, Esq. American Consul.

SAILED.—Vansittart, Macqueen, for Bombay, Argyle, Sandys, for London.

The Inglis, Euphrates, Emma, and Falcon, had arrived in England. The Asia, Pearson, sailed from St. Helena, 24th August, all well. The Lord Lowther, Vincent, arrived in St. Helena roads on the 5th September; all well.

The Alislevie, arrived at Calcutta on the 6th and the Charles Grant on the 8th of December.

By the *Water Witch*, we have received *Calcutta* Papers to the 9th December; and the *Singapore Free Press* of the 21st (and supplement) and 28th December.

A rapid perusal of these papers has not enabled us to, glean much intelligence of

public importance. A few extracts will be found in a preceding column. The accounts from *Spain* are contradictory. Don Carlos was in the close neighbourhood of Madrid; which city, it is reported, he intended to strictly invest, and starve into capitulation. Another account says that Espartero had made a movement, and that Don Carlos was in retreat, which was open to him to the mountains.—We have remarked that each party is triumphant or defeated according as their operations are reported in the papers that favour their cause. But the latest public accounts of their movements, as well as private information, seem to indicate the certain ultimate success of Don Carlos.

OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.

The *Chinese Repository*, for January, contains the 7th report of the proceedings of the above institution, by the rev. PETER PARKER, M. D.

The institution has now been established two years; during which period 4575 Chinese patients have been received, 1225 of whom have been admitted during the last term—from 4th May to 31st December. The expenses of the year have been $ 1692.

The report contains a numerical statement of diseases; amongst which, those of the eye, of course, greatly predominate.

Two cases of *Opium Mania*, during the last term, and 15 cases during the two year's existence of the institution, are there enumerated. This interesting fact is not without it's value with reference to the *Opium question*. That in the population of a city and suburbs, containing nearly 1,000,000 of inhabitants, and celebrated for it's "flowery gaiety," only *two* cases of *Opium Mania* should occur in six months and *fifteen* in two years, is evidence that the use of opium is not productive of such fatal effects, as is generally supposed, or that the quantity consumed is not in excess.

We quote the following case.

No 33 2. May 12th. Injury from torture. Aching, a gardener in the vicinity of Canton, was accused by an envious relative to the government, as a smuggler and concealer of stolen goods. Accordingly he was seized, and kept in the city a fortnight, sitting at the door of an officer, as a culprit, and in the mean time was examined by torture, made to kneel on sharp spikes, and beaten upon his face and above his knees and ankles, in a most cruel manner. His foreteeth were knocked out. Twenty persons of his native village coming forward and testifying to his upright character, and offering their own heads if he could be proved guilty, the innocent and industrious poor man was liberated, but not till after he had paid $300! His ankles and knees were in an ulcerated condition from the previous application of the bamboo. The wounds presently healed, and the man is again well. This case illustrates the fierceness of his relative, and the *cruelty* and *injustice* of the officers of government.

ART. IV. of the same number of the *Repository* introduces '*The Hawaiian* Spectator' to the notice of the public. We need not say that the first number commands the most favorable notice of the public. We must refer our readers to the *Repository* for the Prospectus, Table of Contents and the Introductory Observations, in that number; whilst we beg to be allowed to notice an expression, which has surely escaped the writer inadvertently.

In the introductory remarks (C. R. page 431) is the following sentence——"and from the deeply affecting view of the character and condition of the heathen in their remote alienation from their Maker,—a view derived from actual observation, we shall earnestly set forth the imperative necessity for vastly greater efforts, in all their forms, than have yet been projected, to enlighten and *redeem* the world."

The sense of the word "redeem," as here used, is, of course not that of the New Testament: for did not the words—"It is finished"—accomplish the redemption of the world?

We presume the writer means, to recover—from ignorance, superstition, and idolatry.

We trust we shall be excused for thus noticing this *slip of the pen*; and we look anxiously for the next number of the *Hawaiian Spectator*.

THE FUTURE.

[*Continued from No. 5. Page 20.*]

The division that has reigned in the counsels of the government at Peking, for the last two years, relative to the question of admitting opium, is a most singular fact in the history of the trade. It may not be generally known, that there are two parties in China, which may be compared, and not inaptly, to those of the *Whigs* and *Tories* in England; or rather to the liberals and conservatives of Europe generally: the first granting, as an axiom in politics, that alterations and reforms are sometimes necessary; the latter denying the axiom, and alleging that the government of the present should always be unchangeably modeled on that of the past. When such distinctive opinions are heard of in China, it is evident that this country has not been, as some are fond of arguing, totally unimpressed by her foreign connections; although the difficulty of ascertaining how near to, and ready she may be, for any change, may still remain.

As proof of what we have just advanced, we may allege the rumours which have floated about in Canton, that the memorial of *Hennae Tse*, for the admittance of opium under a duty, was written at the instigation of the reigning empress, who is described as a personage of uncommon talents and great determination. Several changes in high appointments in various parts of the empire had been previously made; and, amongst others, that of the present governor of the two provinces of *Kwangtung* and *Kwangse*. It has also been lately rumoured that the recall or removal of this officer may be expected soon; which will seem to prove that the *Tory* party has, at present, the ascendancy; for it is also said that every one of the empress's friends are on the point of losing their present appointments.

It cannot be a matter of surprise that the emperor of China is himself averse to any change; nor that the *conservative* cause must be the favorite one with the officers of government generally; and, perhaps, with the people, excepting those of the maritime provinces. Speculative opinions are regarded with suspicion and distrust by all governments. The legal admittance of opium is then, a question which we think is, for an unknown time, set at rest by the ascendancy of tory principles in Peking; but we have not the least doubt that all efforts of the government, even were it's own officers honest and sincere, will be unavailing to it's exclusion.

It is not what would be the best policy for the interests of China to adopt toward England, but that which she may be inclined to persevere in holding toward all foreign countries, that should have our attentive consideration.

The fact that opium is admitted with the full knowledge of many of the government officers, not excepting even the highest, is too notorious to require any elucidation; and late transactions in the trade have been so glaring that it is impossible to prevent doubts of the sincerity of the intentions of both the imperial and local governments in their endeavours to put an entire and final stop to the trade. The facts seem to be, that all official appointments in China are given and excepted with the full understanding that the individual is to supply all deficiencies in his emoluments by any course of connivance and corruption that is not *too scandalous*. Whilst the daring enterprise of foreigners is met by the cupidity and corruption of Chinese officials, and both are fostered by the Bengal and Malwa governments, the continued existence of the opium trade, under the system of exclusion, may be safely predicted.

But how long is this pretended system to last? This is a question which few, we think, will be bold enough to answer. But it is doubtful whether foreigners would readily avail themselves of any alterations made by the government to admit opium under a duty, clogged, as they certainly would be, with conditions with which it would be found impossible to comply. The present system will, then, be preferred by the foreigners; and perhaps by the Chinese brokers and smugglers, notwithstanding it's hazards to the latter; for under it they are preserved from the open inquisition of the officers and hongmerchants.

If, therefore, the excesses of the outside opium trade is thus tacitly allowed by the government—it signifies not whether from inclination or proved inability to suppress the system—China is only now reaping one bitter reward of her proud assumption and exclusive policy. And such utter incapacity or unwillingness to exclude, even from her harbours and coasts, a commerce, which H. I. M. and his governors are constantly making the object of deprecation in their edicts and proclamations,—penciling them with one hand and receiving the rewards of their corrupt practices with the other,—offer the strongest proofs that it is the Chinese policy to submit to all external impressions in order to preserve the people in peace; and that both the inclination and the power are alike wanting to resist demands, when urged with a firmness dictated by the justice which cannot be denied.

The means to bring about a better commercial understanding should be applied to the emperor, not to any of his subordinate governments. It is his *fiat* alone that can open other ports to the foreign trade; his will is the rule of action in his dominions. No doubt, the "established regulations" would be strongly insisted upon; but it must be shown, by the other party, that these said regulations have long been utterly futile to their desired end: the proof of which lies in innumerable imperial edicts. That, in short, to preserve the maritime provinces from throwing off their allegiance, from fallen into a state of confusion which may peril the continuance of the rule of his family, and even the existence of the long-boasted celestial empire, a reformation in it's foreign relations has become imperatively necessary.

The arguments which could be used by foreigners, to justify and enforce their claims for attention, are so cogent; and the commercial interests of all, but more especially those of Great Britain, are so interlaced with the question, that we think we have arrived at the time when some effort must be made by the government of that country to change her present relations with China for the better. Foreigners, generally, are surely not to remain any longer satisfied with the nonsensical, babbling pretences of of the thunder and lightning of the laws and established regulations, which both natives and foreigners are in the daily habit of deriding and breaking. The honour and interests of the British empire are now so involved in the necessity of assuming a far different position in this country, that the conviction that longer delay will only increase the difficulty of the task has become resistless. Since 1787, the year of lord Cathcart's mission—two embassadors with *tribute*, and four chief superintendents, with numerous and able *attachés*, have been planted in the celestial empire—but what has been the effects of their efforts and labors? Are not their total defeats on every occasion sufficient evidence that a different mode of proceeding to that of carrying tribute to the foot of the emperor's throne must be now adopted?

Since the above was in type, an article, entitled—"*Commerce considered as a means of promoting the civilisation of barbarous people*"—in the *Asiatic Journal* for last September, has attracted our notice.

The following is the opening paragraph.

"As no civilized government will repeat the strange experiment, tried at so recent a date as 1823, on the eastern frontier of the Cape of Good Hope, to prohibit even trade with the natives, *in order to secure peace* the ordinary arguments in favour of commerce, as one of the great means of civilisation, need not be insisted upon. The Caffre barbarian, who told the Governor of the Cape, thirty years ago, that, without intercourse between neighbours, peace cannot be secured, is now admitted to have shown more political wisdom than the white statesman who obstinately persevered so long in the system of nonintercourse. Accordingly, trading with the less civilized tribes takes every day a wider range; but its natural influence being still greatly prevented by many errors, it will be an useful task to show what improvements can be made in all the different kinds of trading carried on with these tribes."

The whole *gist* of the article in question, is the method to *protect*, in their commercial relations, the uncivilized tribes of men, from Labrador to Greenland and the Cape of Good Hope; and from thence to New Zealand, and onwards to the thousand isles of the Polynesian archipelago. The reasonings adduced, and the projects recommended can scarcely bear on the discussion of our present subject. In the course of his argument, however, the writer has made the following observation.

"How perseveringly the civilized trader, of every denomination, abuses his superior knowlege and strength when dealing with uncivilized people, is not a matter of doubtful or vague speculation."

Now this remark may not be altogether *a propos de bottes* applied to the question of the dealings between the Chinese and Foreign nations. The former not only claim the palm of civilization, but they deny, to all beyond their empire, even the possession of any portion of civilization. How perseveringly they will, when actuated by such feelings, abuse their inferior knowledge and strength, under the mask of their luminous laws and ancient regulations, needs no comment.

(*To be continued.*)

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 11. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13TH, 1838. NO. 7. PRICE 50 CENTS

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Agents are ready to receive bonafide Tenders for Advances on Bills of exchange, secured by consignments to England of Tea and Nanking Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled, "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China," at the rate of Four Shillings and six pence (4s. 6d.) per Spanish Dollar.

Until further notice, Payments will be made in in Cash.

[Signed] J. H. ASTELL,
H. M. CLARKE,
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

Canton, 30th December, 1837.

FOR SINGAPORE & MADRAS.

THE ANNA ROBERTSON, Capt. HAMILTON, to sail in all this month. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 5th Feby. 1838.

NOTICE.—The subscribers to the contemplated MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY IN CHINA, including those to the OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL are respectfully invited to meet at the Rooms of the Canton Chamber of Commerce, on the 21st inst. at 11 A. M. to attend to business then and there to be presented.

(Signed) THOMAS R. COLLEDGE, P. PARKER,
E. C. BRIDGMAN.

Canton, 5th February, 1838.

ENQUITABLE INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA.

IN consequence of the dissolution of the Firm of Messrs. BAGSHAW & Co.

Messrs. ALLEN, PATON & Co. have been appointed Secretaries to the Society at Calcutta.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Agents in Canton.

Canton, 29th Jan. 1838.

NOTICE.—To let, one small and cheap Factory. For particulars apply to

MARKWICK & SMITH.

Canton, January 16th, 1838.

FOR SALE.—A few cases of EXCELLENT PORT WINE at $ 6 per dozen: in cases of 3 dozen each; by

EGLINTON, MACLEAN & Co.

Canton, 18th January, 1838.

FOR SALE.

THE ANNA ROBERTSON brings a supply of Messrs. NEWTON, GORDON & MURDOCH'S FINEST OLD London Particular Madeira, in convenient packages.

Apply to CAPT. PARRY, Lintin
or to JAMES INNES.

ORIENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant policies payable in Calcutta, London, or this place.

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 1st January, 1838.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant policies, on goods, payable in Calcutta, London, or this place.

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 1st January, 1838.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Subscribers have duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras and elsewhere. Parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

(Signed) WETMORE & Co.

Canton, January 4th, 1838.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

AT a meeting of the Subscribers to the above, held the 30th day of September 1837, the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee of Management to carry the business of the Company into effect:

Mr. Natl. Alexander	Mr. John Lowe,
Mr. R. H. Cockerell,	Mr. Thos. Leach,
Mr. George Dougal,	Mr. James Sydney Stopford.

and Mr. Robert John Bagshaw.

Messrs. Fletcher, Alexander and Co. are appointed the London Agents of the Company, with power to the Committee of Management to appoint the following Agents at out ports.

Messrs. Leckie and Co.	Bombay.
Messrs. Hall, Bainbridge and Co.	Madras.
Messrs. Wetmore and Co.	China.
Messrs. Thos. Blyth, Son and Co.	Mauritius.
Messrs. Thomas Watson and Co.	C. of G. Hope

With liberty to appoint other Agents at Australia Singapore, Penang, Batavia, Manila, and other Ports, if the same be deemed expedient.

Messrs. Bagshaw and Co. are appointed Agents and Secretaries to the Company in Calcutta, in whom applications for Insurance may be *now addressed.*

BAGSHAW AND CO.

(1184) Secretaries Universal Marine Insurance Company.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the Partnership subsisting between us John Bagshaw, Robert John Bagshaw, John Allan and Robert Cunningham Paton, of the Town of Calcutta, Merchants and Agents, under the Firm of Bagshaw and Company, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, and that the said John Bagshaw, Robert John Bagshaw, John Allan and Robert Cunningham Paton, will pay and receive all debts, due and owing to and from the said Partnership, in due course at the Office of the said late firm. All Letters to be addressed to Messrs. BAGSHAW and Co. IN LIQUIDATION.

As Witness our hands

JOHN BAGSHAW, BY HIS ATTORNEY
R. J. BAGSHAW.
ROBT. JOHN BAGSHAW.
JOHN ALLAN.
ROBT. CUNNINGHAM PATON.

Calcutta, 15th Sept. 1837.

WITH REFERENCE TO THE FOREGOING ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given, that the said John Bagshaw and Robert John Bagshaw, will continue the business of Merchants and Agents from this date, under the same style or firm of Bagshaw and Company, associated with Mr. William Clode Braddon, whom they have admitted a Partner in their new Establishment.

JOHN BAGSHAW, *by his*
Attorney R. J. Bagshaw.
ROBT. JOHN BAGSHAW.
WILLIAM CLODE BRADDON.

Calcutta, 15th Sept. 1837.

NOTICE.—All parties having claims on, or being indebted to, the Estate of the late Doctor Alexander Pearson, formerly surgeon to the Honorable East India Company's Establishment in China, are requested to communicate the same, to *William Jardine* and *James Matheson*, Esquires, Executors in China of the said deceased.

Canton, 5th December, 1837.

FOR SALE.—Some SPLENDID SHERRY WINE in hogsheads and quarter casks, imported by the *Eliza Stewart.* Apply to

DANIELL & Co.

Canton, 4th Dec. 1837.

NOTICE.—All parties having claims on, or being indebted to, the Estate of the late WILLIAM McKAY, Commander of the Brig *Fairy*, are requested to communicate the same to Messrs. JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

FOR SALE.—SUPERIOR SHERRY in BUTTS or HOGSHEADS form the House of DUFF, GORDON & Co. Apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 18th November, 1837.

FOR SALE.—Three Butts, One Hhd OLD BROWN SHERRY.

Of a high class, BRAND PEDRO DOMECQ and THE ROYAL ARMS OF SPAIN. Apply to

WILLIAM SCOTT.
No. 2 Danish Hgos.

NOTICE.—All parties having claims on, or being indebted to, the Estate of the late JAMES BURNETT, commander of the ship *Lady Hayes*, are requested to send in their Demands and Dues to Captain EDWARD PARRY, commander of the ship *Hercules*, the Executor of the deceased.

FACTORY TO LET.

THE upper part of No. 6 Danish Hong, containing Entrance Hall and six rooms, &c. For terms apply at the CANTON REGISTER Office.

INDIA INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALCUTTA.

THE Subscribers are duly authorised to grant Policies on account of this Company, payable in Canton, Calcutta, or London.

Canton, July 4th, 1837. RUSSELL & CO.

FOR SALE at the Canton Register office No. 2 Creek hong, *The Anglo Chinese* Kalendar for 1838, price 1 Sp. Dr.

FOR SALE at the Canton Register Office, No. 2 Creek Hong, the CANTON REGISTER and PRICE CURRENT for the year 1837, bound in one Vol. Price 12 Sp. Drs.

FOR SALE.—A few copies of '*A Vocabulary of the Canton Dialect*,'—by R. Morrison, D. D. Price $4. Apply at the *Canton Register* Office, No 2 *Creek* Hong.

FOR SALE at *half price*, the Canton Register for 1828-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36. Vols 1-2-3-4-5-6-7 8&9 bound $ 6½. Also, Complete Files of the General Price Current of 1835-36 $ 2½ *Also* the *Anglo Chinese Kalendar* for 1837.—$ 1½. Apply at the CANTON REGISTER Office, No. 2 Creek Hong. At *Lintin*, on board the *Hercules*; at *Macao* to Messrs. Stanford & Marks and Mr. Robt. Edwards.

FOR SALE.—BLANK BILLS OF EXCHANGE, printed from C. P. Plate, on thin blue wove and Bank post 8vo. hot pressed at $2 per 100. LONDON PRINTED BILLS OF LADING on laid post, hot pressed at $ 1½ per 100. Apply at the *Canton Register Office*, No. 2 Creek Hong.

NOTICE.—Charges for JOB PRINTING at the Canton *Register Office.*

Bills of Lading and Exchange, ...	per 100	$1.
Opium Order and Boats notes, ...	"	
Linguist's Reports, Reports of Cargoes, &c,	"	1.50
Policies, Auction Bills and Folio pages....	"	5.
Auction Bills on Quarto pages, ...	"	2.50

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

LONDON.

"TWO O'CLOCK.—Consols unvaried.

"FOUR O'CLOCK.—Consols for Acc. closed at 92½

"Mr. Van Buren's message has occupied the attention of men of business in the City more, perhaps, than any document of the kind did before. A belief prevails, but not among a very numerous party, that the policy which it holds forth as the future course of the American government may be averted by a vote of Congress; but the more general impression is, that he will succeed in establishing it in which case the most important consequences are expected to follow. Mr. Van Buren seems to hold out hopes of a complete solvency, but this is spoken in a national sense, rather than of individuals who have yielded to the crisis, and it is to be feared, therefore, that their prospects cannot be much mended by the general establishment of specie payments and low prices. Another conclusion to which many have come in considering this question

is, that the banking system throughout Europe must be affected in a greater or less degree by the example set in America; and that those countries where the paper system exists in full force can only protect themselves against the consequences by guarding, with the most jealous care, against any over-issues of paper. With respect to Congress itself, to which the general attention was directed, the first proceeding on which a trial of the strength of parties could be exhibited, was on the election of Speaker. The administration triumphed, and the former Speaker, M. Polk, was re-elected. For Mr. Polk, the numbers were 118; for Mr. Bell, his opponent, 103. Several members had not taken their seats, but it is admitted that the administration have a majority of ten in the House of Representatives, and from fourteen to sixteen in the Senate. This triumph in the Speaker ship was so much the more important, as upon the Speaker rest the nomination to the chairmanships of committees.—(Times.)

Galignani's Messenger. Oct. 2nd.

FRANCE.

A new journal devoted to the Review of French and foreign literature has just been commenced at Paris, with the title of "Revue française et étrangère."

A periodical work directed to the interests of the French possessions in Africa has been commenced, with the title of "Revue Africaine." This publication disclaims all party purposes, and the two or three numbers of it which have appeared are distinguished by great impartiality and moderation.

A joint-stock stock society has been formed in Paris for the publication of a general collection of standard French works, in 200 volumes, with the title of "Pantheon Litteraire." The French government is said to have subscribed for two hundred copies, with the intention of giving 25 volumes out of the 200 to such towns as are willing to subscribe to the other 75, in order to enrich their libraries.

The year 1836 was less productive in a literary point of view in France than its immediate predecessors. In 1835, 82,296 sheets of type were composed for the French booksellers; in 1836 only 79,238 showing a diminution of nearly 3000 sheets. The printed sheets have decreased in a still greater proportion, smaller editions having mostly been worked; so that we may assume that there were printed last year 25 million sheets less than in 1835. The greatest diminution has taken place in theological and philosophical works, while novels, plays, and political publications, have rather increased than decreased.

The tribunal of commerce in Paris has decided, that an author who sells a work to a bookseller is bound to deliver the manuscript in a legible state, and to provide himself for the correction of the proofs.

GERMANY.

We learn from the German papers that the Latin version of the nine books of Sanchoniatho's Phœnician History, pretended to have been lately discovered in Portugal, and to which we directed the attention of our readers in our last number, is actually published by Schünemann of Bremen.

German papers state that a law constantly prepared is lying before the council of state in Berlin, relative to the securing of literary property in Prussia. One of the articles enacts, that when there is no special contract between the author and bookseller, the sale of the copyright holds good for only one edition, after which the exclusive property in the work reverts to the author. Other provisions relate to dramatic writers and piracy. After this law has been approved by the council of state, it will be submitted by Prussia to the German Diet, from which it is expected to receive considerable opposition, or at least considerable modifications.

TURKEY.

A society has just been formed at Constantinople, with the title of "Society of Useful Knowledge." It intends to publish a monthly journal, called "The Journal of Useful Knowledge." The editor, who accompanied the youths sent to Paris to receive education, intends to found this publication on the same plan as the French work with the like title.

The Sultan has also sent for a French scholar to direct a class for teaching the French language at Constantinople, at the expense of government.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The number of new works which appeared in the United States in 1834 and 1835 amounted to 1813, forming 1400 volumes, and the cost of which may be estimated at 1,220,000 dollars. In 1836 the number was considerably increased, and the cost of the books published in that year cannot be estimated at less than 1,500,000 dollars. Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Hartford, furnished nineteen-twentieths of the total amount.

In most cases the editions of one and the same work are larger and more frequent in the United States than in any other country. Many re-printed English works have there passed through three or four editions, while the publishers of the original have but one. In one instance the sale of a work in America amounted to 100,000 copies, whereas in England only four editions of 1000 copies each were disposed of.

The amount of literary productions in America has more than doubled during the last two years. The sale of five hundred selling establishments amounted in 1836 to 1,250,000 dollars. A single publisher paid in the years preceding 1834, 185,000 dollars for copyrights, out of which 30,000 dollars were for two works only; Carey, Lea, and Blanchard, paid last year 50,000 dollars to American writers, and Harper and Brothers have paid about the same sum for several years past.

The following statement will show the relative proportion of native and imported literary productions in 1834.

	Original American works.	Re-prints of foreign works.
Education	73	9
Divinity	37	16
Novels and tales	19	95
History and biography	19	17
Jurisprudence	20	3
Poetry	8	3
Travels	8	18
Fine arts	5	0
Miscellaneous works	59	43

Thus it appears that in American literature the scientific and practically useful predominate, and that works of imagination are chiefly derived from foreign sources. The school-books are almost all written or compiled in the United States, and some idea of the extensive business done in them may be formed from the circumstance that of some of the most popular compilations in geography from 100,000 to 300,000 copies have been sold in ten years; so that in many instances works of this kind produce a permanent income as well to the author as to the publisher. During the last five years the number of American original works in proportion to re-prints has nearly doubled.

CALCUTTA.

We regret to announce in our obituary of to-day the demise of the Reverend Joshua Marshman, D. D. at the advanced age of sixty-nine and a half. He breathed his last at Serampore yesterday morning at about eleven o'clock, after a long and active life of great usefulness, in connection with his late ever-to-be-lamented colleague and fellow labourer, Dr William Carey. The demise of the Reverend Dr. Marshman, who was the last surviving member of the original Serampore Mission, will, we suppose, leave the junior members without a head—whom, now that the only remaining cause of dissension between them and the Home Society has been removed, we hope soon to see unite their individual exertions with the Society and the Circular Road Brethren in forwarding the great work for which they were sent out to this country.

—*Calcutta Courier, Dec. 6.*

NEWSPAPERS.

It certainly was a great mistake, on the part of government, putting a duty upon paper; the duty should have been on *printing*; and, if it were so arranged, would prove a very salutary check; it would drive all the rubbish out of the market. If printers were licensed, and answerable for the duties; if stamps were abolished (which ought to be the case with regard to newspapers), let us see how such a regulation would work.

The circulation of newspapers and periodicals of all kinds depends upon their merits. Now, if the duty were put upon all alike, it is evident that those which had a small circulation could not be carried on; and, as a small circulation implies little or no merit, we should get rid of all that rubbish at once. The duty on every paper printed should be so much per day, without any reference to the number sold.

The mania of appearing in print is now so great, that people will give their works for nothing; nay, as I have known myself, in some cases, they have actually advanced money to induce a publisher to print them. At first sight, it would appear unfair that the large newspapers should be so favoured; but the large newspapers ought to be favoured, and receive every protection. If any one were to be behind the scenes, as I have been now for some years, and be aware of the outlay of capital both at home and abroad, by the proprietors of such newspapers as the "Times," "Morning Chronicle," "Herald," and "Post," and some of the evening papers, they would then know that the smaller newspapers are pirates, supplying the public gratis with information which has cost the proprietors of the large papers several thousand pounds per annum. The country is much benefited by the exertions of these proprietors to obtain correct and early intelligence; they have their correspondents at the different metropolises, at three or four hundred per annum each, solely to supply the necessary information. The smaller and weekly newspapers have no such expenses; they avail themselves of the exertions and outlay of others.

Nothing but the existence of steam could, indeed, enable the great daily newspapers to accomplish their present task. When the reader calls to mind that the debates in the House are sometimes kept up till two or three o'clock in the morning; that the reporters, relieved every twenty minutes, have to carry all their communications to the office; that all this matter has to be arranged, put in type, and then worked off and that, notwithstanding this, the double sheet of matter is on thousands and thousands of tables by nine o'clock the next morning, it is really wonderful how it can be accomplished. Saturday night appears to be the only night on which those concerned with these immense undertakings can or do have any respite from year's end to year's end. What a life of toil! what an unnatural life must theirs be, who thus cater during the hours of darkness for the information and amusement of those who have slept soundly through the night, and rise to be instructed by the labour of their vigils! It can be effected in no other country in the world. It is another link in the great chain of miracles, which proves the greatness of England, and every support should be given to the large newspapers.

The *editors* of these papers must have a most onerous task. It is not the writing of the leading article itself, but the obligation to write that article every day, whether inclined or not, in sickness or in health, in affliction, distress of mind, winter and summer, year after year, tied down to one task, remaining in one spot. It is something like the walking a thousand miles in a thousand hours. I have a fellow-feeling for them, for I know how a monthly periodical will wear down one's existence. In itself it appears nothing—the labour is not manifest; nor is it the labour—it is the continual attention which it requires. Your life becomes as it were the magazine. One month is no sooner corrected and printed, than on comes the other. It is the stone of Sisyphus—an endless repetition of toil—a constant weight upon the mind—a continual wearing upon the intellect and spirits, demanding all the exertion of your faculties, at the same time that you are compelled to do the severest drudgery. To write for a magazine is very well, but to edit one is to condemn yourself to slavery. Thanks be to Heaven, I have passed my own Emancipation Bill.—*Captain Marryat, C. B.—New Monthly Magazine, August 1.*

THE RECTOR.—It must be always irksome to speak of the tardiness of our own country. But the slowness, and even the disrelish, with which our public functionaries have proceeded in this important object of our communications with the Mediterranean and India amounts to little short of a national crime. It has been demonstrated by the every-day evidence of facts, that by the steam-boat system, well organised, a letter can be sent from London to Bombay in *forty-one days*; while the ordinary passage by sea is four months. In other words, that a letter or individual can be in India, in London, and in India again successively, in the time which it ordinarily takes to reach India at all by sea. Yet there are men of light in the India house, and who call themselves rational and national, who never hear the subject mentioned without lifting up their hands to the skies and protesting against the absurdity of the experiment; as if it were still an *experiment*; as if the pledge of all national improvement, and still more of colonial connexion, were not quickness of communication; as if India, of all countries, was not most dependent on communication with our government; or, as if, on the breaking out of a war, the difference between a forty-one days dispatch and a four months' might not make the difference between being attacked unprepared and attacking with full preparation—between the loss and the acquisition of an empire. The French are, as we see, already treading the path which we ought to have trod, and they may yet lead us the way to India.—*Ibid.*

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

LATEST DATES.

London	5th Oct.	Singapore	2nd Jan.
Liverpool	7th Oct.	Java	22nd Dec.
U. States	9th Sept.	Manila	15th Jan.
Calcutta	13th Dec.	Austral-Asia	24th Aug.
Bombay	28th Nov.	Madras	22nd Sept.

ARRIVED.—None.

SAILED.—THOMAS, Titherington, for Liverpool. CASTROS, [Am.] Little, for Manila.

The EDINBURGH, Marshall, for London, was despatched yesterday evening.

The MOLLEY, Evans, for do. is to be despatched at 5. P. M. to day.

The MARBLES, Carr, for Singapore and Bombay, to day.

PASSENGER.—Per Edinburgh, Wm. Bramston, Esq.

It appears from the *Peking Gazettes* that the hoppos of all the provinces are as corrupt as those of Canton. We beg to refer our readers to a translation in another column.

A copy of "A sketch of lord Napier's negotiations with the authorities at Canton", extracted from the *Asiatic Journal* for August 1837, and revised by the author, has been kindly handed to us. We are extremely glad that this *Sketch* has been published in that widely circulated *Journal*, and that the author has also given it to the world in a separate form and improved state. When the public attention is properly directed to the state of affairs in this country, we may yet hope that

the death of that lamented nobleman, who 'proposed to himself to hand his name down to posterity as the man who had thrown open the wide field of the Chinese empire to British spirit and industry,' will not be utterly without effect to that desired end.

THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

It is reported that the lieut. governor made the following remonstrance to the governor at, a late interview; which has led to some little estrangement between these two officers.

"The former strict orders have not yet been enforced. I understand that the buying of opium still goes on at Lintin; and if this is the case, how is it possible that your excellency can have ordered any strict investigation; on the contrary, opium has even been brought inside the river to Whampoa; so that the more strictly it is forbidden the nearer it comes!—All these disreputable proceedings arise from the corruption of the custom-house cruizers and their receiving bribes. Your excellency has surely not yet acknowledged the truth in examining into the facts: thus there is the name, but no reality—the shadow, but no substance. Of what use, then, are the prohibitory regulations." To these observations—says our slip of news—the governor had not a word to say in reply.

It is also reported that the governor is aware that opium is sold from the ships at Whampoa; but the hongmerchants, on being repeatedly questioned on the subject, denied that the ships have brought any opium into the river. The governor then gave verbal orders to the two *Sze* officers to take the matter in hand, and desired them to go and search the ships. This duty, however, they were afraid to undertake, and represented the difficulty of it to the governor, saying that they apprehended such proceeding might occasion *some affair that was not thought of*; the governor then dropped the the subject.

Two clans have been fighting in *Tungkwan* heen, distant about two days journey from Canton, and an officer of the district has been killed. On the 6th the governor despatched officers and five hundred troops to quiet the disturbance.

Peking Gazettes.—11th moon, 26th day (23rd Dec.) The following imperial edict was received.

Tang, the governor of the two *Kwang* provinces, has made a report respecting a lieut. Colonel and his coadjutors having concealed robbers, and neglected reporting them to the government; and he requests that a distinction be made—that some be dismissed from office, and others have their buttons plucked off.

In this case, the shipmaster *Linchoo Leang*, in going to the military station *Kea-tsze* (beyond Lintin), was attacked, robbed, and murdered. When the (surviving) plaintiff went to report, the captain &c., not only neglected to consult with the civil and military authorities, in order that the affair might be examined into, the robbers seized, and a report made, but he endeavoured to shirk his responsibility, and suppress the matter altogether. Moreover, it came out, on examination, that he had received bribes, and thus made himself consenting to the deed: this is an affair that cannot but be managed with the greatest severity. I order captain *Lingyih Kwei*, sub-lieutenant *Shefei Hung*, and serjeant *Unghwuy* to be dismissed the service, and delivered over to the said governor for strict trial and severe punishment. As to the commanding officer, lt. colonel *Linfung E*, to guard the offing is his especial duty. Now when his captain &c, concealed robbers, and neglected to report, he does not make the least investigation; and altho' ordered to examine into the matter, still he has not made a clear report of the facts; this is absolute trifling with the case. I order that his button (blue) be immediately plucked off; and that two months be given him to catch the robbers; for they *must* be seized and punished. If he does not apprehend them in the appointed time, then he must be dealt with in a different manner. *Respect this.*

9th moon, 7th day. (October 6th.)

The censorate respectfully make the following report and request the imperial will.

Kingtong, a native of *Shantung*, has made enemies in consequence of seizing thieves, and his house has been burnt and his property plundered, &ca. He has stated this complaint at our office; and we, your majesty's servants, took the following deposition.

"I am sixty three years old, and a native of *Changtsing* heen in the province of *Shantung*. I have been a district constable in my native village. The district of *Hwangwang chwang*, in *Shangho* heen, was infested by a nest of robbers and thieves, amongst whom was the mounted highwayman *Lewurhgan Tsze*; he was the leader of the banditti. Lately their resort has been at the brothel of a harlot, named *Me*, where they quartered themselves. There were also *Tsoping Tsing* and others of the village, who were the robbers' ears and eyes; and went backwards and forwards carrying letters. In the 5th moon of the 17 year of Taoukwang the police of *Leihching* summoned me to assist in catching thieves in the village; but they all escaped over the walls, and not a man was seized. On this account the thieves began to hate me; and my dwelling was burnt down several times. On the 15th of the 8th moon of last year, in the night-time, *Lewurhgan Tsze* sent some of his confederate thieves to burn my house down. I, in great alarm, called out aloud, and received a blow on the left side of my head from the buttend of a musket, the scar of which is an inch long. I immediately petitioned the heen magistrate to examine the wound, and send in pursuit of the thieves, but they were not taken. On the 21st of the 9th moon the thieves again came to my residence, broke open the door, and entered the house, set fire to it, and plundered my property. I made a report to the heen magistrate, but only one thief was taken. I also reported to the *Chefoo*, who gave orders to the *Cheheen* to apprehend (the robbers); but the police-runners were more afraid of the thieves than of tigers, and dared not go in pursuit.

I lost all my property by the fire, and had no dwelling to which I could return, and was obliged to ask a lodging in my grand son's family.—The anger of *Lewurhgan Tsze* was not yet satiated. I heard that he had said he would have my life; and he also wanted to rob my grandson's family. Hearing this, I became still more alamed; and in the 4th moon of the present year I made a regular deposition before the provincial judge. The thieves sought for me with increase urgency, and I was fearful of their evil designs, and dared not return home. At present my grandson and his wife are also in dread of being robbed I anxiously consider that *Lew* has annoyed and distressed the district for some years. The *Tso-E* family, in *Tse-ho* heen, and five others had their dwellings burnt, and in one family four men were killed. In my native heen, the house of *Chunsekang* was fired three times in one night; and fires were burning for a hundred days; they fought with the troops and police, and plundered them of their horses and military weapons. Such is the case, which involves very many circumstances. The soldiers and police dread the robbers as much as they dread tigers, and dare not go in pursuit. I have suffered most severe calamities; and am forced to come to Peking to prefer my complaints." Such is his statement.

We, your majesty's servants have examined into that which he has complained of. If he has really stated the truth, strict seizures must be made, and severe punishments inflicted, to vindicate the majesty of the laws, and quiet the district. We have respectfully written out the original statement, and make this prepared report.

9th moon, 21st day (October 20th.) The censor *Tungsung Yuen* reports (as follows), requesting that the hoppos of all the provinces be ordered to acknowledge the truth in examining the custom-duties.

The expenses of the imperial family are defrayed out these duties; it is right, therefore, that they should be honestly and carefully managed. If it is as the said censor reports, the domestics of the hoppos connect themselves with the clerks and runners, and when travelling merchants arrive at the custom-houses they constantly impede and delay their busines; and in a still greater degree extort money from them with cries and clamour, when they do not report their having any taxable articles; and the vagabonds living near the custom-houses also usurp the office of searchers and go about causing annoyance, and extorting money. I have also heard (says the censor) that at the custom-houses at *Woohoo Pihkeang* &c., which are near the ocean, the runners are connected with traitorous merchants who bribe them to be allowed to pass free; and thus there is a constant deficit in the amount of duties: these matters cannot but be most strictly enquired into. I (the emperor) order all the hoppos to exert themselves in doing their duties, and to keep their domestics in order, and their runners &c. under severe control, that all these vile meannesses may be prevented, and they no longer be subject to such deceptions. Moreover, I order all the governors and Lt. governors of provinces to sternly enjoin on all the district magistrates to devote their whole minds to the performance of their duties; and if any of the vagabonds living near the custom-houses usurp the office and authority of searchers &c., and go about causing annoyance, let an instant examination be made, and seize and heavily punish the offenders. Let there be neither forbearance nor forgiveness. Take this edict and make it known through all the provinces. *Respect this.*

THE FUTURE.

[*Concluded from No. 6, Page 24.*]

And for the first time we find a Canton paper (the *Canton Register*) arguing the expediency of the interference of British authority in aid of the weak power of the Chinese Marine to put down a branch of trade, which, however important to the interests of the Bengal finances, may compromise the whole legitimate trade of England with China—undoubtedly an object far more important than the one or two crores of revenue which the India Company now reckon upon from the Opium monopoly. (*Calcutta Courier* Nov, 29.)

A Caffre chief, thirty years ago, told the British governor of the colony at the Cape of Good Hope—"*that without intercourse between neighbours peace cannot be secured.*"

The Chinese government, now that an established commerce has existed for more than two centuries, still perseveres in confining that commerce within the narrowest possible bounds; and holds *in terrorem* over the foreign nations which trade with it's subjects, the threat of *non-intercourse!*—And well do the Chinese statesmen know that this threat is not a *brutum fulmen.*—The African Caffre has shown that he understands real civilisation better than either the European, or the Asiatic Chinese: for, when he is strongest, he is not taught by his fears to shun communion with his fellow-men; nor, when he is immeasurably the weakest, is he deterred by his fears from indignantly remonstrating against the violation of the feelings of humanity and the natural rights of man.

The quotation which we have placed at the head of this, our last paper for the *present* on the *future*, is a rather flattering justification—considering the source from whence it proceeds—of our view of what should, and probably will, be the course of proceeding hereafter for the protection and promotion of the *British Free Trade* to China. It should be remembered that the word *Free*, particularly applies to the trade between the U. K. and China; for the Anglo-Indian trade was *free* before the term of the E. I. Company's charter was out. It is to the Parliament of the U. K., therefore, that we look for *measures* which shall secure protection to the property of British subjects in China; and obtain an enlarged sphere of action for their exertions.

The reasonings of Grotius, Puffendorf, and Vattel, are utterly inapplicable to the Chinese: before this people of *their own world* can be brought to allow the authority of such jurists, they must first be made what those jurists were;

[illegible] governments. The Roman empire granted neither favour nor privileges to it's allies, until *pollicerentur imperio Populi Romani obtemperare*—they should promise to obey the empire of the Roman people. And thus say the sons of Han: be renovated by our example; obey the established laws of the celestial empire; and then you shall be saturated with the descending dews of imperial favour.

Le jeu ne vaut pas la chandelle certainly cannot be said of the British trade to China. It is worth many *torches*.

When once the British government is determined to interfere seriously in the matter, all that is asked with justice and propriety will, we think, be ultimately obtained. The first step will be to induce the emperor of China to acknowledge the sovereign of Great Britain to be an independent and equal potentate; diplomacy can then be carried on equal terms.

The Portuguese are allowed to trade both at Canton and Macao; their ships enter, by right granted, the Bocca Tigris and the inner waters of Macao. The Spaniards are privileged to trade at *Amoy* as well as at Canton. Now it would be but little, indeed, to insist that the extensive commerce of Great Britain should be, by the Chinese government, put upon the same footing as that of the most favoured nation: her dignity and power demand much more. Besides the privileges of trading at Macao and Amoy, Great Britain should contend for the restoration of her lost rights, and the possession of others. Her factory at *Ningpo* should be re-established; and the free navigation of the rivers on the coast from thence to the *Yang-tsze-keang* and Yellow river, and of those mighty streams as far as *Nanking*, and the capitals of *Shan-tung* and *Honan*, should be the worthy objects of her strenuous efforts. These are the great commercial questions which should, forthwith, be brought to the ear of the emperor of China, in a tone that should excite and demand his attention. It is in these questions that the interests of the U. K. are immediately concerned. But whilst an open trade, not in name but in reality, with the eastern part of this vast empire is the subject of our direct consideration; the communications between Hindostan, Assam, Thibet, and the bordering Chinese territories, should be drawn closer by all the efforts of the Bengal government.

It should, however, be borne in mind that when the British government again undertakes to grapple with the Chinese question, the previous determination not again to fail should be made. Nothing should be asked but that which it is resolved to obtain; and the whole history of China shows that to *resolve is to obtain*: such has been the motto of all her Tartar lovers; and the golden-lillied coquet,

——— ———born to be controlled,

Stoops to the forward and the bold.

Our extended commercial relations, it will be absolutely necessary to support by a political connexion between the two empires. A chargé d'affaires and suite must, therefore, be resident at Peking, holding an unrestrained communication with British subjects in whatever part of the empire they may be. This officer should have direct access to the great council of state; and, when occasion required, with the emperor himself.

In the *desiderata* which we have above enumerated there is no one question that can, with any proof of reason, be objected to. They will be considered, we hope, as too serious in their principles, involving all the worldly interests of millions, to be disregarded by either the English or Chinese—emperors or people—when brought home to their bosoms by the whole question being made national.

It must be the policy of foreiguers to teach the Chinese the true meaning of the word, *national*. As yet they are ignorant of it—or rather ignorant of it's true political sense; the whole nation is bound by old saws: the past is the mirror in which they dress themselves; which reflects all their thoughts, knowledge, and acts; the words *country*, *nation*, *people*, are buried in the *outward* veneration bowed to the names of Confucius and their *Ta-tsing-te*—their great emperor—the [illegible]o-adjutor of heaven and the supreme ruler of earth; and a Mantchoo Tartar—of a tribe which four hundred years ago had not an alphabet! A tribe that numbered at the conquest about 10,000 clansmen; which is supposed to number now 100,000: and it *is* this tribe that, by a sort of *family compact*, put it's veto on the social intercourse of the whole human race of 1000 millions; that by lying, fulsome, and ridiculous edicts stops the progress of civilization and knowledge. Religion, science—the bible, steam, railroads, navigation—all the efforts and discoveries of the human intellect are made non-entities, that one *family* of savages may perpetuate it's supposed supreme rule of the world. But is this ten-to-one and hold one pretension to be longer borne?—No:—This delusion [illegible] be dissipated; a consummation must be given to them; and to teach the new philosophy is the proud task of England.

Let no one say that merely for the sake of an extension of trade we are advocating an infringement of national laws, or an unwelcome intrusion on an independent, proud, self-dependent and self-supported nation; as to the laws; they have ever been and are daily broken by both parties; with reference to the independence of China—the sole guarantee is the forbearance—shall we say the *wise* forbearance, of foreigners; the pride of China is the *pride that licks the dust*. The only virtue we have to praise, and which all must wish to be perpetuated, is their *filial reverence*: this is the cord that binds this *bundle of sticks*; and this admirable and cherished feeling will have a wider range, when they *admit us* or we *force them* into a *family connection*.

AUTHENTIC MEMOIRS OF THE

CHRISTIAN CHURCH IN CHINA.

(*Continued from No. 5. page 20.*)

It is usual for persecutions, if not to appease intestine controversies in the church, at least to effect a cessation of arms. The foreign enemy pursues both contending parties indifferently, engages all the attention, which before they employed against each other, and converts their redundant spirits into fear and anxiety. By these means he unites the minds of the persecuted, better than all mediators or lawgivers. But the sufferings and adversities of the church in *China* had not this happy effect. The war among the clergy was carried on with the same life and vigour, when they were imprisoned and beset by their enemies as in the times of peace and liberty. The indulgences of Mezzabarba extended the wounds they were meant to heal. The adversaries of the Jesuits opposed these indulgences as warmly, as the Jesuits did the Bull itself, and absolutely refused to receive or acknowledge them as valid. Francis Sarazeni, Bishop of *Lorima*, even circulated a pastoral letter, prohibiting upon pain of excommunication, the observation or introduction of those indulgences *. How strangely men are blinded by their passions! This was doing the very thing for which the Jesuits had been so bitterly reproached. They were condemned for refusing immediate obedience to the injunctions of Tournon and Maigrot. And certainly Mezzabarba was equal in dignity to Tournon and superior to Maigrot; consequently his indulgences claimed the same respect at least with their injunctions. This inconsiderate piece of obstinacy so enflamed the Jesuits, that they rashly plunged themselves into a fresh offence, great enough to revive the memory of all their former transgressions, and entirely ruin their cause at *Rome*. Mezzabarba had expressly prohibited the translation of his pastoral letter, or the publication of the indulgences it contained. The Jesuits ventured to violate this command. They dispersed his indulgences among all the *Chinese* christians, and endeavoured to *impose* them upon those, to whom they were obnoxious. The assistance of an eminent bishop was requisite for this purpose. They obtained that of the new Bishop of *Peking*, Franciscus de Purificatione, who was promoted in the year 1731. This prelate perceived soon after his arrival, that the good-will of the Jesuits at *Peking* was of more consequence to him, than the favour of the Pope. They influenced him to charge the clergy of his diocese, in two public instruments addressed to them, dated July the sixth, and December the twenty-third in the year 1733, upon pain of degradation, to pay as sacred a regard to the indulgences of Mezzabarba, as to the bull *Ex illa die*, and publicly to read to the people in all churches, on the four most solemn festivals of the year, both the contents of the bull, and the reservations added to it by Mezzabarba §.

This was no less than a public challenge. The combatants on the other side betook themselves to arms. Castorani, vicar to the Bishop of *Peking*, and heretofore a martyr to the bull *Ex illa die*, who had spent thirty-three years in his function in *China*, told his bishop to his face, that he would never pay him obedience in this point. The example of so venerable a man diffused a spirit of rebellion among the clergy. At lenght it became ripe enough for a resolution to dispatch the good old Castorani to *Rome*, in order to complain of the Jesuits and the bishop, and solicit the abrogation of Mezzabarba's indulgences. Perhaps the Jesuits and their adherents made their *sport* of the age and simplicity of this ambassador. He confesses himself to be neither eloquent, nor learned, nor sagacious; and those little pieces of his, that have hitherto appeared in print, confirm the truth of his confession. They discover nothing but a zealous, honest Franciscan friar, neither infected by the air of the court and a knowledge of the world, nor corrupted by the vanity of learning and science. But his want of parts and penetration was amply supplied by his zeal, integrity, experience, constancy, grey hairs, the reputation of a confessor, and seventeen months suffering on account of the bull *Ex illa die*. A pious simplicity has often got the better of worldly prudence. Castorani arrived at *Rome* about the end of, the year 1734, in the papacy of Clement the twelfth, to whom he immediately opened his commission. The Pope left the matter to the examination of several cardinals, and after ten months intreaty, attendance, and solicitation, as Castorani himself relates, his Holiness by a brief, dated September the twenty-sixth 1735, absolutely revoked and annulled the two letters of the bishop of *Peking*, who was just then deceased ‡.

This was Castorani's first victory. But he did not rest here. His principal point was to invalidate the indulgences of Mezzabarba. He therefore proceeded in his undertaking with inexpressible zeal, and solicited the Pope, that the examination of this affair might be withdrawn from the Congregation *De propaganda fide*, and submitted to the holy office or Inquisition, to whose cognizance by right it belonged. His request was granted. This change of his judges was of great consequence to him. The Jesuits had more patrons and friends in the Congregation than in the Inquisition, where their old adversaries the Dominicans prevail. As soon as he had put his cause into the hands he wished to have it in, he left nothing undone to prosecute it with the utmost vigour. The account he gives himself of his importunate and indefatigable application is so natural, that one cannot but admire his integrity; and he seems to have effected at least as much by unwearied importunities, as by strength of reasoning. He was incessantly begging, attending, writing, remonstrating and instructing. Even the Pope himself was not a day free from his company. He was constantly attending the cardinals, the assessors, and the counsellors of the holy office. Not a clerk of the court was overlooked in his solicitation. Notwithstanding all this, his progress was not equal to his endeavours. The Pope was willing, that, in an affair of this importance, the judges should determine nothing hastily. He particularly enjoined, as his successor informs us, that all the clergy residing in *Rome*, who had been in *China*, and all the young *Chinese*, who were come to *Rome* for instruction and education, should be heard, and judicially examined. This required a considerable time, and Clement the twelfth did not survive the inquiry.

[*To be continued.*]

---

* Castorani observationes in bullam Benedicti XIV. p. 40.

§ *See* Castorani observat, *and the bull of* Benedict XIV: *entitled* Ex quo singulari, &c.

‡ Clementis Papæ XII. Revocatio, annullatio, & cassatio duarum epistolarum pastoralium bon. mem. Francisci episcopi Pekinensis nuper defuncti circa res Sinenses editarum.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR JANUARY.

		THERM. night.	THERM. noon.	BAR.	WINDS.
☽	1	67	73	29:05	SE. Fine weather, light breeze
♂	2	62	67	30:10	N. Cloudy mod. breeze
☿	3	62	68	30:15	NaSE. ,,...light vble
♃	4	56	58	30:20	N......,,...fresh breeze
♀	5	44	46	30:25	N. Most part rain, mod breeze
♄	6	43	56	30:20	N. Coudy most part.........,,
☉	7	50	58	30:15	N......,,..........,,..........,,
☽	8	52	57	30:10	N......,,..........,,..........,,
♂	9	44	52	30:30	N. Fine weather, fresh breeze.
☿	10	45	53	30:40	N......,,..........,,..........,,
♃	11	42	50	30:40	N......,,..........,,..........,,
♀	12	39	54	30:30	N......,,..........,,..........,,
♄	13	45	62	30:.5	NaNNW,,.........,,... mod breeze
☉	14	55	64	30:20	N......,,..........,,...latterly a fresh breeze.
☽	15	44	55	30:30	N......,,..........,,...fresh breeze.
♂	16	42	52	30:35	N......,,..........,,..........,,
☿	17	43	52	30:25	NaNNE.,,.........,,..........,,
♃	18	42	54	30:20	N......,,..........,,...mod breeze
♀	19	46	64	30:20	NaNNW.,,.........,,..........,,
♄	20	47	60	30:30	N......,,..........,,..........,,
☉	21	46	60	30:20	NaSW..,,.........,,...vble.
☽	22	57	64	30:10	SEaS. ..,,.........,,...mod breeze
♂	23	56	70	30:10	N,......,,..........,,...light breeze
☿	24	57	64	30:20	NaSE. Cloudy...,,... vble.
♃	25	57	62	30:20	SaN.......,,...rain in latter part, vble.
♀	26	57	60	30:20	N. Cloudy, latterly a fresh breeze
♄	27	49	54	30:30	N......,,..........,,..........,,..mostly
☉	28	50	58	30:25	N a SE....Fine weather, mod. breeze.
☽	29	49	63	30·15	E a SE..........,,..........,,
♂	30	56	66	30:05	S a SSW....,,..........,,...light breeze
☿	31	54	64	30:20	NaNNE. Cloudy..............,,

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 11. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20TH, 1838. NO. 8. PRICE 50 CENTS

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Agents are ready to receive bonafide Tenders for Advances on Bills of exchange, secured by consignments to England of Teas and Nanking Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled, "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China," at the rate of Ten Shillings and six pence (4s. 6d.) per Spanish Dollar. Until further notice, Payments will be made in Cash.

[Signed] J. H. ASTELL.
H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

Canton, 20th December, 1837.

FOR SINGAPORE & MADRAS.

THE ANNA ROBERTSON, Capt. HAMILTON, to sail in all this month. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 5th Feby. 1838.

NOTICE.—The subscribers to the contemplated MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY IN CHINA, including those to the OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL are respectfully invited to meet at the Rooms of the Canton Chamber of Commerce, on the 21st inst. at 11 a. m. to attend to business then and there to be presented.

(Signed) THOMAS R. COLLEDGE, P. PARKER, E. C. BRIDGMAN.

Canton, 5th February, 1838.

EQUITABLE INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA.

IN consequence of the dissolution of the Firm of Messrs. BAGSHAW & Co.

Messrs. ALLAN, PATON & Co. have been appointed Secretaries to the Society at Calcutta.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Agents in Canton.

Canton, 29th Jan. 1838.

FOR SALE.—A few cases of EXCELLENT PORT WINE at $ 6 per dozen: in cases of 3 dozen each; by

EGLINTON, MACLEAN & Co.

Canton, 18th January, 1838.

FOR SALE.

THE ANNA ROBERTSON brings a supply of Messrs. NEWTON, GORDON, & MURDOCH'S FINEST OLD London Particular Madeira, in convenient packages.

Apply to CAPT. PARRY, Lintin
or to JAMES INNES.

ORIENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant policies payable in Calcutta, London, or this place.

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 1st January, 1838.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant policies, on goods, payable in Calcutta, London, or this place.

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 1st January, 1838.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras and elsewhere. Parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

(Signed) WETMORE & Co.

Canton, January 4th, 1838.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

AT a meeting of the Subscribers to the above, held the 30th day of September 1837, the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee of Management to carry the business of the Company into effect:

Mr. Nathl. Alexander	Mr. John Lowe.
Mr. R. H. Cockerell,	Mr. Thos. Leach,
Mr. George Dougal,	Mr. James Sydney Stopford.

and Mr. Robert John Bagshaw.

Messrs. Fletcher, Alexander and Co. are appointed the London Agents of the Company, with power to the Committee of Management to appoint the following Agents at out ports.

Messrs. Leckie and Co.....	Bombay.
Messrs. Hall, Bainbridge and Co....	Madras.
Messrs. Wetmore and Co.....	China.
Messrs. Thos. Blyth, Son and Co.....	Mauritius.
Messrs. Thomas Watson and Co.....	C. of G. Hope

With liberty to appoint other Agents at Australia Singapore, Penang, Batavia, Manila, and other Ports, if the same be deemed expedient.

Messrs. Bagshaw and Co. are appointed Agents and Secretaries to the Company in Calcutta, to whom applications for Insurance may be *now addressed.*

BAGSHAW AND CO.

(1184) Secretaries Universal Marine Insurance Company.

NOTICE—Is hereby given that the Partnership subsisting between us John Bagshaw, Robert John Bagshaw, John Allan and Robert Cunningham Paton, of the Town of Calcutta, Merchants and Agents, under the Firm of Bagshaw and Company, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, and that the said John Bagshaw, Robert John Bagshaw, John Allan and Robert Cunningham Paton, will pay and receive all debts, due and owing to and from the said Partnership, in due course at the Office of the said late firm. All Letters to be addressed to Messrs. BAGSHAW and Co. IN LIQUIDATION. As Witness our hands

JOHN BAGSHAW, BY HIS ATTORNEY R. J. BAGSHAW
ROBT. JOHN BAGSHAW. JOHN ALLAN.
ROBT. CUNNINGHAM PATON.

Calcutta, 15th Sept. 1837.

WITH REFERENCE TO THE FOREGOING ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE—Is hereby given, that the said John Bagshaw and Robert John Bagshaw, will continue the business of Merchants and Agents from this date, under the same style or firm of Bagshaw and Company, associated with Mr. William Clode Braddon, whom they have admitted a Partner in their new Establishment.

JOHN BAGSHAW, *by his Attorney R. J. Bagshaw.*
ROBT. JOHN BAGSHAW.
WILLIAM CLODE BRADDON.

Calcutta, 15th Sept. 1837.

NOTICE.—All parties having claims on, or being indebted to, the Estate of the late Doctor *Alexander Pearson*, formerly surgeon to the Honorable East India Company's Establishment in China, are requested to communicate the same, to *William Jardine* and *James Matheson*, Esquires, Executors in China of the said deceased.

Canton, 5th December, 1837.

FOR SALE.—Some SPLENDID SHERRY WINE in hogsheads and quarter casks, imported by the *Eliza Stewart.* Apply to DANIELL & Co.

Canton, 4th Dec. 1837.

NOTICE.—All parties having claims on, or being indebted to, the Estate of the late WILLIAM McKAY, Commander of the Brig *Fairy*, are requested to communicate the same to Messrs. JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

FOR SALE.—SUPERIOR SHERRY in BUTTS or HOGSHEADS from the House of DUFF, GORDON & Co. Apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 18th November, 1837.

FOR SALE.—Three Butts, One Hhd OLD BROWN SHERRY.

Of a high class, BRAND PUYZE DOURO, and THE ROYAL ARMS OF SPAIN. Apply to

WILLIAM SCOTT,
No. 2 Danish Hong.

NOTICE.—TO LET. The whole of the Factory No. 5 Danish Hong. For terms apply at the CANTON REGISTER Office, No. 2 Creek Hong.

INDIA INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALCUTTA.

THE Subscribers are duly authorised to grant Policies on account of this Company, payable in Canton, Calcutta, or London.

Canton, July 4th, 1837. RUSSELL & CO.

FOR SALE at the Canton Register office No 2 Creek hong, *The Anglo Chinese* Kalendar for 1838, price 1 Sp. Dr.

FOR SALE at the Canton Register Office, No. 2 Creek Hong, the CANTON REGISTER and PRICE CURRENT for the year 1837, bound in one Vol. Price 12 Sp. Drs.

FOR SALE.—A few copies of '*A Vocabulary of the Canton Dialect*,'—by R. Morrison, D. D. Price $4. Apply at the *Canton Register* Office, No 2 Creek Hong.

FOR SALE at *half price*, the Canton Register for 1828-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36. Vols 1-2-3-4-5-6-7 8&9 bound $ 6½. Also, Complete Files of the General Price Current of 1835-36 $ 24. *Also the Anglo Chines Kalendar* for 1837.—$ 4½. Apply at the CANTON REGISTER Office, No. 2 Creek Hong. At *Lintin*, on board the *Hercules*; at *Macao* to Messrs. Stanford & Murks and Mr. Robt. Edwards.

FOR SALE.—BLANK BILLS OF EXCHANGE, printed from C. P. Plate, on thin blue wove and Bank post 8vo. hot pressed at $2 per 100. LONDON PRINTED BILLS OF LADING on laid post, hot pressed at $ 1½ per 100. Apply at the *Canton Register Office*, No. 2 Creek Hong.

NOTICE.—Charges for JOB PRINTING at the *Canton Register Office.*

Bills of Lading and Exchange,.... Opium Order and Boats notes,....	per 100	$1.
Linguist's Reports, Reports of Cargoes, &c,	"	1.50
Policies, Auction Bills and Folio pages....	"	.5.
Auction Bills on Quarto pages,.....	"	2.50

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

SPAIN.

Letters from Bayonne of the 5th inst. state that DON CARLOS, closely pursued by ESPARTERO, had rapidly passed through Atienza and Burgo de Osma, and entered the Pinares of Soria. In Navarre, the Carlists, after being repulsed from before Peralta, invested Lodosa, whence they were forced to retire by IRIARTE. On the 3d, two naval expeditions sailed from St. Sebastian with troops and artillery, but their destination was unknown. It was supposed they were sent to take possession of Motrico and several other points of the Cantabrian coast, garrisoned by the Carlists. A new contribution of 10,000 dollars had been levied on Bilbos. The authorities, in imitation of those of St. Sebastian, had opposed the departure of a battalion of the garrison for Santander. By a proclamation published at Pampeluna, all the inhabitants who could not lay in three months' provisions had been ordered to quit the place.—*Times, Oct.* 11.

"Bayonne, Oct. 7, 8 o'clock A. M.

"An expedition, which partly succeeded, left St. Sebastian on the 3d, in order to surprise Guetaria, and returned on the 4th with a considerable booty. Lord John HAY co-operated in this expedition with the naval forces under his command. It was stated at St. Sebastian that DON CARLOS had re-entered Navarre. The bands of SAM, who separated from CABRERA to join DON CARLOS, intercepted the Madrid road during two days."—*Ibid.*

DISTRESS IN THE ISLANDS AND HIGHLANDS OF SCOTLAND.

The sum of $ 1655 has been handsomely subscribed in China for the relief of the distress in the Islands and Highlands of Scotland, and remitted to the Revd

Norman McLeod, M.D., Secretary to the committee in Glasgow, in a Bill for £ [illegible] with instructions that it be distributed in food, clothing and fuel.

The following are the additional Subscribers.

Amount formerly inserted	$ 1055	Capt. [illegible] R. N.	$ 15
Lancelot Dent Esq.	50	John Middleton Esq.	25
Wilkinson Dent ,,	15	Alexr. Mackay ,,	5
A. S. Daniell ,,	15	Capt. E. Parry	20
Capt. R. Scott	10	Wm. Porteous ,,	15
J. J. Nicholson ,,	10	Camillo L. de Souza ,,	10
A. R. Johnson ,,	15	Dr. Wm. Merrit	15
J. R. Morrison ,,	10	Capt. G. C. Kennedy	16
Bomanjee Maneckjee ,,	15	Capt. W. Strachan	10
Heerjee Jehanjeer ,,	20	Capt. J. T. Lancaster	15
Robt. Webster ,,	15	H. D. E. Dalrymple ,,	15
Wm. Thomson ,,	10	Donald Mackenzie ,,	10
P. Grant M. C. S. ,,	50	Capt. J. Pike	10
Capt. Eden	10	Capt. John Rees	15
R. H. Hunter ,,	5	Duncan Forbes ,,	10
D. Miller ,,	5	Andrew Forrest ,,	5
Capt. Dunlop	10	T. R. Colledge ,,	25
Alexr. Robertson ,,	100		$ 1655

THE AMERICAN CHARACTER.—We are born in a hurry, "says an American Writer," we are educated at speed; we make a fortune with the wave of a wand and lose it in like manner, to remake and relose it in the twinkling of an eye. Our body is a locomotive, travelling at ten leagues an hour; our spirit an high pressure engine; our life resembles a shooting star, and death surprises us like an electric stroke."

POLYANDRY.

When about a couple of miles from Mussoori, I overtook a young *Paharri* damsel, driving cows; my attention was caught by her graceful figure, and her highly picturesque costume. Her hair was gathered into a knot upon the crown of her head, and thence fell in the fashion of a horse's tail down her back; across her shoulders a bright red scarf was loosely thrown, and from her waist a short grey petticoat descended to her knees; below which a finely rounded leg and well-turned ankle gave a finish to the figure, and formed by no means its least attraction. As I passed, the the girl, instead of screening her face from observation as do the modest females of the plains, looked innocently up in my face, exclaiming, "Do not drive my cows, I pray you, sir, for they may scramble off the road, and then I shall have much labour in collecting them again."

I was surprised at the freedom and simplicity of the damsel's address, and more so at her comely countenance and sparkling eye, the Paharris being characterised by the broad cheek-bones and small twinkling eye of the Chinese.

"Well than, my pretty lass," I replied, "you must let me amuse myself by talking to you as far as our journies may lie upon the same road."

"Very well, sir; but what can a Feringhi Sahib have to say to a poor girl of the mountains?"

"Why, you see, I am stranger in these parts, and wish to pick up information respecting your beautiful country. Young and artless as you appear to be, you will be able to tell me much of which, though a traveller through many countries, I am yet in ignorance."

"Alas! sir," replied she, "is it for the infant to instruct its parent? or for the young kid to direct the steps of the goat? I am but a child in knowledge, and do you bid me show you what our wise men call their own? Shall I tell you of my cows, or of the butterflies which sport over the flowers, or of the eagles sailing aloft yonder!"

"Yes, even there you could tell me much which I do not know. But have you no family or home to talk to me abou! there I cannot enter, and can only learn by hear-say. Are you married?"

"Married! certainly. I am married, and have seven handsome husbands, the finest men in the village; but I cannot say they are such tall straight fellows as the servants who follow you gentlemen from the plains."

"Seven husbands, did you say? what, all your own? or did I misunderstand you?"

"Ay! truly, seven husbands; what else should I say? we are not like the unfortunate women in the plains, who, it is said, have but one man, good or bad, belonging to them. But I am wrong to say seven; I have only six now; one of them I discharged yesterday; he was an idle, useless fellow, with only one eye, and a crooked back."

"What, do you send them away if they have any defects, or if you do not love them?"

"Certainly; or if a man should be idle or poor, a woman could not be expected to keep him, when she might have fifty better. Go your way, sir; my cows go up this turning to the right."

"But tell me before you go, my pretty girl, if all the women in your villages are as fortunate as yourself in the number of their husbands; and if it be usual with them to turn their good man off with as little ceremony as you appear to have done?"

"Why," said the woman, "all my sisters are not considered so handsome as I am; but some have two husbands; some have three or four; few are so poor as to have only one."

"And would you have more than seven, if you could find them to please you?"

"No; if I have more than seven, it is impossible that they should be all good. Seven is a happy number."

"Then, I suppose you will get another to supply the place of the seventh whom you discharged yesterday?"

"When I find one whom I can love."

"But do not your husbands quarrel? are they not given to jealousy one towards the other?"

"No; why should they? are they not treated according to their deserts?"

"Have you any children?

The girl drew her red scarf over her face, and turning abruptly away, followed her cows.

(Bacon's First Impressions).

NEWSPAPERS BEYOND THE GANGES.

NEWSPAPERS, or some kind of periodical publication answering the purpose of newspapers, are slowly spreading themselves all over the world; but they can hardly be said to have taken root anywhere but in Europe, or in countries peopled by Europeans; in fact, with the single exception of China, all the newspapers in the world owe their origin to Europeans, and nearly all are now conducted either by natives of Europe or by their descendants. It may also be safely asserted that the number of those printed in English, though not in England, surpasses that of all the newspapers printed in all the other languages of the world added together. The number published in the United Kingdom cannot be taken at less than 350; in the United States of North America they may be reckoned at about 1250; and those of Australia, Canada, India, &c., may be 100; making altogether nearly 1700.

The journals of Europe and her colonies furnished until within these few years all the news of the world; but a little periodical literature has been recently springing up in a part of the world where Europeans have rarely resided but as a kind of privileged outcasts, feared, perhaps, for their power, but watched, suspected, and kept as far as possible from a knowledge of the people or country in which they dwelt. We allude to that remote portion of Asia situated beyond the Ganges, reaching from Hindustan to the Pacific Ocean; a region less known to Europe than any part of the world, except the interior of Africa. Europeans are now resident in several detached spots of this vast region, and with their usual inquisitiveness they are examining, as far as their limited means allow, into the fields of observation spread around them. In several of these places periodical publications have been issued, political, literary, scientific, and religious and although many of them cannot with strictness be called newspapers, yet as they all, occasionally, at least, deal in news, and the number is too few for subdivision, they may here not very improperly be classed together.

The first paper met with east of the Ganges is published at Pulo Penang, which was, we believe, the first place of all the wide region now under our eye where any European publication was known. A paper called the 'Prince of Wales's Island Gazette' was published there as early as 1805, and it continued in existence twenty-two years, when it fell for want of support. Within a short month the 'Penang Register and Miscellany' appeared: this was generally a well-written paper; but some remarks which were printed in opposition to the censorship established there caused its suppression in little more than a twelvemonth. when it was succeeded by a government paper, which lasted little longer than its predecessor. The island remained without a paper for about three years, until July 20, 1833, when the 'Prince of Wales's Island Gazette' was brought out. This paper still exists; it is much like an English one. Accidents and offences are detailed, sales advertised, political affairs commenced on, mendicity and temperance societies advocated. But its situation gives novelty to some classes of its articles. Piracies form a large item among the offences An account of the Roman Catholic mission at Penang is given in one number, from which it appears that nearly 800 Chinese were converted to Christianity between 1823 and 1835. We must conclude that Catholic missionaries are more successful than Protestants, or else that they are satisfied with a smaller amount of Christianity than Protestants think necessary when they admit a convert. The Catholics have also established a Chinese college and a female asylum on the island.

Malacca, on the Malay peninsula, though it has been above three centuries under European power, had no newspaper until it became permanently English. Its first journal, called the 'Malacca Observer and Chinese Chronicle,' came out in 1826, and dropped in 1829. This was a well-written paper, to which the late Dr. Morrison, constantly contributed.

A monthly paper, to be called the 'Periodical Miscellany,' was advertised to appear at Malacca at the last period to which our information extends; but this appears by its prospectus to partake rather of the character of a magazine than of a newspaper. The same character belonged to the 'Indo-Chinese Gleaner,' an excellent quarterly publication, well known to orientalists: this was planned and conducted by Dr. Milne, in 1817, when the Dutch were owners of Malacca, and it continued until 1822, when Dr. Milne died, and his publication consequently dropped.

The next place in position where an English periodical is known is the island of Singapore, at the extremity of the peninsula, and this little spot has two newspapers; the first is the Singapore Chronicle,' which began in 1823, and was continued at first at irregular periods, and then once a-fortnight; in 1830 it was enlarged and issued weekly, in which state it continues. The 'Singapore Free Press' made it's appearance nearly two years ago, and is published weekly. Both the papers are, in appearance and contents, European journals: they are also printed on European paper, while most other eastern works of the sort are on the dingy-looking India or China paper.

[*To be concluded next week.*]

The Arabians distinguished a man of honour, true nobility, and figure, as having "a fair unspotted countenance." On the contrary, "a face as black as a coal" is imputed to the base dishonourable person.—*Chappelow.*

'But' is to me a more detestable combination of letters than 'No' itself *No* is a surly, honest fellow, speaks his mind rough and round at once. *But* is a sneaking, evasive, half-bred, exceptious sort of conjunction, which comes to pull away the cup just when it is at your lips.

——————It does allay
The good precedent;—fie upon *but yet!*
But yet is as a jailor to bring forth
Some monstrous malefactor.

Walter Scott.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

LATEST DATES.

London	12th Oct.	Singapore	2nd Jan.
Liverpool	12th Oct.	Java	27th Dec.
U. States	26th Sept.	Manila	3rd Feby
Calcutta	13th Dec.	Austral-Asia	24th Aug.
Bombay	28th Nov.	Madras	22nd Sept.

ARRIVED.—TRAFALGAR, Syms, from Liverpool, 12th Oct. MARY DUGDALE, ——, WALMER CASTLE, Bourchier, and BLAKE, Thompson, from Bombay. LAMBTON, (*Cutter*) Hart, from Manila, 3d. Feby. CALEDONIA, Liddell, from Liverpool and Java. NAPLES, [Am.] Archer, from Manila.

PASSENGER.—Per Naples, T. H. Kinsley, Esq.

SAILED.—EDINBURGH, Marshall, and MORLEY, Evans, for London. MANGLES, Carr, for Singapore and Bombay.

PASSENGERS.—Per CHIFFON, [omitted last week] Mons. Barrot, French Consul for Manila, Mons Heber, and Geo. Sturgis, Esq. Per Edinburgh, William Bramston, Esq.

The Copeland, for London, is to be despatched at 5 P. M. to day.

PASSENGERS.—Per Copeland, Capt & Mrs. Wemyss and Servant.

In the present dearth of local and foreign news, we beg to submit to our readers the translation of a small Chinese work on the proceedings of the celebrated hordes of pirates which haunted the coasts and rivers of Canton province about thirty years ago. We shall continue the translation until we get through the two thin volumes; but we shall not feel any scruple in abridging, or omitting entirely any part of it—particularly long lists of names and places—which we may think may prove wearisome to our readers. We are not aware that any translation of a Chinese history of the acts of these daring modern Buccaneers has has yet appeared in the English language; and as the events described and the policy pursued are of a quite recent date, and were, in some degree, mingled with the Foreign trade of this port, we trust our selection of this sketch for translation will not be entirely unacceptable.

The governor of the two *Kwang* provinces has fixed the 24th inst. for the day of his departure for *Kwangse*, to review the troops in that province.

The fact that persons in the most straitened circumstances and humblest conditions of life, find their way to the *Too-cha-yuen*, or board of Censors at Peking, with complaints against local officers of various degrees of rank; and that their depositions are patiently and impartially taken and laid before the emperor, by the censors, cannot have escaped our readers. What degree of justice is ultimately dealt out to the injured parties it is not not easy to prove; but the fact, as we have stated it, is creditabe to the government, and proves much determination and perseverance on the part of some individuals of this nation: but it is scarcely a fact to found an argument upon—for what are the daring acts of a few—urged by poverty, wretchedness and despair—to the dead-calm submission of the whole nation? Each number of the *Peking Gazette* is but a record of the crimes of the people, the crimes and corruption of the officers, and the weakness and hypocrisy of of the government.

The universal characteristic of all Asiatic nations, separated as the empire has ever been from all foreign connexion and contagion—for the Tartar tribes may be considered congeniters—is yet distinctly impressed on the Chinese; namely: a ready and willing obedience to the supreme power, whoever may hold it. Were the present tribe of Tartars who now govern the country to be worsted by some other unknown and barbarous horde, the imperial sceptre, the rule of the land, would fall as easily into their hands as it did into those of the Mantchoos. Neither the officers nor people of one province, nor of the different provinces, have any means of effective combination.

There is, moreover, an universal mistrust of each other, not only between classes, but between the members of every single family. This state of feeling, whilst it renders the thousand myriads of China powerless to oppose, lightens even the easy task of their Foreign rulers; and the astute theory of paternal authority is woven like a chain around all their sympathies: with reference to the government, the *people* put no faith in it's paternity; they only experience its frowns; for them the bamboo, the whip, and torture, are always ready: every contact and connexion with the government or it's officers, in any way or for any end, is most sedulously avoided by all classes, and an appeal for right or justice is the last resource of despair. Instruction, too, which is the first duty of all governments, is denied to them. The government abuses it's power and deserts it's duty in forbidding it's subjects to *learn from others*: this fact is of itself a damning instance of the most utter barbarity, and the government has to account to the people—the shepherd to the sheep—for the manner in which it has discharged this first duty. The day of reckoning may not be distant; and Chinese common-sense will easily distinguish those friends who wish to "teach them how to live," from those oppressors whose policy makes their very life a death.

The Opium deliveries at Whampoa have lately been made with so little caution that the Chinese have resorted both to fraud and violence, and have been victorious with both weapons. In one instance, lead has been delivered and received as *Sycee* silver to a very considerable amount; and in another, the ship's boats that were conveying the dollars received in payment for opium delivered, were attacked and plundered of their whole freight by the Chinese; and the officers and crews of the boats were severely beaten. The successful captors were probably collusively connected with the purchasers of the opium.

Various reports have also reached us of seizures having been made in European boats anchored abreast of the factories; but they are vague and indeterminate.

Peking Gazettes.—10th moon, 16th day, (Nov. 18th). *Linying*, the superintendent of the river courses in *Keangnan*, has made a report, in which he requests that a tablet may be conferred on the *Hwae-tow* temple on the *Hwae* river near the *Hungtsih* lake.

This temple (of the river god) possesses a record of sacrifices, and the efficacious assistance of the god has been greatly manifest. This year, the waters having overflowed, I looking up, and depending on the spiritual efficacy of the god, sought his protection in silent prayers, and the waters became calm and the wind still, and all the grain-boats met with no more impediments. I order it to be made known that I, the emperor, will write the tablet with my own hand, and transmit it to *Linying*; let him receive it respectfully, and with veneration suspend it in the temple, responsive to the protection and favour of the god. *Respect this.*

10th moon, 13th day.—*Kweiliang*, the lt-governor of *Honan*, has reported the seizure of some bandits, and of having forwarded them to *Hoopih* for trial.

Some time ago, because the *Foo* district of *Nanyang*, in the province of Honan, was infested by nests of robbers, I sent down orders that officers should be despatched in pursuit. Now the said lt. governor has reported that *Hwangkang* and nine other villages are situated in the heen district of *Tseangyang*, in the province of *Hoopih*; where *Kwoyuen*, and four other criminals have been seized. It came out on examination that some of the people attached to the government officers had carried on a traffic in human beings, and had made military weapons. I order that they be delivered to the governor of the northern and southern *Hoo* provinces, for trial and punishment. As to *Leenchin Wang*, and the rest who have not yet been seized, officers must be especially charged with the duty of taking them; it is necessary that they conduct their search with secrecy that the criminals may not slip through the net. *Respect this.*

10th moon, 28th day. (November 25th.) We, your majesty's servants of the board of censors, respectfully report on an affair, on which the imperial will is requested.

Wangsze Loo, a native of *Tsow* heen in the province of Shantung, has given in a deposition at our office respecting the unknown manner by which his nephew came by his death, and that when the local judicial enquiry was finished, the affair was still unexplained. We heard his evidence before a full board, and our investigation educed the following statement.

"I am a native of *Tsow* heen in the province of Shantung. Because the family was poor, and had nothing to live upon, my nephew, *Wangyue*, sometimes dwelt at *Wang* village, while his father, *Wangsze Chung*, dwelt at another place. Last year, because the autumn was dry, rain was prayed for; and there was a meeting of *Chaouhwan* and the other elders; and they carried out the image of the god from my village temple. On the 24th day of the 10th moon they ordered men to carry the image back, and my nephew, Wangyue, was one of the number. On the next day I suddenly heard a report that there was a dead man on the road, and my neighbour *Lewhing Tseuen*, having gone to see, told me he was my nephew. I went to recognise, and, indeed, he was my dead nephew; his clothes were torn off, and his eyes plucked out. I made an immediate report to the heen magistrate, but he did not view the corpse; from the *Foo* magistrate I reported to the criminal judge, to order an enquiry; yet the *Foo* also made no enquiries, but kept me in strict custody for more than two months; and imperatively ordered the elders *Chaouhwan* &c. to pay 40,000 Peking cash (about 13 Taels) on account of the funeral expenses; and insisted that my elder brother should engage to finish the matter and receive the corpse, so that the case might be closed. Under these circumstances of oppression and injustice, there was nothing left for me but to come to Peking and pour out my complaints."

We have examined into what this man has adduced respecting his nephew *Wangyue's* death not being cleared up. Whether he has told the truth or not, the affair must be thoroughly investigated to the roots. We have respectfully copied the original statement and present it for your majesty's inspection, &c.

A RECORD OF THE PACIFICATION OF THE SEAS.

(By *Yuenyung Sun*, of *Heun-tih* Heën).

The pirates of Canton province have existed from ancient times; but they have been exterminated as fast as they arose, and they never caused any very great confusion. In the reign of *Keaking* they began to collect together in great numbers, and by degrees it became a difficult matter to disperse them. Whence, then, sprung the cause?—Certainly from Cochin-China, where the three brothers *Yuenkwang Ping*, *Kwang-e* and *Kwang-kwo* originated the confusion.

In the 56th year of his reign (1791), *Keenlung* subdued Cochin-China; the king, *Leweike* fled into the province of *Kwangse*. When intelligence of this flight reached the court, he was invested with the rank of a *Tooze* (or major, wearing a blue button).

In the 6th year of Keaking (1801), his younger brother, *Fuh-hing*, raised troops in Siam and *Langlae* and returned to Cochin-China, and fought a great battle with *Kwangping*, who was killed. *Kwangping's* son *Kingshing*, with his follower, *Mihyew-kin*, fled to the ocean. At that time, *Chintseih* and *Tunghae-Pih*, were pirates, and *Mihyew-king* united with them; and *Kingshing* conferred the Cochin-China degree of rank—*Tsage-ma* (something like a member of the military board of China) on *Chintseih*.—Chintseih had two hundred sail of vessels; and his soldiers were brave as lions, and well skilled in fighting. *Kingshing* persuaded *Chintseih* to use his troops to assist him to return to his country, and *Chintseih* yielded; and in the 10th moon took the command of the fleet and sailed to surprise the coast of Cochin-China by night; and he succeeded. *Fuh-hing* led on an army to engage him, but was frequently defeated. *Fuh-hing*, being destitute of schemes and resources, was desirous of retreating and returning to *Langlae*; but he not decide. For many years *Chintseih* held possession of the ocean, and often made sudden attacks on the coasts of Cochin-China; and becoming proud and overbearing, under his government his numerous followers by degrees became lawless; and the multitude, depending upon his power and authority, abused and insulted the people; took possession of and divided their houses among themselves, and seized by force their wives and daughters: the people became enraged, and secretly agreed with *Fuh-hing*, that on a certain day the king should order his commander-in-chief to lead his fleet round and attack the pirates in the rear, whilst he himself should head the attack from the land on their van, and at the same time all the people should come forth and give assistance, which would make the victory almost certain. *Fuh-hing* gladly agreed; and on the appointed day there was a great battle. *Chintseih* could not at the same moment guard both his van and rear; whilst the natives, at the same time entered slaughtering his centre; he was totally defeated, and nearly all his forces were cut to pieces. *Chintseih* was killed by a ball from a great gun. His cousin *Chin-yih*, with his nephew *Pangching*, fled to their fleet, and *Chinyih* immediately took the chief command, and remaining at sea with his companions they abandoned themselves to constant plundering. From that time the disorders on the seas became daily greater. It fortunately happened that *Wangpanou* was then the naval commander-in-chief; and he often defeated the powerful squadrons of the pirates; and both the inner and outer waters, depending upon him, enjoyed peaceful quiet. After the death of *Wangpanou*, squadrons of the red, yellow, green, blue, black, and white flags appeared numerous as bees on the ocean. It is said that *Chinyih*, *Woche Tsing*, *Mihyew-kin*, *Kopo-Tae*, *Leang-paou*, and *Lehang Tsing*, were the six principal leaders, besides whom there were subordinate commanders under every flag. *Woche Tsing*, nicknamed *Tunghae Pih*—Uncle of the Eastern sea—, led the yellow squadron; *Le ang Chaou* was his second in command. The blue squadron was led by

Mihyen-kin, assisted by his brothers *Mihyen-keen* and *Yew hoih*; and *Hwang-ke*, a literary graduate of *Hee-hang heen*, was his strategist. *Koge-Tae*, who afterwards changed his name to *Heo-keen*—learning manifested—led the black squadron, assisted by *Fungyang-Fa*, *Chang-yih Kom*, and *Keiaew-Ke*.—*Leangpaou* led the white squadron. *Leshang Tsing*—nicknamed the frogeater—led the green and *Chinyih* the red squadrons; each leader had his distinguishing flag flying, under which their forces were divided.

At that time *Tsaheen*, a robber of Fuhkeen province, hearing of the fame of these flags joined them, and the pirates becoming more numerous and powerful, it was impossible to suppress them.

Then *Changpaou* made his appearance with a still larger force; and after him came the united leaders *Seaoke-Lan*, *Leangpo-Paou*, and *Se-oupoo-Gaou*; they all joined forces with *Changpaou* and he then attached himself to the widow of *Chinyih*; and the red-flag became the crack and fancy squadron of the whole fleet.

(To be continued.)

Remarkable facts concerning the Emperors of China, selected from the Chinese Annals. (Translated from the French of M. Helman.

Kee and *Chow*, the first of the dynasty *Hea*, the second of that of *Shang*, are the two emperors who have left in China the most odious memory. Besides his own bad qualities, *Kee* had the misfortune to have an empress still more wicked than himself; her name was *Mei-he*, and she dishonoured his reign not only by her atrocities, but by acts of madness scarcely to be believed. The Chinese annals tell that, to please her, *Kee* had a canal dug deep enough to float boats, which was filled with wine; and this prince beheld with delight his vile courtiers drinking on the banks of the canal like flocks of sheep. Near this canal he caused roasted joints of meats to be hung up in such vast numbers that from a distance they appeared like a forest. Drunk with wine and satiated with food, the companions of *Kee* forthwith gave themselves up to the most infamous excesses. These prodigal follies ruined the empire; the people every where rebelled, and *Kee* was in the end dethroned towards the year 1766 before our era. His fall involved that of all his family, which had filled the throne for 600 years.

One would be tempted to question the reality of such mad proceedings, if the reigns of a Nero, Caligula, and of Heliogabalus did not present scenes quite as absurd. History preserves with regret the memory of such monsters; but in preserving them she proves that a madman, invested with boundless power, is the most dreadful scourge of nations.

Ching-Tang, the founder of the *Shang* dynasty, succeeded the imbecile tyrant of whom we have just spoken. At the commencement of this new reign, which synchronizes with the year 1766 B. C. seven years past without rain, and a dreadful fammine was the consequence of this long drought. One of the priests, who amongst all nations assumed the character of prophets in the ages of ignorance, was consulted. The priest declared that a human victim must be sacrified to appease the wrath of heaven. "I ask rain of heaven," answered *Ching-tang*, "for the preservation of men; how shall I consent to the horrible sacrifice which is proposed to me? —if there must be a victim, I devote myself as a sacrifice for the welfare of mypeople; doubtless my crimes have drawn down upon them the anger of heaven; on me only then should vengeance fall."

This generous prince fasted, cut off his hair, put on mourning, and went to prayer. Hardly had he offered himself as the victim, when rain fell, which brought back abundance throughout the empire. [It is said that before he had fully enunciated the words which expressed the contrition of his heart, a heavy rain fell over a space of several hundred miles (*Morrison view of China.*) This same prince, when walking in the country, saw some young people laying snares for birds. He ordered all those that had been caught to be brought to him, and he then set them at liberty. Since that time, and in imitation of *Ching-tang*, it is at custom at all solemn feasts to collect a number of birds and let them free. This is also an European usage, has

become to us from China?

MEMOIR

On the condition of slaves and hired servants in China.

by M. Edward Biot.

[Translated and abridged from the *Journal Asiatique* for March 1837.]

I propose to myself, in this memoir to set forth with some explanations the condition of slaves and hired servants in Chinese society, a question on which I have already pointed out several features in my memoir on the variations of the population of China. Slavery yet exists at the present day over the greatest part of the globe, and generally the slave is under the absolute power of his master. In China, although the principle of the equality of men before the laws is not admitted, the actual legislation defines the condition of the slave with reference to his master and other freemen. Next above him, the hired servant finds himself subjected to particular laws, and the wife of the second rank, or legal concubine, has also her rights which she can make good. In the scale of moral civilisation, Chinese legislation relative to domestic servants ranks immediately after that of the really civilised nations of Europe. It excels that which obtains in Russia as well as in the two Americas. The study of it's present and former regulations, the history of the slow and successive modifications which time has produced in the condition of slaves in China, appear to me subjects worthy of attention.

There are but few documents in Chinese history that relate to slaves; they have been gathered together by *Matwan Lan*, and tacked on by him to his section on the population. (*Wanheentung keaou.*) This appendix consist only of a dozen pages; and is composed of detached quotations, taken from different Chinese works of which even the names are not given; and here, like the rest of the *Wanheentung keaou*, these quotations are often very short, and are not accompanied by any comment, so that one is very apt to fall into errors in making a literal translation. Neverthless many published ordinances are found in this appendix for the protection of the lives of slaves and for making them free, and many important dates can be fixed. I ought to give my grateful thanks to M. Stanislas Julien for the extreme kindness with which he has most readily elucidated for me the numerous passages which I have submitted to him. A complete translation of this appendix is too perilous an enterprise for any one other except himself, in France, to undertake the responsibility.

The ancient legislation of the Chinese on the class of domestic servants or slaves, is sufficiently incomplete, like that of the ancient nations of Europe. Documents become more numerous in modern times. The penal code of Mantchoos determines the position of slaves, of hired servants, of wives of the second rank, and in general of all persons in a servile condition. Sir George Staunton translated this important work when in China, where he could avail himself of the necessary explanations; and I have a copy of the original text, by which I am enabled to examine the supplementary statutes, which are generally omitted in the translation. By means of the documents furnished by this code and some other compositions translated from the Chinese, I hope to present a work sufficiently complete on the subject which I have taken in hand.

When I shall quote the code, I shall affix the title of the section and the number of the English translation. As to historical quotations, I shall refer to the appendix of *Matwanlin* on slaves, from which they will be generally taken; and the year or the page being pointed out will make a reference to the Chinese text easy.

The character 奴 *neu*, slave, designates two species of individuals; the one, named *Kwan-neu*, slaves of the state or of the government; the other, slaves of private persons.

This character 奴 or *slave* is first met with under the *Chow* dynasty (towards the 12th century B. C.); it was then applied to the slaves of the state. According to the book of ceremonies of this dynasty, the *Chow-le*, persons guilty of certain crimes were condemned to be slaves to the state; as such they were bound to do certain obligatory labors under the inspection of the officers of government (Appendix on slaves, page 1). This kind of punishment, similar to our condemnation to hard labor, is not found amongst those established under the preceding dynasties, *Hea* and *Shang*: in those primitive ages punishments were corporal and immediate. According to the *Chow-le* (*Kanghe's* dict., character 奴), dignitaries, old men of 70 years, and little children could not be condemned to become public slaves.

(To be continued.)

AUTHENTIC MEMOIRS OF THE

CHRISTIAN CHURCH IN CHINA.

(Continued from No. 7. page 28.)

Benedict the fourteenth, who now fills the chair, was elected in his room. This prelate is said to be less favourably inclined to the Jesuits, than to any other order under his jurisdiction. His conduct hitherto has confimed this opinion of him. Poor Castorani however seems to have found it a difficult matter to bring him over to his side. He even subjected himself to a severe penalty, if ever they should convict him of deceit or misrepresentation. At length, after seven years impatience, the happy day appeared, for which he had been earnestly labouring. Benedict the fourteenth, in the year 1742, issued the famous bull, which begins with the words *Ex quo singulari*, &c. It was finished on the eleventh of June and issued out the ninth of August.* The only thing omitted in this severe law, to expose and mortify the Jesuits and their adherents, is the mention of their name. But it is easy to apprehend whom his Holiness points at, when he speaks of a disobedient, crafty, malicious and insidious set of men. He revokes, annuls, abolishes, rejects and totally condemns the indulgences of Mezzabarba, as tenets extorted from the patriarch under the apprehension of a violent death, never approved by the holy see, and contradictory to the bull of Pope Clement the eleventh, and commands them to be considered no otherwise, than as if they had never been granted. He denounces his heavy displeasure and all the punishments which the church usually inflicts upon the transgressors of her laws, against the clergy of every rank, and the Jesuits in particular, if they should presume to depart in the least degree from the constitution *Ex illa die*. He enjoins the superiors of every order of monks immediately to expel those members of their society, who should dare to violate his ordinance, and to recal them to *Europe*, that they might be duly punished. In the last place he prescribes an oath, by which all missionaries in *China* oblige themselves strictly to adhere to the bull of Clement the eleventh, and by no means to suffer their converts to observe any of the ceremonies permitted by Mezzabarba. The conclusion of the bull is with some authority said to be penned by the Pope himself. The language of it is strong, edifying, pathetic, apostolical, and well worthy of a great prelate. "We hope in God," says he, "among other things, that the preachers of the gospel "in *China* will banish from their breasts that groundless apprehension, that the conversion of infidels "will be in the least retarded by a strict observation "of our decrees. The conversion of heathens depends "principally upon the grace of God; and the grace "of God will infallibly assist the labours of those ministers of the gospel, who preach the truths of the "christian religion boldly, and *in that purity, in which "they are delivered to them by the apostolical see*, being "ready to lay down their lives for the honour of the "gospel, according to the example of the holy apostles and other eminent martyrs, whose blood, so far "from retarding the progress of christianity, rather "improved the vineyard, and produced a plentiful harvest of believers." Next he puts them in mind of the nature of their call. "Be mindful, as you are "true disciples of Jesus Christ, that he hath not "sent you to worldly joys, but to difficult combat; "not to the possession of honours, but to reproach "and contempt; not to an inactive, but laborious life; "not to indulge your ease, but to bring forth much "fruit with patience." In order to understand the meaning of this last admonition, the reader must represent to himself the Court-Jesuits at *Peking*, dressed in the sumptuous robes of Mandarines, with a dragon on their breast, and enjoying all the honours, dignities, privileges, revenues, and conveniences, which the Emperor's favour or their own services could procure them. To missionaries in these circumstances, so full of the power and wisdom of this world, the exhortation of the Pope seems in the highest degree expedient.

This latter part of our memoirs must be matter of great admiration to those, who read it attentively. Castorani a poor mendicant friar, whom the Jesuits had caused to be fettered with nine chains engages in a contest with the most powerful society in the church of *Rome*, with that society, before whom the Pope himself and Kings have been made to tremble, and not only gains the victory, but exposes and humbles them in a manner they had never before experienced. Such is the mischief the meanest and most impotent enemy is capable of effecting, when either despised or too heavily oppressed!

[*To be continued.*]

---

* *It was published at* Rome *from the printing-office of the apostolical chamber, under the title,* Confirmatio & innovatio constitutionis, incipientis: *Ex illa die;* à Clemente Papa XI, in causâ rituum seu caeremoniarum Sinensium editæ, nec non revocatio, rescissio, cassatio, annulatio ac *damnatio* permissionum super iisdem ritibus seu caeremoniis in quadam pastorali epistola Caroli Ambrosii Mediobarbæ, patriarchæ Alexandrini, olim commissarii et visitatoris apostolici in Sinarum imperio contentarum, cum praescriptione novae formulae juramenti per missionarios illarum partium praestandi et futuro praestandi.

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 11. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27TH, 1838. NO. 9. PRICE 50 CENTS

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Agents are ready to receive bonafide Tenders for Advances on Bills of Exchange, secured by consignments to England of Nankeens, Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled, "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China," at the rate of Four Shillings and six pence (4s. 6d.) per Spanish Dollar.

Until further notice, Payments will be made in in Cash.

[Signed] J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

Canton, 20th December, 1837.

GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A General Meeting of the Chamber, adjourned from Saturday the 24th, will be held on Wednesday, the 2 th inst. at noon, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of establishing as a custom of the Port, that Consignees of Goods shall be liable for payment of the Import Duties, as recommended by the Committee.

WILLIAM SCOTT,
Secretary.

Canton, 24th February, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE & MADRAS.

THE ANNA ROBERTSON, Capt. HAMILTON, to sail in all this month. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 5th Feby. 1838.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE usual half yearly general meeting of the shareholders will be held at the office of the general agents, on monday the 5th March, at noon.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
General Agents.

Canton, February 23d, 1838.

NOTICE.—The subscribers to the contemplated MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY IN CHINA, including those to the OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL are respectfully invited to meet at the Rooms of the Canton Chamber of Commerce, on the 21st inst. at 11. A. M. to attend to business then and there to be presented.

(Signed) THOMAS R. COLLEDGE, P. PARKER, E. C. BRIDGMAN.

Canton, 5th February, 1838.

EQUITABLE INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA.

In consequence of the dissolution of the Firm of Messrs. BAGSHAW & Co.

Messrs. ALLAN, PATON & Co. have been appointed Secretaries to the Society at Calcutta.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Agents in Canton.

Canton, 29th Jan. 1838.

FOR SALE.—A few cases of EXCELLENT PORT WINE at $ 6 per dozen: in cases of 3 dozen each; by

EGLINTON, MACLEAN & Co.

Canton, 18th January, 1838.

FOR SALE.

THE ANNA ROBERTSON brings a supply of Messrs. HUTTON, GORDON & MURDOCH'S FINEST OLD LOW DEW PARTICULAR MADEIRA, in convenient packages.

Apply to CAPT. PARRY, Linlin
or to JAMES INNES.

ORIENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant policies payable in Calcutta, London, or this place.

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 1st January, 1838.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant policies, on goods, payable in Calcutta, or this place.

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 1st January, 1838.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras and elsewhere. Parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

(Signed) WETMORE & Co.

Canton, January 4th, 1838.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE. COMPANY.

AT a meeting of the Subscribers to the above, held the 30th day of September 1837, the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee of Management to carry the business of the Company into effect:

Mr. Nathl. Alexander	Mr. John Lowe.
Mr. R. H. Cockerell,	Mr. Thos. Leach,
Mr. George Dongal,	Mr. James Sydney Stopford.

and Mr. Robert John Bagshaw.

Messrs. Fletcher, Alexander and Co. are appointed the London Agents of the Company, with power to the Committee of Management to appoint the following Agents at out ports.

Messrs. Leckie and Co.....	Bombay,
Messrs. Hall, Bainbridge and Co....	Madras.
Messrs. Wetmore and Co.....	China.
Messrs. Thos. Blyth, Son and Co.....	Mauritius.
Messrs. Thomas Watson and Co.....	C. of G. Hope

With liberty to appoint other Agents at Australia Singapore, Penang, Batavia, Manila, and other Ports, if the same be deemed expedient.

Messrs. Bagshaw and Co. are appointed Agents and Secretaries to the Company in Calcutta, to whom applications for Insurance may be *now addressed.*

BAGSHAW AND CO.

(1184) Secretaries Universal Marine Insurance Company.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the Partnership subsisting between as John Bagshaw, Robert John Bagshaw, John Allan and Robert Cunningham Paton, of the Town of Calcutta, Merchants and Agents, under the Firm of Bagshaw and Company, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, and that the said John Bagshaw, Robert John Bagshaw, John Allan and Robert Cunningham Paton, will pay and receive all debts, due and owing to and from the said Partnership, in due course at the Office of the said late firm. All Letters to be addressed to Messrs. BAGSHAW and Co. IN LIQUIDATION. As Witness our hands

JOHN BAGSHAW, BY HIS ATTORNEY R. J. BAGSHAW
ROBT. JOHN BAGSHAW. JOHN ALLAN.
ROBT. CUNNINGHAM PATON.

Calcutta, 15th Sept. 1837.

WITH REFERENCE TO THE FOREGOING ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given, that the said John Bagshaw and Robert John Bagshaw, will continue the business of Merchants and Agents from this date, under the same style or firm of Bagshaw and Company, associated with Mr. William Clode Braddon, whom they have admitted a Partner in their new Establishment.

JOHN BAGSHAW, *by his Attorney R. J. Bagshaw.*
ROBT. JOHN BAGSHAW.
WILLIAM CLODE BRADDON.

Calcutta, 15th Sept. 1837.

FOR SALE.—Some SUPERIOR SHERRY WINE, in hogsheads and quarter casks, imported by the *Eliza Stewart.* Apply to

DANIELL & Co.

Canton, 4th Dec. 1837.

FOR SALE.—SUPERIOR SHERRY in BUTTS or HOGSHEADS from the House of DUFF, GORDON & Co. Apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 18th November, 1837.

NOTICE.—TO LET. The whole of the Factory No. 5 Danish Hong For terms apply at the CANTON REGISTER Office, No 2 Creek Hong.

FOR SALE at the Canton Register office No 2 Creek hong, *The Anglo Chinese* Kalendar for 1838, price 1 Sp. Dr.

FOR SALE at the Canton Register Office, No. 2 Creek Hong, the CANTON REGISTER and PRICE CURRENT for the year 1837, bound in one Vol. Price 12 Sp. Drs.

FOR SALE.—A few copies of '*A Vocabulary of the Canton Dialect,*'—by R. Morrison, D. D. Price $1. Apply at the *Canton Register* Office, No 2 *Creek* Hong.

FOR SALE at *half price*, the Canton Register for 1828-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36. Vols 1-2-3-4-5-6-7 & 8 bound $ 6½. Also. Complete Files of the General Price Current of 1835-36 $ 2½ *Also* the *Anglo Chines Kalendar* for 1837.—$ 1. Apply at the CANTON REGISTER Office, No. 2 Creek Hong. At *Lintin*, on board the *Hercules*; at *Macao* to Messrs. Stanford & Marks and Mr. Robt. Edwards.

FOR SALE.—BLANK BILLS OF EXCHANGE, printed from C. P. Plate, on thin blue wove and Bank post 8vo. hot pressed at $2 per 100. LONDON PRINTED BILLS OF LADING on laid post, hot pressed at $ 1½ per 100. Apply at the *Canton Register Office*, No. 2 Creek Hong.

NOTICE.—Charges for JOB PRINTING at the *Canton Register Office.*

Bills of Lading and Exchange,....	per	100 $1.
Opium Order and Boats notes,....		
Linguist's Reports, Reports of Cargoes, &c,	"	1.50
Policies, Auction Bills and Folio pages....	"	5.
Auction Bills on Quarto pages,.....	"	2.50

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

CALCUTTA.

FIRST OPIUM SALE OF 1838.

The first sale of the season, consisting of 4600 Chests of Patna and 2400 Chests of Benares, in all 7000 Chests, took place this day at the Exchange Rooms, with the usual reservation of 130 chests for the French. The attendance of natives was much smaller than usual. It is also worthy of remark, that a portion of the table opposite to the Auctioneer was railed off for the officers of the Board, to prevent confusion in receiving the deposits. The Patna opened at 815 Rs. but fell at the third lot to 750, at which price 50 lots were taken by *option*, and the bidding then went on steadily at 755 to 775 till the end of the first moiety of the Patna. The first 10 chests of Benares was knocked down at 750, the second at 715, and the price afterwards declined gradually from 720 to 665. The rest of the Patna was then brought forward, the price opening at 775 and going up gradually to 835, but declining again and closing at 805. The averages are as follows.

	chests.	*highest.*	*lowest.*	*average.*
Behar - - -	4535	835	750	731.11.11
Benares - -	2335	750	665	690.15.7

The option plan seemed to work well, and to be perfectly understood by the native bidders, among whom Manjee Jacoram, the Bombay Agent, was as usual the largest purchaser. The sale terminated a little before three.—*Courier. Jan. 2.*

MAULMAIN.

CHINESE TRADERS

We learn that great hopes are entertained of a caravan of Chinese traders visiting Maulmain this season. Captain McLeod, during his late mission, fell in

with a considerable number of them, who all expressed a desire of visiting us, and some promised to come at all hazards. Our only fear is that the route will be found too long, but as they are known to be a bold and enterprising race, and content with moderate profits, a few of their number may be induced to try the market. Once here with their goods, however small their number, the question will be whether an overland trade with thisplace will prove sufficiently profitable, as if it do so, we way be assured we shall be visited annually by increasing numbers. They would bring with them bullion (silver,) raw silk, hertal, and articles of Chinese manufacture, all of which they may, perhaps, dispose of to advantage, but we doubt whether our market will afford the articles they will desire in exchange. Raw cotton (except the finer qualites, of which we have no great quantity) they can procure in sufficient abundance, much nearer home, birds' nests, shark fins, sea slug, and other delicacies of the Chinese table are not to be found here, but they abound in the Southern Provinces, and if these overland traders offer a fair price for them, they will naturally be sent here annually for sale, instead of the round-about sea route to China. They are expensive articles, however, and require considerable capital to trade in them, which makes us doubt whether they would suit the means of these traders From all that we can learn we do not suppose these people will carry away much of our manufactures, but we are still in much ignorance as to their real wants.

If these people possess a fair share of observation and intelligence, it would be highly interesting to watch them amid scenes and objects so utterly different from any thing they have been accustomed to. The very sea is a sight unknown to them. The ships moving on its waters, some with sails and some with smoke, the troops in battle array, the carriages, the white faces, all are calculated to excite their astonishment and give them ample materials for 'traveller's tales' to their friends at home. If they do come, we shall be very glad to hear they are pleased with their visit in every respect, and we hope that every inducement will be held out to them to repeat it.—*Chronicle*, Dec. 9.

SYDNEY.

The Susanna, from Port Jackson, the 31st October, has brought us files of Sydney papers to a late date in that month. From amidst a mass of Police Reports, illustrative of the charms of a penal settlement, and a crowd of editorial articles devoted by one Editor to the special abuse of his brethren, we have contived to extract a few articles, whence the Indian reader may dreive some information, if he cannot extract much entertainment.

—The quarterly account of the Revenue for the quarter ending Septemb r. 30, has been published. The total amount of the receipts of the quarter is £ 99 627 15s. 6¼., being an increase on the corresponding quarter of last year, of £ 8,673 4s. 2¼d. The principal item of increase is Customs, which amount to £ 45, 236 2s. 5d., being an increase of £ 3,657 7s. 1d. On the sale of Crown Lands the increase is £ 1,473 3s. 7d; and on the interest of Public Money deposited in the Colonial Banks, £ 1,191 7s. 9d. The decrease is only £ 946 18s. 1¼d., the principal item in which is Fines levied by Courts of Justice, which only amount to £ 421 17s. 6¼., being a decrease of £ 438 1s. 6¼d. There was no item of duty on spirits distilled in the colony, in the third quarter of 1836, while this year it amounts to £ 487 .s. 9d.

—The Goverement at home have chartered 3 large ships for the conveyance of 1000 distressed Highlanders to Van Diemen's Land, to call at Greenock.

—A meeting of the subscribers towards the erection of the Catheral Church of St. Andrew, was held on Tuesday in the Vestry Room of St. James' Church Subscriptions of upwards of £ 3000 were reported to have been made, besides a sum of £ 1000 due from the Goverement. The Bishop, Thomas Macquoid, Esq., Robert Lethbridge, Esq., Robert Campbell, jun., Esq., and Edye Manning. Esq., were appointed trustees, according to the Act of Council. It was resolved to appoint a Clerk of the Works to superintend the erection of the Church with a salary of £ 200 per annum, from January 1st, 1838. We are happy to to find that the work is likely to proceeded with so much spirit.

—The South Australian Gazette states that, the Bishop of Australia has had the assurance, without any previous communication on the subject with the authorities of the new colony, to name the Episcopal Church to be erected in the town of Adelaide, 'The Church of the Holy Trinity;' the parish in which it is to be situated,' The Parish of the Holy Trinity;' and the parsonage house, erected in the town, and presented to the Church by Mr. Raikes Currie, 'The parsonage House of the Holy Trinity;' to all of which the Bishop has formally inducted the Rev. Mr. Howard, the chaplain of the province, appointing him Surrogate, and orders fees to be levied according to a table in use in New South Wales. Against all this the Gazette protests, on the authority of the Act of Parliament, which expressly exempts the new colony from all laws, orders, statutes or constitutions enacted or ordered for any part of Australia.

—There is every prospect of the vessels which have lately left this port for the West Coast of South America doing well, as by the last accounts, freights to London are stated to be exceedingly high. We have heard of one vessel being chartered at Valparaiso for London, at the enormous rate of £ 18 10 per ton. We likewise learn that Valparaiso has proved an excellent market for New Zealand timber, a cargo of which has been forwarded thither, by way of experiment, and has sold readily at excellent prices.

—Freights appear to be very high at Hobart Town, owing to the large quantity of oil for shipment there. The Glenbervie has been chartered at that port for London, to fill with oil, at £ 9 per ton.

—The Susanna will shortly proceed to the Isle of France via Calcutta. We believe it is intended to venture a cargo of coals to the latter port. The superior quality of the coals of this colony, the difference of price, and the saving of the ballast, will, it is supposed, make the trip worth while.

Port Phillip.—This settlement, we understand, is shortly to be established as a distinct dependency, with a Lieutenant-Governor, though under the controul of the government of this colony. The expenses of the settlement, in such case, are to be defrayed from its own taxation, in accordance with a principle laid down by the home government with respect to the formation of any future new establishments. By the bye, a contemporary, made himself somewhat merry the other day, in reference to our complaint of the old colony, having to bear the burthen of supporting this new settlement. He asserts that the settlers there pay into the treasury more than enough to defray the cost of their commandant, police, customs, &c. To be sure he does not tell us in what way—but it was for his purpose to 'keep *that* dark.' The only land sold there, as yet, has consisted of town allotments, which belong, almost exclusively, to Sydney merchants. But although our contemporary may consider our remarks 'strange,' it now appears that the British goverament has acted upon the principle with dictated them—by anticipation! If our contemporary is fond of the marvellous here is something '*more* strange' for him to ponder over.'

NEWSPAPERS BEYOND THE GANGES.

[*Concluded from No.* 8, *Page* 30.]

The Portuguese, who preceded other Europeans in establishing themselves on the borders of China, preceded them also in newspapers. The 'Abelha da China,' and the 'Gazetta de Macao,' were in existence there twelve years ago, but we believe they are no more. Two very respectable papers in the Portuguese language are now published there, quite equal in contents and appearance to anything which has been seen in the mother country:one is named the'Chronica de Macao,' and the other the 'Macaista Imparcial.' The first appears twice a month, and has reached its third year; the latter was begun in 1836, and is published twice a week.

The oldest paper of Canton is the 'Canton Register;' it is published weekly, and is now in the tenth year of its existence. This is generally well conducted; it is somewhat anti-Chinese in its politics and communicates a good deal of occasional information on Chinese manners, ceremonies, and festivals.

The Canton Press is also a weekly paper, which has been in existence about two years: this paper is rather more occupied than the Register in commercial topics; and, from the tone of some of its articles, we think it less decidedly anti-Chinese than its elder brother, though it strongly advocates free trade.

The Chinese Repository, from which most of our detail is taken, is a monthly publication in octavo, generally containing forty-eight pages. This periodical has been now about six years in existence; its circulation is above 700, and is increasing. Among the places to which it is sent, we find some spots where we should hardly expect that many readers would be found; such is Honolulu, on the Sandwich Islands. More than a third of all the numbers printed go to the United States and about forty reach England This periodical would be considered good even in England. Besides extracts from Chinese gazettes, and details of occurrences, it contains much information relating to China, translations of historical documents, correspondence with the government, and frequently valuable original articles.

The editor, in one of his recent numbers, gives the following not very flattering account of his own and fellow labourers' situation under the "Celestial Eye"—

"The situation of an editor of a public journal in Canton is by no means the most agreeable that can be imagined. Cut off from all civilized society, except a small community of 'bachelors' like himself: having no intercourse with the native inhabitants at their houses, in their social relations, and no access to their public institutions or courts of justice; without any mails or dispatches, besides those which, frequently at very long intervals, come from beyond sea; watched and guarded as an enemy or an unruly animal by the servants of the police; confined to the walls of the 'thirteen factories,' except on a few special occasions, when for health's sake he is allowed to go abroad and be called fan kwei (foreign devil) by every one he meets; with no earthly security for his person or property, beyond the good-will of a time-serving magistracy; ever liable to wound the feeling of his best friends by telling too much or too little of the truth;" &c. &c. This last and the remaining items are common to editors and many other persons in all parts of the world; but the first-mentioned grievances are perhaps peculiar to Canton, and they are pretty severely felt by all European residents in the empire of China.

(*The Penny Magazine*, Aug. 1837).

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

Latest Dates.

London	12th Oct.	Singapore	30th Jan.
Liverpool	12th Oct.	Java	29th Dec.
U. States	26th Sept.	Manila	3rd Feby
Calcutta	11th Jan.	Austral-Asia	24th Aug.
Bombay	29th Dec.	Madras	22nd Sept.

ARRIVED.—Peko, ———, from Liverpool, 26th Sept. Hero of Malone, ———, from Bombay, 23rd Nov. Antonio Pereira, Young, and Red Rover, Wright, from Calcutta and Singapore.

PASSENGERS.—Per Peko, The Belgian Consul for Manila. Mr. Lennoy, lady and child.

SAILED. — Copeland, Crawford, for Liverpool. Denison, Poole, for London. Eben Preble, [Am.] Crocker, for Boston: Duke of Sussex, Horsman, Marquis Camden, Gribble, and Premier, Were, for London.

PASSENGERS. — Per Copeland, Capt. & Mrs. Wemyss and Sevant. Per Sussex, J. Bedale and R. Binks, Esqrs. Camden, J. J. Rigge Esq.

TAOUKWANG.

It is now the 18th year since this monarch first ascended throne of the China. When we look hack to the Mantchoo princes who previously held the sceptre, we are surprised at the resemblance some of them bore to the then reigning monarchs of Europe. The cotemporaries of *Kanghe*, were Peter the great and Lewis XIVth All three of them were men of an enterprizing genius, who remodeled the the nations which they governed. *Yung-ching*, Frederic William of Prussia, and perhaps also Lewis XV were not unlike each other. *Keenlung* may justly rank with Frederic the great, Maria Theresa, and Catherine the second. *Keaking* resembles those unfortunate monarchs who lost their thrones by the French revolution. As for *Taoukwang*, we have merely to look to Denmark, Prussia and Holland, where we may find his exact compeers.

It would, perhaps, be a very difficult task to draw a true picture of this good old man. Few know any thing about him, for he lives too retired; but slander has not yet thrown a blot on his character. The general opinion is that in private life he is a very excellent character who keeps his household in good order, and spends his days in comfort aud ease. Talents for public affairs he does not seem to possess, nor does it appear that he interferes much with the government; yet he has always been fortunate in the choice of his ministers. These appear not to be great statesmen, but they are thoroughly acquainted with the wishes of their master, and they fulfil those wishes by maintaining the tranquillity of the empire.

Taoukwang has not lived in stormy times; his patience and wisdom have not been put to the test; but were any great occasion to arise, requiring new and untried measures, we believe he would not prove himself equal to it.

His reign has not been considered fortunate and happy by his Chinese subjects; scarce a year has passed without being unhappily distinguished by inundations, earthquakes, or famines.

On the whole, he is a man of peace, happy in the enjoyment of his high dignity and in the bosom of his family, but not adapted for stirring scenes.

We have copied the following letter from the Singapore Free Press. We have conected the numerical error of 1000 for 100.

Canton, January 11, 1837.

Dear. Sir—Desirous of commemorating the high sense entertained in this community of your bravery, intrepidity and perseverance, in beating off and chasing a fleet of piratical native vessels in the Java Sea, on the 30th April, 1836, we request your acceptance of a piece of plate, of the value of 100 guineas, which our friends, Messrs Magniac, Smith and Co., are requested to deliver to you. Wishing

you every possible success in the pursuit of your profession, and that you may long continue to afford an example of that zeal and activity which so well entitle you to its best rewards, we remain, dear sir, your most obedient servants,

Jardine, Matheson & Co.

"Captain Aaron Smith, bark Mary Ann London".

EDICT FROM THE GOVERNOR.

Tang, President of the military board and governor of the two *Kwang* provinces, proclaims to the leading hongmerchants for their full information.

On the 21st day of the first moon of the 18th year of Taoukwang (15th February), the said hongmerchants petitioned, saying:

"We have respectfully received your excellency's orders directing us to hasten the former circumstances connected with the receiving ships.—But how is it (Y. E. remarks) that the former petitions of the hongmerchants are at variance with the reports made by the *Tungche* of Macao, with reference to the *Leen* (Denmark) country, and Manila? for in the petitions of the hongmerchants the names of these countries are not mentioned. Now whether the said senior merchants have neglected to make a strict and true examination, or whether they have inadvertently omitted these names, let them immediately with their whole minds again make a thorough examination, into the real facts, report and await my decision; for as this affair may involve a stoppage of the trade, it must not be slurred over in an irregular and confused manner, which will be an offence that will lead to degradation from office, prosecution and punishment, &c. On receiving these orders, we humbly examined into the circumstances connected with the receiving ships in the outside waters: their arrivals and departures as well as all their movements are uncertain and irregular. When we formerly examined and reported respecting the receiving ships of the English, American, Dutch, and Portuguese, four nations, we had our information from the foreigners, which is not so good a source as the pilots, who are constantly on the water, making minutes and personal enquiries both by eye and ear. For this reason the names of the *Leen* nation and Manila did not reach us. Now, having received the foregoing orders, we have again made particular enquiries; and the receiving ships that are now anchored in the outer belong to the four nations, English, American, *Leen* and Manila; and having, in respectful obedience to the orders, examined into the circumstances we again report for your excellency's decision on the facts."

This coming before me, the governor, it appears from this examination, that the receiving ships that are at anchor at Lintin and other places in the offing, which have been already strictly examined, belong to the four nations English, American, Danmark and Manila; severe measures should be taken to drive them off, that their long delay may be prevented. Besides writing to *Heangshan* and *Tuping*, to the naval commander in chief and the commanding officers of all the military cantonments, to assemble together and lead on their squadrons of warboats to Lintin and to other places, and devise plans and exert all their strength to drive away the receiving ships there at anchor, it will be proper as a preliminary measure to seize the compradores boats, and so cut off their supplies, and to secretly search for sycee and opium, and so destroy their contraband trade; it will then be difficult for them to effect their crafty schemes, and there will be no fear then of their utter ruin.

Revenons à nos moutons. Returning to the military, if they do not strenuously exert themselves in the respectful and diligent performance of their duty, but behave idly and negligently, so as to cause the receiving ships, as hitherto, to loiter about in lingering hopes, and continue to remain, then it will be evident that they in their hearts connive at the evil, and nourish and protect the traitors; I apprehend they will not be able to bear (the consequences) of this heavy crime.

It is right I should issue orders to be respectfully obeyed; when the said hongmerchants receive the orders let them accordingly pay a respectful and instant obedience; and, acknowledging the truth, forthwith transmit the orders to the foreign merchants of each of the said nations, to give orders to all the receiving ships, in hasty obedience to the imperial will, to depart and return home, without a day's delay; but if, as hitherto they dare delay, loitering about with lingering expectations, and continue to remain, it is decided to stop the trade of all those nations which have receiving ships, and not to allow their ships to enter the port and open their holds; for in this affair of the receiving ships I shall adhere firmly to the laws, and the senior merchants are also guilty, and I shall order them to be punished for the crimes of neglect and nonperformance.

These orders are instant and peremptory. First moon, 25th day. (19th February.)

PASSAGE BOATS.

Edict from the governor, lt. governor and hoppo.

Tang, president of the military board, and governor general of the two *Kwang* provinces; *Ke* guardian of the prince and lt. governor of the province of *Kwangtung*; *Wan*, superintendent of the imperial gardens, and comptroller general of the maritime customs of Canton, proclaim to the security and leading hongmerchants for their full information.

It is known that for the foreigners to travel in decked passage boats to the provincial city, and to anchor them in the river opposite the factories, is a violation of the established regulations; orders have already been issued to drive them away. The hongmerchants have now petitioned, saying:—"We have enjoined the strict orders on all the foreigners who possess decked passage-boats, and who constantly keep them in a line entering and leaving the river. Moreover, we have examined and ascertained that none of the landlords of the factories are in any ways connected with the boats, &c. This is on record."

Now we have lately heard that the foreigners have, at last, fallen into the disgraceful practice of bringing opium up in these boats: thus they do not differ from the old 'fast crab' boats. It may, therefore, be easily known that the former reports of the hongmerchants on this affair were simply glossing pretences to screen the foreigners: this is deserving of utter detestation. It is proper again to issue strict orders in a perspicuous edict. When the edict reaches the security and senior merchants, let them obey accordingly, and immediately enjoin it strictly on the foreigners of every nation:—that the henceforth they are not to bring decked passage-boats to the provincial city are decisive. But if they still indulge themselves and hire out the boats to smuggle, still daring to disobey, they will be seized on conviction, and be surely dealt with according to the laws of the celestial dynasty: decidedly the offender will not meet with any indulgence because he is a foreigner.

THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

In the village of *Lungshan*, in the Heen district of *Heuentih*, there is a family named *Wanchow-ko*. It's chief held an appointment at the military board, and also the office of tutor to the fourth son of the late emperor *Keaking*. At that time, *Taoukwang*, the reigning emperor, was nominated to succeed his father, and he, having a great regard for *Wanhew-ko*, who had retired to his native village to fulfil the stated period of three years of mourning for his mother,—when the emperor *Keaking* died,—*Hewko*, in hastening back to the capital to pay the due rites of mourning to his lost emperor, died under the fatigue and hurry of his journey. *Taoukwang*, who then ascended the throne, continued his affection to his son *Wanshing-Te*; who is now a member of the Hanlin College. In the first moon of this year, by imperial favor, the name of *Wanhew-Ko* has been inscribed in the temple of his native village, and also in the hall of the provincial city. His name was enrolled on the 24th day of the first moon of this year, and all the officers of the province were in attendance, and the highest and most respectful ceremonies were observed.

We beg to call attention to every article of the last number of the Chinese Repository, amongst which we would indicate those on the *vowel points* of the Chinese language; on the early European intercourse with Japan, and the paper on the war with Nipal, waged by the Marquis of Hasting, when governor general of India. The reasoning elucidated by the writer in his contemplation of the war, its causes and effects—the policy of the Chinese—either exhibited in their hopes or fears—their arrogance or degradation—presumption or cowadice, grovelling in the dust or towering in their pride of place and power,—are all and each, equally remarkable, and well told. The sketch we have lately given in the *Register* of the character of the policy of the Chinese government is backed by the clever paper which we now recommend to our readers.

Following these remarks, are we forgetting the policy always advocated by the *Canton Register?* And is that policy opposed to the best interests of the world? Opposing power, reason, or logic, will not be the weapons which will be drawn against us:—power there is none: reasonable is unknown, and logic is based on the confined views of *Confucius*: with these weapons against us, what have we to fear.

We are informed that Mr. Waghorn offers to the Merchants in Canton, to forward a copy of *Galignani's* Messenger to Bombay to those ordering it by every Steam-boat, all charges included, at £20 per an.

Considerations offered by the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce in favour of fixing the responsibility of payment of import duties on the consignees thereof.

The settlement of import duties, it is assumed, belongs solely to the consignees of goods, for they alone hold all documents, and have the necessary knowledge of quantity, quality, dimensions &c.; they have the absolute control of, they choose their own Hong Merchant, purchaser, and mode of sale whether at short a long price, and a voluntary or unasked interference on the part of any one else would not be, and in point fact is not, tolerated. The consignee of the ship therefore could not, if he would, conclude, or even expedite, a settlement of duties on goods consigned to another without express authority being first granted by the latter.

The only proper time for the settlement of duties is believed to be, before the goods are landed by contract with the Hong Merchant, or at the moment of landing by arrangement with the mandarins. An omission to adopt either of these modes leaves room for the impositions on the part of the Hoppo's servants so often and loudly complained of, and is productive of the delay in procuring the grand-chop which the committee by a change of system are desirous to obviate. A neglect on the part of consignees of goods to adjust the duties at a suitable moment often arises, it is supposed, from an opinion that it is not

their peculiar business, but belongs to the hong-merchant, or the consignee of the ship, or some one else, and that a detention of the vessel for want of her port clearance by their own act does not render them liable for damages, nor for any consequence however detrimental to owners or shippers. The result is that the most vexatious and injurious delays are sometimes caused to vessels ready for sea with valuable cargoes, controversy and ill feeling arise between consignees of goods and consignees of ships, and the injustice occurs of imposing the payment of disputed duties on the consignee or security merchant of the vessel, neither of whom are at all concerned in the matter. In discussing this question it has been urged that the establishing as a custom of the port, that consignees of goods were in all cases answerable for the payment of the duties and for the detention of the ship in consequence of non-payment, would probably lead the security merchant to suppose that he was released from a portion of his responsibility, and to relax in his efforts to effect a satisfactory settlement, knowing as he would that the consignee of the vessel did not rely on him but on the consignee of the goods. But this apprehension is now believed to be groundless, and the committee do not perceive that any ill consequences, but much good, would result from the contemplated measure. In order therefore to facilitate the procuring of the grand chop or port clearance of ships when ready for sea, it is recommended that the settlement of Import duties be considered as the business exclusively of the consignees of goods, and that in all cases they be held responsible therefore to the consignee of the ship in which they may have been imported.

These considerations were unanimously were unanimously adopted, after an adopted, after an ajourned meeting, which the delay in the publication, our paper enables us to notice, held on wednesday last. A difference of opinion, entertained by some members, fell before the argument of the committee.

A RECORD OF THE PACIFICATION OF THE SEAS.

(By *Yuenyung Sun*, of *Heun-tih* Heen).

[*Continued from No. 8. Page 32.*]

That part of the empire south of the (Mei-ling) mountain (that is, the provinces of Canton and *Kwang-se*,) borders on the sea, and may be divided into three districts, of which *Hwuy-chow Foo* and *Chaou-chow Foo* are on the east; *Kw-ngchow Foo* and *Shaouking Foo* are in the centre, and *Kaouchow* and seven other *Foo* and *Chow* districts, are on the west: these places are nearly surrounded by the sea, and merchant vessels are continually arriving in one unbroken line from seaward: hence the old saying—"The S. E. (province) is a mart where all (men) meet." From the time the pirates collected together, and threw every thing into confusion, there was no longer a free passage on the high seas. They levied 'black mail' and gave certificates of it's payment, but plundered those who did not pay. They also divided the different districts amongst themselves, and took them under their control and government. The eastern and middle were given to the widow of *Chinyih*, *Kapotae* and *Leangpaou*; and the western to *Wooshih Urh*, &c.a; and the inhabitants of the sea coats were from that time in a state of constant terror for upwards of ten years.

Wei-Chow and *Naou-Chow* are islands, and but little frequented. On the four sides there are high hills, and in the centre a harbour large enough to contain several hundred sail; in typhoons vessels run into the harbour where they are safe from the calamity of being upset. The soil is rich and the country beautiful; there are birds, beasts, flowers, fruits, veretables wood, and water. The pirates took possession, and there made their nests and dens; built vessels, and made military weapons.

Chang-paou was the son a fisherman of *Thishaouy* who went daily to sea fishing with a net. When he was fifteen he joined his father's boat and assisted him in his occupation. Meeting *Chinyih*'s vessel plundering off *Keangnan*, *Paou* was taken captive. When *Chinyih* saw he was highly pleased with him, and gave him employment near his person. *Paou* was intelligent and had a ready elocution, was young and handsome. He became a favorite with *Chinyih*, who rapidly promoted him to a command.

On the 17th day of the 10th moon of 12th year of Kenking (1807), Chinyih was lost in a typhoon. His wife, *Shihsie*, gave *Paou* the command of a division, while she herself led the fleet. *Paou* became very popular, and spent his days in plundering; his adherents and vessels increased in number

---

MEMOIR

On the condition of slaves and hired servants in China,

by M. Edward Biot.

[Translated and abridged from the *Journal Asiatique* for March 1837.]

(*Continued from No. 8, Page 32.*)

The *Chow-Le* does not acknowledge any other kind of slaves than those who are condemned to slavery for their crimes. Service in the houses of the rich is done by hired servants or by wives of the second rank, who change their masters at will (Appendix on slaves page 1). These hired servants, as well as the slaves of the state, are not included in the class which pay taxes. According to the strict letter of the law, private families were not then allowed to possess slaves.

It is probable that the prisoners made by the Tartars and the neighbouring tribes were slaves of the state as well as sentenced criminals; but the ancient books are silent on this subject. At a later period, about the sixth or seventh century of our era, the fendal system of the *Chow* dynasty fell to pieces by the insubordination of the great vassals; each of whom, having their provincial laws, often prosecuted and put to death their dependants.

About the 204 years B. C. the founder of the *Han* dynasty said the parents might sell their children. This consession is of a prior date to the laws regulating slavery. Before the accession of the founder of the *Han* dynasty, *Tsin*, the first *Supreme* emperor had waged cruel wars—misery spread through the country, and the consequence of this misery was the legalisation of slavery, and it has continued to the present time.

Note.—This law of the *Chow* dynasty offers a remarkable resemblance to those of the ancient Persian empire. The population of Persia was divided into four classes. That of China is divided into nine classes, of which the first eight contribute to the wants of government,—hired servants composing the ninth.

(*To be continued.*)

AUTHENTIC MEMOIRS OF THE

CHRISTIAN CHURCH IN CHINA

(*Concluded from No. 8. page 32.*)

We seem now to be arrived at the end of *Chinese* controversy, which has lasted upwards of an hundred years. And doubtless here it must have terminated, had any other order in the church of *Rome*, but that of the Jesuits been the parties concerned. But this society is not so easily disheartened by bulls from the bishops of *Rome*. They have always a fund of inventions in reserve, whereby to evade or repair all the damages Pope can inflict. It is currently reported, that they pay no more regard to this bull of Benedict the fourteenth, than to that of Clement the eleventh, and continue to permit their converts to do that which the Pope so expressly forbids. Another Franciscan deputy is arrived at *Rome* within the last year or two, from *China*, loaded with authentic evidence and testimony of the contumacy of the Jesuits, and of the calamities they bring upon their opposers. Perhaps this may produce a third bull against them, and the third bull may possibly hurt the two former by its vehemence. The *Roman* theatre is subject to many changes, and it is a thing not unusual entirely to drop the best laws, in order to save the pains and trouble of executing them. Matters seem at least to be ripening for a new scene in this celebrated drama. The Jesuits are gradually insinuating themselves into the strong and advantageous situation they were in at the court of *Peking*, in the reign of the emperor *Canhi*. His successor *Yong-Tching*, who persecuted the christian religion, and favoured the Jesuits merely for his own purposes, died in the year 1737. *Kien-Long*, one of his sons, mounted the throne in his stead. He was but twenty-five years of age when the empire fell into his hands, and began his reign with various acts of clemency. The *Romans* were the only body of men that experienced his displeasure. He expressed his zeal against them in a public writing, in which he cautions his subjects against their vices and deceits*. He gently revoked the orders issued by his father against the christians and their teachers, and restored the church in China in great measure to her former prosperity and peace. And as to the Jesuits, he gave them fresh encouragement, embraced eagerly every opportunity of shewing them favour, and did this, to an extraordinary degree, of his own accord, without any solicitation of theirs. This disposition of his to these cunning and ingenious ecclesiastics is said to impose with his years. What will be some of their antagonists, and of the bull *Ex quo singulari*, if they gain an absolute ascendant over the heart of this Monarch, as they enjoyed over that of his grandfather?

To this prosperity the Jesuits received an accession about fifty years ago, which they had long wished for, and solicited in vain at the court of *Rome*. They have made it their endeavour for many years past, to get all the bishopricks in the heathen countries into their own hands, that they might reserve to themselves the sole power over their converts, and have a check upon the other missionaries, who are not of their society. Some of the vacant sees they have been promoted to though the interest of the kings of Portugal, who have obtained the power of nominating the bishops of *Asia*. The Popes have constantly resisted their most pressing applications for the bishopricks in *China*, particularly for that of *Peking*. His present Holiness is doubtless of the same opinion with his predecessors in this respect. Notwithstanding this, in the year 1745, he promoted a Jesuit to the see of *Peking* with all its extensive jurisdiction. This prelate was a *Portuguese*, named Polycarp de Souza, recommended with the warmest importunity by Don Emanuel de Sampajo, the Portuguese embassador. And the Pope, though he seems to fear as well as to hate the society of Jesuits, yet upon many accounts honours his Portuguese Majesty; therefore the same Benedict the fourteenth, who had so heavily mortified that society by his bull *Ex quo singulari*, did what none of his predecessors thought it prudent to do, he accepted the recommendation of a Jesuit. What can be expected in these circumstances? The Jesuits being at present as powerful in the church, as at the court of *Peking*, it is easy to conjecture the fate of their adversaries and of the bull, in which they are so effectually exposed.

The attentive reader will draw many useful inferences from the facts here related. How sick and feeble is the head of the church of *Rome!* How powerful and refractory are the orders, over which she pretends to an absolute away! How little regard is paid to the Pope by that society, which is bound to pay him the greatest! How much division and discord do we observe in a church which boasts of her unity and peace! How miserably distracted is the court of *Rome!* How many arts are invented to elude the strongest decrees of the Pope! How frequent is the change of those constitutions, which ought to be immutable! How inconvenient and defective is the government of that church!——Certainly if our Saviour subjected christians in all parts of the earth to the dominion and inspection of a single bishop, he has laid a duty upon one man, to which an hundred are not equal, and has chosen one of the most imperfect forms of government.

JOHN LAURENCE DE MOSHEIM.

Gottingen, April 6th, 1748.

POSTSCRIPT.

By way of supplement to the foregoing account, we shall inform the reader that since the year 1737, when the emperor *Kien Long* mounted the throne, and the Jesuits entertained such sanguine hopes, those fathers have given us six successive volumes of letters relating to their missions. From these we shall extract a short account of all that has befallen them in China since that period

Tom. XXIII, published 1738, acquainted us with the death of their old enemy the emperor *Yong-Tching*, and with the commencement of the new reign, in which the Jesuits hoped to recover their former influence (as is mentioned above) How for these expectations have been answered we shall learn from the following volumes.

Tom. XXIV, published 1739, contains nothing particular relating to the Chinese mission; but

Tom. XXV, published 1741, opens with informing us that the hopes the missionaries had entertained from the new emperor were frustrated; that in 1736 a new persecution had been raised against the christians; that the Chinese were under heavy penalties forbidden to depart from the rites of their ancestors, and that many of the missionaries had been driven from their lurking places in the provinces. We find, however, that such of them as were employed in the Emperor's service at Peking, continued unmolested, and were even permitted to intercede for their brethren, though their arguments were not able to divert the storm. It ought to be observed, that although the Jesuits would fain have these placed to the score of religion, the Chinese government constantly affirmed that it was, not christianity, but the violation of their laws, which they meant to punish: and as they could have no inducement to dissemble or conceal their real motives, I don't see why we should not believe them. If religion itself had been the object of their vengeance, no reason can be assigned why the Chinese within their own empire should not openly declare it.

[*To be continued.*]

---

* Lettres edifiantes & curieuses ecrites des missions etrangeres, Tom. XXIII. Preface, Page iv, v, vi.

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free "press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance "will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 11. TUESDAY, MARCH 6TH, 1838. NO. 10. PRICE 50 CENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Agents are ready to receive bonafide Tenders for Advances on Bills of exchange, secured by consignments to England of Tea and Nanking Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled, "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China," at the rate of Four Shillings and six pence (4s. 6d.) per Spanish Dollar.

Until further notice, Payments will be made in in Cash.

[Signed] J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company

Canton, 20th December, 1837.

FOR SINGAPORE & MADRAS.

THE ANNA ROBERTSON, Capt. HAMILTON, to sail in all this month. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 5th Feby. 1838.

EQUITABLE INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA.

IN consequence of the dissolution of the Firm of Messrs. BAGSHAW & Co.

Messrs. ALLAN, PATON & Co. have been appointed Secretaries to the Society at Calcutta.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Agents in Canton.

Canton, 29th Jan. 1838.

FOR SALE.—A few cases of EXCELLENT PORT WINE at $ 6 per dozen: in cases of 3 dozen each; by

EGLINTON, MACLEAN & Co.

Canton, 18th January, 1838.

FOR SALE.

THE ANNA ROBERTSON brings a supply of Messrs. NEWTON, GORDON & MURDOCH'S FINEST OLD LONG JOHN Particular Madeira, in convenient packages.

Apply to CAPT. PARRY, Lintin
or to JAMES INNES.

ORIENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant policies payable in Calcutta, London, or this place.

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 1st January, 1838.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant policies, on goods, payable in Calcutta, or this place.

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 1st January, 1838.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras and elsewhere. Parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

(Signed) WETMORE & Co.

Canton, January 5th, 1838.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

AT a meeting of the Subscribers to the above, held the 30th day of September 1837, the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee of Management to carry the business of the Company into effect:

Mr. Nathl. Alexander | Mr. John Lowe,
Mr. R. H. Cathcell, | Mr. Thos. Leach,
Mr. George Dougal, | Mr. James Sydney Shepherd.

and Mr. Robert John Bagshaw.

Messrs. Fletcher, Alexander and Co. are appointed the London Agents of the Company, with power to the Committee of Management to appoint the following Agents at out ports.

Messrs. Lockie and Co. ..... Bombay.
Messrs. Hall, Bainbridge and Co. .... Madras.
Messrs. Wetmore and Co. ..... China.
Messrs. Thos. Blyth, Son and Co. .... Mauritius.
Messrs. Thomas Watson and Co. ..... C. of G. Hope

With liberty to appoint other Agents at Australia, Sinzapore, Penang, Batavia, Manila, and other Ports, if the same be deemed expedient.

Messrs. Bagshaw and Co. are appointed Agents and Secretaries to the Company in Calcutta, to whom applications for Insurance may be *now addressed*.

BAGSHAW AND CO.

(1184) Secretaries Universal Marine Insurance Company.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the Partnership subsisting between us John Bagshaw, Robert John Bagshaw, John Allan and Robert Cunningham Paton, of the Town of Calcutta, Merchants and Agents, under the Firm of Bagshaw and Company, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, and that the said John Bagshaw, Robert John Bagshaw, John Allan and Robert Cunningham Paton, will pay and receive all debts, due and owing to and from the said Partnership, in due course at the Office of the said late firm. All Letters to be addressed to Messrs. BAGSHAW and Co. IN LIQUIDATION. As Witness our hands

JOHN BAGSHAW, BY HIS ATTORNEY R. J. BAGSHAW.
ROBT. JOHN BAGSHAW. JOHN ALLAN.
ROBT. CUNNINGHAM PATON.

Calcutta, 15th Sept. 1837.

WITH REFERENCE TO THE FOREGOING ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given, that the said John Bagshaw and Robert John Bagshaw, will continue the business of Merchants and Agents from this date, under the same style or firm of Bagshaw and Company, associated with Mr. William Clode Braddon, whom they have admitted a Partner in their new Establishment.

JOHN BAGSHAW, *by his Attorney R. J. Bagshaw.*
ROBT. JOHN BAGSHAW.
WILLIAM CLODE BRADDON.

Calcutta, 15th Sept. 1837.

FOR SALE.—Some SPLENDID SHERRY WINE in hogsheads and quarter casks, imported by the *Eliza Stewart*. Apply to

DANIELL & Co.

Canton, 4th Dec. 1837.

FOR SALE.—SUPERIOR SHERRY in BUTTS or HOGSHEADS form the House of DUFF, GORDON & Co. Apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 18th November, 1837.

NOTICE.—TO LET. The Upper Half of the Factory No. 5 Danish Hong For terms apply at the CANTON REGISTER Office, No 2 Creek Hong.

FOR SALE at the Canton Register office No 2 Creek hong, *The Anglo Chinese* Kalendar for 1838, price 1 Sp. Dr.

FOR SALE at the Canton Register Office, No. 2 Creek Hong, the CANTON REGISTER and PRICE CURRENT for the year 1837, bound in one Vol. Price 12 Sp. Drs.

FOR SALE.—A few copies of '*A Vocabulary of the Canton Dialect*,'—by R. Morrison, D. D. Price $4. Apply at the *Canton Register* Office, No 2 *Creek* Hong.

FOR SALE at half price, the Canton Register for 1828-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36. Vols 1-2-3-4-5-6-7 bound @ $4. Also, Complete Files of the General Price Current of 1835-36 @ $2. Also the *Anglo Chinese Kalendar* for 1837.—@ 1. Apply at the CANTON REGISTER Office, No. 2 Creek Hong. At *Lintin*, on board the *Hercules*; at *Macao* to Messrs. Stanford & Marks and Mr. Robt. Edwards.

FOR SALE.—BLANK BILLS OF EXCHANGE, printed from C. P. Plate, on this blue wove and Bank post 8vo. hot pressed at $2 per 100. LONDON PRINTED BILLS OF LADING on laid post, hot pressed at $ 1½ per 100. Apply at the *Canton Register Office*, No. 2 Creek Hong.

NOTICE.—Charges for JOB PRINTING at the Canton *Register Office*.

Bills of Lading and Exchange, ...	per 100	$1.
Opium Order and Boats notes, ...		
Linguist's Reports, Reports of Cargoes, &c,	"	1.50
Policies, Auction Bills and Folio pages....	"	2.
Auction Bills on Quarto pages, ...	"	2 50

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

LONDON MARKET.

28th October 1837.

	s	d	s	d	
SUGAR, China,	18	0	a 25	6	p. Cwt.
Java	18	0	a 29	0	"
Manila	17	0	a 21	0	"
Siam	18	0	a 34	0	"
COFFEE, Sumatra	28	0	a 33	0	"
Samarang	34	0	a 35	0	"
Batavia	34	0	a 47	0	"
TEA, Bohea, Canton	1	0½	a 1	0½	per lb.
Fokien	1	5	a 1	9	"
Congou, common	1	4	a 1	6½	"
mid. to fine	1	7	a 3	0	"
Campoi	1	3	a 2	3	"
Souchong	1	3	a 4	0	"
Padre	2	0	a 2	11	"
Caper	1	5	a 1	11	"
Pekoe, flowery	3	0	a 5	7	"
Orange	0	11	a 2	10	"
Twankay	1	8	a 2	0	"
Hyson skin	1	4	a 2	2	"
Hyson, common	2	4	a 2	9	"
mid. to fine	2	10	a 5	6	"
Imperial	2	10	a 3	9	"
Gunpowder	3	6	a 5	2	"
CASSIA LIGNEA	52	0	a 58	0	"
CLOVES, Amb & Benc.	1	6	a 2	6	"
MACE	3	9	a 7	0	"
NUTMEGS, ungarbled	4	0	a 5	10	"
Shrivelled & ord.	2	9	a 3	8	"
SAGO, pearl	10	0	a 15	6	p. Cwt.
Common	6	0	a 8	0	"
RICE, Bengal, white	11	0	a 13	0	"
Java	8	0	a 12	0	"
SILK, China, Tsatlee	14	6	a 21	6	per lb.
Taysaam	11	6	a 16	0	"
INDIGO, Manila	3	0	a 5	6	"
SAPAN WOOD, Siam	£8	0	a £13	0	per ton.
TORTOISE SHELL, Manila- and Singapore	18	0	a 28	0	per lb.
M. o'PEARL SHELL, China- ord. to fine	63	0	a 75	0	p. Cwt.
ELEPHANTS TEETH, 20 a 100 lb cwt.	£18	0	a £22	0	p. Cwt.
Billiards	24	0	a 30	0	"

SUGAR. 1,200 bags brown Manila have been sold, from 18s. a 18s. 6d. in other Foreign, of which the supply at market has been but small, there are no transactions to notice.

COFFEE AND TEA.—Including Friday last about 400 bags Ceylon have been disposed of at steady prices, from 60s. for ordinary to 66s for good, and from 87s 6d a 94s for very superior. Of 300 bales Mocha at auction, the chief part was realised from 70s for inferior to 81s for good clean garbled: of other descriptions of East India there are no sales to quote.

The public sales of Free Trade Tea, comprising 65,000 packages, commenced on Monday last, and of 38,000 now gone through barely one-half has been realised. The demand for most kinds of black Tea has been good, particularly for Bohea and Congou, in both of which an advance has been obtained, in the former of 1d a 1½d, and in common qualities of the latter 1½d a 2d. per lb.: the finer descriptions of Congou, as well Souchong, Flowery and Orange Pekoe are also rather dearer. Green Teas are comparatively neglected, and the proportion which has found buyers is limited, although without material variation from the prices of the sales in September last, excepting for Twankay, which barely maintains the value

then established. The market by private contract is firm, and in Canton Bohea and common Congou of the East India Company's import a further advance of ½a 1½d must be quoted, the price of the former being now 2s 7d (duty paid), and of the latter 1s 8½d.

SPICES, SUGAR AND SAGO.—600 bags Pimento in public sale this week at steady prices, from 3d. for inferior to 3¼ for middling quality.—At the close of last week common Sumatra pepper was disposed of at 3¼ a 3¾ but at these rates there are now no sellers, and meanwhile the quotations are somewhat nominal; 70 bags inferior while at auction were taken in at 1s 4d.—300 bags good Bengal Ginger sold at 21s 6d; in Malabar nothing has been done; 200 casks Jamaica in public were partly disposed of at rather lower prices, and a small parcel of fair Barbadoes was taken in at 50s. Of Cassia Lignea or Cinnamon there are no sales to notice.—Mace of ordinary to fair second quality has been been sold from 4s 8d a 5s 4d; and for Nutmegs of fair first quality 5s 3d has been obtained. Of Sago there have been no sales. The market for Rice is steady, although the sales have been limited; middling to good white Bengal has been disposed of from 12s a 12s 6d, and middling Java at 11s.

COTTON AND SILK. The Liverpool Cotton market closed rather heavily on Friday last, and prices of American descriptions, on which an advance of ⅛d a ¼d was obtained in the early part of the week, had receded to nearly the previous currency; there has since been a fair demand at steady prices, the sales from Saturday to yesterday inclusive amounting to about 16,000 Bales. Here there has been a very limited inquiry by private contract, buyers waiting the result of the public sales to be brought forward to-day, comprising 3,100 Bales. The public sales of private-trade Silk, subsequent to that at the East India House, referred to in our previous circular, were concluded on Friday last, without any material alteration in prices: of the quantity brought forward (1,600 Bales Bengal and 2,400 China) it is estimated that about two-thirds of the former and half of the latter found buyers: the market has since been steady, but the transactions only to a limited extent.

Sup. to the Singapore Free Press Feby. 3.

THURSDAY EVENING.—The annexed letter claims, and will receive, the particular attention of all who are interested in the settlement of the claims of this country upon the trading community of the United States:

"7, Tokenhouse yard, October 26, 1837.

"As the statement published in *The Times* of Wednesday morning last was very erroneous, several of our friends have advised us to furnish a correct one, which we do herewith, and being unwilling to believe that you would intentionally injure us, or mislead the public, we trust you will insert this statement in as conspicious a part of said paper as you did the former one.

"The whole of our liabilities when we suspended payment amounted to 1,126,840*l*, as reported at the meeting of our creditors, and it was about the usual amount at the same season of the year. Under 40,000*l*. was for money in our hands, and the remainder was for advances made on merchandise exported from England, China, India, and elsewhere to United States, and chiefly from England, China, and India. No part of it was on our own account, nor have we owned any merchandise whatever since we commenced business; consequently, the bills accepted by us were for account of others, who owed, and still owe, so far as they remain unpaid.

"Your correspondent's statement that 2s. 6d. in the pound would never be paid on our liabilities was erroneous, for remittances have already come forward to the extent of near 400,000*l*, or over 6s. 8d. in the pound on the whole amount, specially appropriated by the remitters to discharge their own liabilities; and we know preparations were making in America, at our last dates, to provide means for the early payment of a large additional amount. We consider it important to all parties interested, that our liabilities should be reduced as much as possible, within a reasonable time, before we pay a dividend, as the amount per cent. will be increased in proportion to the amount so reduced.

"At the meeting of our creditors on the 12th of June last we represented that our surplus capital exceeded 425,000*l*. We have now made up our accounts, which show a surplus considerably larger, and our late advices serve to confirm our belief that we shall realize sufficient to pay every one in full, and a very considerable surplus for ourselves.

"We have the honour to remain,
Sir, your obedient servants,
"T. WIGGIN & Co."

"THE CONTEST OF OPINIONS.—We conceive that a time has come when we may pause awhile and look back upon what we have done, and what we may reasonably expect hereafter. (The *we* in this article does not mean ourselves—is not employed editorially—but is intended to signify the country, and especially the mercantile interest, with which, for the present, we the editors, make bold to identify ourselves, as a convenient mode of expression.) Ever since the crisis in May, we have been toiling hard to repair the misfortunes that had fallen upon us, and to restore the good name of which those very misfortunes threatened to deprive us. A series of untoward events which we could not help, and some considerable imprudence and misconduct of our own, had placed us in a situation, amid the difficulties and embarassments of which we could not lift our heads with our accustomed and justifiable pride of independence as to the opinions of other people. We were made to feel the truth of the proverb, that the debtor is the slave of his creditor. The world, or at least a very considerable portion of it, had acquired a right to question us touching our pretensions to national honesty and honor—to cast imputations upon our national character; and having this right, we could not wrap ourselves in the mantle of indifference, and say, when a voice from Europe was uttered in reproach of us, "What do we care for Europe?"

Nor were such voices wanting, either in number or in loudness. The thousands in England and on the continent, to whom a fling at republican America is the most grateful offering that can be made, were quick enough to catch at the pleasing theme of American bankruptcy and American dishonor; and some of the leading journalists grew absolutely frantic in their delighful yellings and reviling against America. Foremost and loudest was the London Times. The suspension of specie payments by our banks was a perfect Godsend to that journal; and upon it was speedily erected an imposing fabric of conclusions, assurances, prophecies and calculations, all tending to the disgrace of America, and the especial glory of the London Times, which always said that the Americans were rogues and swindlers.

On the facts which our misfortunes unhappily supplied to its hand, the Times founded column after column of contumelius remark; and when facts were sometimes wanting it did not hesitate to supply their place from its capacious store-house of invention. And even to this day, when half the debt we owed England is admitted to be paid, and the assurance becomes daily stronger that there will be early and honorable payment of the residue, the Times still puts forth its sneers and insinuates its doubts, and catches at every thing that may be wrested to the prejudice of American integrity.

But it is pleasant for us to see, as it honorable for England, that the opinions of the Times, in this matter, are not the opinions of the English people, or of all the English journalists. There was great ignorance in that country respecting our's; an ignorance which Mr. Cooper truly said would never be removed, until the strong hand of interest—pecuniary interest—was laid upon the English people, forcing them to seek and to acquire knowledge. The crisis of May was precisely that strong hand. It set the English people, and especially the English journalists, vigorously at work seeking for information wherever it was to be found; and they have found it, much to their wonder and enlightenment. More true knowledge of this country has been gathered up, and digested, and put to use, in England, within the last five months, than in ten, five or twenty years before. They know more about us, at all events; whether they will think better of us hereafter, depends much upon ourselves.

In the meantime we quote two articles,* from one of the London papers, on the subject of the financial relations between the countries, which bear a different aspect from the self-sufficient and dogmatic proclamations of the Times.

From the London Morning Chronicle Sept. 22.

We have, on several occasions, lately pointed out the favorable change which has taken place in the commercial relations between this country and the United States, and nothing can more forcibly show the correctness of our statement, than the marked improvement which has taken place within the last few weeks in the value of North American securities. Confidence, in fact, is gradually returning—confidence in both the ability and integrity of the American merchants; and the trade between the two countries is of such vast importance to both, that it is to be sincerely hoped that such a shock as it has lately received will never again be felt. Since the difficulties in the United States reached their crisis, much has been accomplished toward discharging the large amount due to England. Specie in considerable amount has come forward, notwithstanding the high rate of exchange; and the large sales of cotton which have been made at Liverpool at increased prices, have liquidated a good deal of the debt, while the crops of cotton and wheat promise to be more than usually abundant this year. Wise and prompt measures on the part of the Congress at Washington seem alone required to bring things speedily round, and such a proceeding would enable the banks to resume cash payments much sooner than was expected a short time ago; and we believe there is not any disposition, on the part of these establishments, to postpone it a moment longer than necessary.

It is well known that many of those persons connected with the government, who have for several years exercised so untoward an influence over the monetary affairs, have become convinced of the impracticability of their theory, which is a sure step toward reformation. An increased confidence and good feeling toward the United States on the part of the creditors, as well as in the business circles, is certainly prevailing, and this, it is to be hoped, will not be interrupted. Much of this has been produced by the causes above alluded to, and by the favorable accounts which each successive arrival has brought from that country. Considerable good has also been worked by the representations and assurances of Americans and others here, acquainted with the subject; but by no means more so than a gentleman of New York,* who has been here several weeks in behalf of a large monied institution, whose influence has been happy, and who has pointed out in the banking and commercial world the solvency of the American merchants and banks generally, as well as their strict regard to honor and fidelity.—The accompanying comparison between the prices of American securities in May and June last and the present period, will bear out our remarks.

	May and June.	September.
Alabama State, Five per Cent. Stock.	78	84
Indiana, ditto	78	85
Louisiana, ditto (Stg.)	90	95
New Yook, ditto	87	92
Pennsylvania, ditto	87	95
Virginia, ditto.	80	93
Ohio, Six per Cent. Stock	90	100
United States Bank Shares.	£21 10	£23 10
United States Bank Bonds, (Stg.)	92½	97
Morris Canal Bonds (Stg.)	90	98

Eds Com. Adv. N. Y. Spect. Oct. 26.

* We can only spare room for that from the Chronicle. Ed. C. R.

PORTUGAL.

The complete defeat of the charlists by the Viscount das Aulas on the 18th of September terminated the civil war in Portugal. The battle was fought at Ruivaes, and the constitutionalists who have acted throughout with great moderation afterwards concluded a convention amounting to a general amnesty, with the exception that the great promoters of the insurrection are expatriated. The other officers are allowed to retain their rank but retire from active service. The soldiers are incorporated as before in the army; Saldanha and the Duke de Terceira withdrew to Irgo and have since come to this country. The cortes have decided their second Chamber which is to be called the senate, shall be elected by the people without any interference on the part of the Crown. According to the last accounts dated the 18th, Oct Inde Bandeira had arrived in Lisbon to settle the ministerial arrangements.

FRANCE.

A few days ago the French announced the taking of Constantine on the 13th instant, and at the same time the death of the commander in chief and governor of Algiers, general Damremont, who while reconnoitering the breach was cut in two by a cannon ball. No further accounts were receive until this morning when the French mails brought the Toulonnais and some Paris papers containing a variety of extracts from private letters. It appears that the slaughter was dreadful, the French having been repulsed from the breach four times in succession. At last on the fifth attempt they entered, but then the contest continued during the whole of the 13th. Some brief letters from the successor of Damremont, sent to general Valee were published in a number of the Moniteur of Saturday, but the full official details had not then reached the government. It is said that the French Cabinet have determined upon maintaining the contest.

The Paris papers are full of the approaching elections. Thiers it is said is to join the Ministers.

SPAIN.

It is impossible to enter into particulars of the

* There can be no impropriety, we trust, in giving the name of this gentleman—R. M. Blatchford, Esq. Our private correspondence from London had already made us acquainted with his exertions to produce a right feeling and understanding of American affairs, among the influential men of the British metropolis; and we are truly pleased to find their success acknowledged thus publicly by the leading ministerial journal.

Spanish intelligence, the movements of the scattered corps are so various. In general however it may be stated as certain that for some time past success has been on the side of the constitutionalists. The Carlists have been repeatedly defeated, and the last Bulletin dated from Bayonne on Tuesday, [illegible] states that Espartero had defeated Don Carlos on the 14th and was pushing him on the 15th.

(From the Spectator, Oct. 28.)

Messrs. T. Wiggin and Co., the American commission-merchants, who lately suspended payment, have sent a letter to the Times, stating their surplus capital, after payment of all demands, is upwards of 483,000l.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

LATEST DATES.

London	28th Oct.	Singapore	4th Feby.
Liverpool	28th Oct.	Java	29th Dec.
U. States	1st Nov.	Manila	10th Feby
Calcutta	16th Jan.	Austral-Asia	24th Aug.
Bombay	31th Dec.	Madras	21st Oct.

ARRIVED.—March 1st. ROB ROY, McKinnon, left Calcutta 16th Jan., and Singapore 4th Feby. ROMAN, [Am.] Benson, from New York, 1st Nov. CHARLOTTE, (Am.) Gore, from Boston, 17th Oct. MARY DUGDALE, Harrison, and BLAKE, Thompson, from Bombay.

PASSENGERS. Per Rob Roy, Messrs. T. Gemmell, L. and T. A. de Souza. Per Red Rover, [omitted last week] M. Dauphine.

SAILED. KIRKMAN FINDLAY, Russell, for London. ARABIAN, Brown, for Bristol. WATER WITCH, Reynell, for Singapore and Calcutta. ARGYLE, [Am.] Codman, for Baltimore. SUPERIOR, [Am.] McEwen, for New York.

PASSENGERS. Per Duke of Sussex, (omitted last week) Mr. H. Dalrymple.

For Manilla to day at 9. A. M. the ship Caledonia, Captain Liddell.

By the late arrivals we have received *Calcutta* papers to the 31st January, the *Bombay Gazette* to the 18th October, *Madras* papers to the 21st October, and the *Singapore Free Press*, to the 3rd February.

From the Supplement of the *Singapore Free Press* of the 3rd ulto., received per *Rob Roy*, we have extracted the latest and most interesting commercial intelligence from England; and also from the *New York Spectator* of the 26th Oct. the cheering hopes entertained in America of a speedy liquidation of her pecuniary engagements with England. For the rest of the European news, received, by the November overland mail, we may make the general remark that the politics of England appear to have softened down into a quieter tone, and that the whigs were expected to remain in place. They appear to have gained the ear of the young queen, who was surrounded by both male and female branches of families of that party.

It is supposed that the house of Messrs. Marjoribanks and Ferrers will be able to pay all their creditors in full.

The state of the opium trade is exciting much attention in Calcutta, and several papers there are discussing the question. What from the accumulating stocks, caused by the opposition of the Chinese officers and the over-production in India, and the low prices that have been ruling lately in Canton, the anxiety of speculators in this branch of the foreign trade must be greatly increased. We are cautious in expressing ourselves on the subject, in the absence of authentic knowledge of the sincere and final intentions of the Chinese government; nor do we think those intentions can ever be more than guessed at under the present system of things. But we cannot be wrong in recommending caution under the circumstances and altered nature of the trade.

We shall continue the translation of the history of the Pirates of Canton, and M. Biot's paper on Chinese slavery, in our next number.

KUNGMING.

Amongst all the faithful ministers of whom history speaks few have equalled and none perhaps exceeded *Kungming*. At the commencement of the third century of our era, the then reigning *Han* dynasty had become so much enfeebled by the misrule of weak princes, that the whole country was in a state of disorganization, and government and power were but names, whilst factions raged throughout society. The successful military chiefs usurped their particular sway. It was then that the state *Woo* obtained ascendancy, and the son of *Tsaou-tsaou* a great tactician—the Buonaparte of China, but, unlike his European type, a very cruel man, who seems to have delighted in the infliction of bodily torture—usurped the throne, and founded the dynasty of *Wei*. The *Han* dynasty, however, though fallen from it's ancient power and splendour, still had it's adherents amongst the influential classes, and the war against the two usurpers was carried on with various success. It was in the midst of anarchy—when men are most wanted—that the attention of *Lewpei*, a near relation of the deposed emperor, was drawn toward *Kungming*. This philosopher lived like a rustic secluded from the world, studying astrology (which science—so misnamed—has misled some of the greatest of our European soldiers and statesmen; Queen Elizabeth, with her cool brain, had a *penchant* for it, and Wallenstein and Napoleon had their *stars*), and geography—of which by the way, he could have had but a moderate knowledge.

When his fame was great, he retired entirely from society; yet the eyes of all were fixed on him from the originality of his character. When overtures were first made to him to use his rare talents and acquirements to support the falling fortunes of *Han*, he refused to accept office. As soon, however, as proper agents entered his cottage, he displayed to their wondering minds his thorough knowledge of the topography of the empire, and intimate acquaintance with all the events of the civil war. Though at first mistrusted, he quickly gained the ascendancy in the councils of the prince, and soon proved himself to be an able statesman as well as general. But all his plans and their execution bore the stamp of originality. He first consulted the stars and (history says) he was never deceived in his conclusions. By tracing the course of the heavenly bodies he knew what was passing on earth, and took his measures accordingly. By his talents and services the forlorn and despairing prince of *Han* gained a footing in the province of *Sze-chuen*, and, upon the earnest entreaties of *Kungming*, assumed the title of emperor. Being now prime minister and commander in chief—in fact another Wellington,—he bent his whole mind upon consolidating the power of his master. In all his enterprizes, however, the stars were his guides, and magic as well as strategy was used as means to obtain his ends, in which he was always successful. Upon the decease of the emperor, he became regent during the minority of the young successor, and then commenced his most brilliant career. Whilst consulting his horoscope he laid his most comprehensive plans, organized armies, and made new campaigns. The *barbarians* of the South—not including the Burmese—he overthrew in several pitched battles, but won their king (a marked trait in Chinese policy) over by kindness. He terrified those untutored children of nature by his various strategems, and finally made them his faithful friends and allies.

None of his undertakings miscarried, he lost no battle, he made no campaign in vain; when accused as an ambitious minister, he defended and justified himself in a manner so firm and decided, that the effect was shown by a considerable encrease of power. His end is remarkable. Having observed that his "own bright and particular star" was on the descent—that is, in the *wrong house*, he calmly predicted his death, and prepared himself to meet that awful hour. "So long" he said to one of his most intimate friends, pointing to a lamp, as "that light does not expire, so long shall "I inhale vital air." But an unhandy warrior extinguished it, and the hero breathed his last. He was then in command of an army against the state of *Wei*. When his soldiers heard of his death, they became disheartened, and the enemy advanced rapidly to an attack. In this emergency they dressed the corse of *Kungming* in the same habiliments and placed it in the same posture as that illustrious leader used to appear at the head of his legions. The sight of him, believed to have been long in hades, struck the hostile host with terror, and they fled in the utmost consternation; and the exhibition of his corse gained a brilliant victory.

The memoirs of this statesman, which are no doubt over drawn, present nevertheless a lively picture of those times. China was even at that period teeming with an industrious population, though less civilized and more given to war than the present generation of the sons of *Han*. Mention is made of cannon, 火炮, which were probably engines for throwing combustibles into beseiged cities, though not so terrible and unavoidable as the Greek fire. We do not however read of gunpowder, though the inventive genius of *Kungming* made a mixture of sulphur and saltpetre, which he used to annoy the enemy.

Amongst the Institutions founded in Canton since April 1834, when the trade was thrown open, and which are now fast advancing towards completion, we beg notice and to recommend to the public attention of all countries connected with the trade to China, the *Medical Missionary Society*, and the *Morrison Education Society* and its library. A meeting of all interested in the former was called by public advertisement and held on the 21st ulto in the room where the members of the Chamber of Commerce hold their meetings, William Jardine, Esq. Chairman. The society was first projected, as we noticed at the time, by T. R. Colledge, Esq. surgeon to Her Majesty's commission, the rev. P. Parker M. D. and the rev. E. C. Bridgman, resident gentlemen from Missionary Societies of the United States. The Ophthalmic hospital, which has now been in active operation for more than two years under the superintendence of Dr. Parker, it is, we believe, when measures are matured for that object, proposed to merge in the more extensive and general institution of the *Medical Missionary Society*, which patronized, as is fully hoped it will be, by the numerous zealous and rich Missionary socities in the U. S. and the U. K. will not only gratuitously relieve the morbid miseries of thousands of Chinese, but will also probably, in the course of time, be an instrument of more wide-spreading good. From the timid policy of the government and the cautious apathy of the Chinese character, these effects may be slow in working out any end which may prove beneficial to foreigners in China in their present degradedly trammelled condition; but when sight is given to the blind and feet to the lame, one effect may surely be looked for, namely; a desire, which will encrease with the encreasing numbers relieved, to retain their foreign benefactors in the country in order that their arduous, unceasing services may not be lost to themselves: this motive, though not a high one, may lead to consequences that are not now contemplated by either Chinese or Foreigners.—The following is the first Committee of management of the *Medical Missionary Society*. *President*, T. R. Colledge, Esq. *Vice-Presidents* rev. P. Parker M. D. William Jardine, Esq. rev. E. C. Bridgman. *Corresponding Secretary*. C. W. King, Esq. *Treasurer* J. Archer. Esq. *Auditor*. J. C. Green, Esq. *Recording Secretary* is no yet nominated

The First Annual Report of the Morrison Education Society, and Catalogue of Books in it's Library has been published. The first annual meeting was held on the 27th of September last, and was duly noticed at the time in the C. R. The funds of the Society now

guished as BEFORE, and the books to 2310 vols. Many of these have been presented to the society ... commenced ...

Mr. Colledge set the example, and was followed by Mr. Keating, both of the gentlemen bringing in large collections of the books, formerly belonging to the members of the Hon. East India Company's Factory. The other donors are Messrs. Dent, Fox, Blenkin, Morrison, &c. The exact numbers are:—from—

T. R. Colledge, Esq.	6 5	The late Rev. E. Stevens,	28
J. R. Reeves, "	635	Rev. W. H. Medhurst,	2
Lancelot Dent, "	42	John R. Morrison, Esq.	709
Thomas Fox, "	6	Edmund Moller, "	2
W. Blenkin, "	92	James Innes, "	20
Rev. E. C. Bridgman, "	46	A. S. Keating, "	30
			2310

The following are the *Regulations of the Library*.

REGULATIONS OF THE LIBRARY.

1. That all Books, labeled and numbered, be arranged in cases, in some convenient room connected with the factories, and entrusted to a Librarian, under the care of the Recording Secretary.

2. That no Book be taken from the Library without an order, signed by the person wishing to take it, and specifying the number of the book, and the time of taking it. N. B. Printed orders to be furnished, with catalogues, to all who have access to the library: an order, at any time between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., being sent to the Librarian, he is immediately to deliver the book, and retain the order, which should be given back by the Librarian when the book is returned to him.

3. That no single volume be retained more than half a month, nor any book, of two or more volumes, more than one month; but that any book returned at the expiration of the limited period, may, if not called for by any other party, be again taken out.

4. That any book lost or injured be paid for, or replaced, by the person by whom it is lost or injured, the value to be determined by the Trustees.

5. That any person, who is not a member * of the Society, may be admitted to the privileges of the library, by the payment of $5 for six months or any shorter period.

6. That all donations of money to the library be applied for its improvement and increase, in the purchase of books, &c.

N. B. The Trustees think it unnecessary, for the present, to multiply the rules of the Library, believing that every individual who has access to it will desire to increase and preserve it, and to render it as serviceable as possible. Many of the Works now in the library, are chiefly valuable as books of reference, which it is desirable should not be removed from the library, except in special cases. The number of books drawn by any one individual, at one time, therefore, should always be determined with proper regard to general convenience. In case of new books, it will be desirable that they be speedily returned; and when more than one application for them is made, priority in time of drawing must be determined according to priority in the time of making application. The catalogues may be revised, and the list added to, as often as the receipt of books shall make it desirable.

The following letter we have been requested to publish both in Portuguese and English. The translation we have borrowed from the *Canton Press*, in which paper it first appeared.

SENHOR REDACTOR DO CANTON REGISTER.

Queira fazer-me a graça de inserir na sua folha, esta carta em signal do meu reconhecimento aos beneficios recebidos de diversos Senhores, durante a minha penoza estada neste lugar, donde me parto hoje.

A Vmce. he notorio o misero estado, em que eu estava quando aqui cheguei, destituido de tudo, verbo tudo; a mesma Providencia que me conduzio para aqui nam querendo abandonar-me inteiramente, tinha preparado certos Senhores, de quem eu devia receber os auxilios necessarios; entre estes se contam os meus queridos Compatriotas, a excepçam de alguns que nam se quizeram tratar nem importar comigo absolutamente, e dentre os estrangeiros os Snrs. E. Bridgman e R. Thom. Por esforços dos meus Compatriotas fiquei provido de tudo quanto necessitava, e os Snrs. Bridgman e Thom me ajudaram para corresponder com as authoridades. A obrigaçam, em que fico a estes meus generozos Bemfeitores, será indelevel para sempre na minha memoria, e da minha estimada familia; eu dou parabens a minha sorte, por ter encontrado aqui estes Snrs, cuja louvavel conducta devendo ser por mim levada ao conhecimento do Publico, nam podia ser de outra forma senam recorrendo a bondade de Vmce. Snr. Redactor, e prometto que nam deixarei de ser liberal em recompensar os meus Bemfeitores, todas as vezes que isto fique em meus alcance, permittindo mas digna acceitar o fazendo-lhe tudo a justiça.

F. L. DE PINNA.

Cantam, 1 de Março de 1838.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON REGISTER.

SIR,—Will you do me the favor to insert these lines in your paper, as a testimonial of my gratitude for the kindness experienced from several Gentlemen during my painful stay in this city, which I am now about to leave.

The state of utter destitution in which I arrived here must be known to you, but the same providence that conducted me thus far, unwilling entirely to abandon me, let me find some gentlemen willing to assist me, among these were my dear countrymen, with the exception of a few who would have nothing to say to me, and Messrs E. Bridgman and R. Thom. By the assistance of my countrymen I was provided with every thing necessary, and Messrs Bridgman and Thom enabled me to correspond with the local authorities. The obligations under which I am to these my benefactors will for ever remain impressed on my memory, and on that of my beloved family. I praise my fate for having encountered the gentlemen, to make known whose praiseworthy conduct I had no means except through your paper, nor shall I be found wanting, should an opportunity occur, of making a return to my benefactors for the obligations conferred.

F. L. DE PINNA.

Canton 1st March 1838.

The Christian Church in China.

POSTSCRIPT.

[*Concluded from No. 9, Page 36.*]

Tom. XXVI, published 1743, informs us of the death of P. PARRENIN an ancient Jesuit missionary, and of the vast honors done to his memory by the Emperor's order. Now altho' it is apparent enough, and they have acknowledged it themselves, that this tribute of respect was only paid him, as a person employed in the Emperor's service, yet the good fathers, who let slip no opportunity of making their own private interest and that of christianity one common cause, don't fail to call the pomp of his interment, A TRIUMPH FOR RELIGION (vid. pref. p. ix.) The same volume gives us a description of the stratagems and artifices the missionaries make use of to introduce themselves unobserved into the provinces, and to conceal themselves there from the notice of the magistracy: and concludes with informing us, that besides three churches they have at Pe-king, there are a great number of missions established all over the same province, which are cultivated by five Chinese priests of the Jesuit order; and their christian converts amount to more than 50,000; which they have reason to believe they shall in a few years increase to 100,000 in that single province.

On account of the death of P. Du Halde, who for many years had the care of publishing the Letters edifiantes & curieuses &c, the next collection, viz.

Tom. XXVII did not apear till 1749. Besides the account of the Chinese mission, which the reader will find at the end of Frere Attiret's descriptions of the Emperor's gardens in the following pages: this volume contains the history of a general persecution raised against the christians in the year 1746. It was at first confined to the province of Fo-kien, where missionaries of the Dominican order were chiefly established, but afterwards extended it self even to the capital. Here indeed it only reached some of the Chinese converts, not in the least affecting the European missionaries, who continued to exercise their religion without the least interruption: not but two or three Jesuits were strangled, that had lien concealed in the provinces. The missionary, who gives this account, concludes with telling us, that it was expected this storm would soon blow over. After an interval of nine years,

Tom. XXVIII made its appearance in 1758. Besides the present state of the Chinese mission given in P. Amyot's letter, a translation of which is here published; from this volume we learn, that although the persecution had abated, one or two Jesuits had been detected in the provinces and strangled accordingly: that a Portuguese embassador had been received at Peking; who, notwithstanding all the good offices which he had endeavoured to do the missionaries, was not able to perform them any effectual service: and that the great favour was occasionally shewn to such of as them were employed in the Emperor's court (he having ordered one of them to be made a Mandarin of the fourth order, which honour however he declined), yet, with all these encouragements, they had not the least hopes of procuring any abatement in the rigour of the Chinese laws, or of obtaining a general toleration of the CHRISTIAN RELIGION.

The end of the Memoirs.

ACCOUNT OF THE CHINESE MISSION.

In a letter from Frere Attiret, of the Society of Jesus, Painter to the Emperor of China, to Monsieur d' Assaut,

Peking, November 1st, 1743.

Sir,

* * * * * *

You would know then, in what manner I was received by the emperor; upon what footing I am with him; what subjects I am employed in painting; what lodgings and provisions are assigned us; how the missionaries are treated; whether they preach without interruption; whether the Chinese are permitted to profess the christian religion; and lastly, what is the nature of the new brief, concerning the Chinese ceremonies, issued out by the holy see. Thus have you cut me out a good deal of work. I know not whether I shall have leisure to perform it all. I had better compound with you, and to reserve one half for the ensuing year.

I was received by the emperor of China, as well as a stranger can expect to be by a prince, who thinks himself the only sovereign in the world; who is bred up, so as to have no sensiblity or feeling for any other being; who looks upon any one, especially a stranger, as too happy, in being permitted to enter into his service and work for him. For to be admitted into the Emperor's presence; to see him often and to converse with him; is to a Chinese the highest pitch of human felicity, the *summum bonum*. They would buy this favour at any price, if it were to be purchased. Judge then, if they may not well think me sufficiently rewarded for all my labours by being admitted to see him every day. It is indeed almost the only pay that I have received, if you except some little presents of silk and other things of small value; and even these come but seldom: it may well be thought then, that it was not profit that brought me to China, or that keeps me here. To tug at the oar from day to day; to have scarce the Sundays or festivals left for my devotions; to paint nothing agreeably to my own taste or genius; to have a thousand other difficulties too long to explain: all this would quickly drive me back to Europe, if I did not think my pencil subservient to religion, and likely to render the emperor favourable to the missionaries, who preach it: if I did not see paradise at the end of all my pains and labours. This is the only allurement, which retains me here, as well as all the other Europeans who are in the emperor's service.

With regard to painting, except the portraits of the emperor's brother and his wife, of some other princes and princesses of the blood, and of some of the emperor's favourites, and great lords, I have painted nothing in the European taste. I was obliged to forget, if I may so say, every thing I had formerly learnt, and to bring my hand to a new manner, in order to conform myself to the taste of this nation: so that I have been employed three fourths of my time, in painting, either in oil upon glass, or in water colours upon silk, fruits, birds, fishes and beasts of all kinds; but, seldom according to the life. The portraits of the emperor and empress had been painted before my arrival by a brother of our order, named Castiglione, an Italian painter of great skill, with whom I pass a great part of my time. (*To be continued.*)

---

* A single contribution of not less than $ 25, or an annual contribution of $ 10, constitutes membership.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR FEBRUARY.

	THERM. night.	noon.	BAR.	WINDS.	
1	56	63	30:20	N.	Cloudy, light breeze
2	54	62	30:20	N a NNE.	Fine weather, light breeze
3	53	73	30:00	N.	...... ,, ,, ,,
4	59	69	30:15	SE.	...... ,, ... mod. breeze
5	57	68	30:20	S a SSE.	...... ,, ... light breeze
6	56	60	30:20	N.	Cloudy, latterly a fresh breeze
7	43	44	30:35	N.	...... ,, ...light rain latter part. fresh breeze
8	39	50	30:45	N a NNE	Fine weather, fresh breeze
9	44	55	30:36	SE.	... ,, ,, ...mod. br. most part N a NNW latterly vble
10	48	65	30:10	N.	Cloudy, mod. breeze
11	46	62	30:40	N.	Fine weather, fresh breeze
12	42	57	30:50	E a SE.	... ,, ,, ...mod. br. 1st pt. N. mid. & latter
13	45	60	30:35	E a SE.	... ,, ... mod breeze
14	55	66	30:20	E a SE	Most part cloudy, light breeze.
15	59	70	30:10	SE.	Fine weather, mod breeze.
16	62	70	30:00	N.	Cloudy, mostly light br. SE. latterly mod. br
17	54	60	30:05	N.	...... ,, ... mod breeze
18	50	57	30:20	N.	...... ,, ... at time a fresh br
19	51	55	30:15	N.	.... with drizzling r., mod br.
20	52	57	30:10	N.	...... ,, ... ,,
21	56	58	30:10	N.	...... ,, ... ,,
22	52	56	30:20	N.	...... ,, ...rain in latter part.... ,,
23	50	59	30:25	N.	...... ,, ...most part...... ,,
24	54	55	30:10	E a N.	Cloudy with rain, mod breeze
25	49	59	30:20	N.	Fine weather, mostly a fresh breeze
26	48	63	30:20	N.	...... ,, ... ,,
27	51	64	30:30	N.	...... ,, ... mod. breeze.
28	50	63	30:15	E a SE.	...... ,, ... latter part cloudy, light breeze

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free "press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance "will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 11. TUESDAY, MARCH 13TH, 1838. NO. 11. { PRICE 50 CENTS }

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Agents are ready to receive bonafide Tenders for Advances on Bills of exchange, secured by consignments to England of Tea and Nanking Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled, "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China," at the rate of Four Shillings and six pence (4s. 6d.) per Spanish Dollar. Until farther notice, Payments will be made in in Cash.

[Signed] J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company

Canton, 20th December, 1837.

NOTICE.—Our firm in this place, which was dissolved 16th September 1837, is this day re-established; and, in consequence of our MR. THOMAS GEMMELL being present, our power of Attorney then granted in favor of MR. HENRY CONSTABLE, failing whom MR. JAMES INNES, is cancelled.

WM. & THOS. GEMMELL & CO.

Canton, 7th March, 1838.

EQUITABLE INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA.

IN consequence of the dissolution of the Firm of Messrs. BAGSHAW & Co.

Messrs. ALLAN, PATON & Co. have been appointed Secretaries to the Society at Calcutta.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Agents in Canton.

Canton, 29th Jan. 1838.

FOR SALE.—A few cases of EXCELLENT PORT WINE at $ 6 per dozen: in cases of 3 dozen each; by

EGLINTON, MACLEAN & Co.

Canton, 18th January, 1838.

FOR SALE.

THE ANNA ROBERTSON brings a supply of Messrs. NEWTON, GORDON, & MURDOCH'S FINEST OLD London Particular Madeira, in convenient packages,

Apply to CAPT. PARRY, Lintin
or to JAMES INNES.

ORIENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant policies payable in Calcutta, London, or this place.

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 1st January, 1838.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant policies, on goods, payable in Calcutta, or this place.

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 1st January, 1838.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras and elsewhere. Parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

(Signed) WETMORE & Co.

Canton, January 4th, 1838.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

AT a meeting of the Subscribers to the above, held the 30th day of September 1837, the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee of Management to carry the business of the Company into effect:

Mr. Nathl. Alexander	Mr. John Lowe,
Mr. E. H. Chalmers,	Mr. Thos. Leach,
Mr. George Wogan,	Mr. Julius Sydney Shepherd

and Mr. Robert John Bagshaw.

Messrs. Fletcher, Alexander and Co. are appointed the London Agents of the Company, with power to the Committee of Management to appoint the following Agents at out ports.

Messrs. Leckie and Co. .... Bombay.
Messrs. Hall, Bainbridge and Co. ...... Madras.
Messrs. Wetmore and Co. .... China.
Messrs. Thos. Blyth, Son and Co. ..... Mauritius.
Messrs. Thomas Watson and Co. .... C. of G. Hope

With liberty to appoint other Agents at Australia, Singapore, Penang, Batavia, Manila, and other Ports, if the same be deemed expedient.

Messrs. Bagshaw and Co. are appointed Agents and Secretaries to the Company in Calcutta, to whom applications for Insurance may be *now addressed*.

BAGSHAW AND CO.

(1184) Secretaries Universal Marine Insurance Company.

NOTICE—Is hereby given that the Partnership subsisting between us John Bagshaw, Robert John Bagshaw, John Allan and Robert Cunningham Paton, of the Town of Calcutta, Merchants and Agents, under the Firm of Bagshaw and Company, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, and that the said John Bagshaw, Robert John Bagshaw, John Allan and Robert Cunningham Paton, will pay and receive all debts, due and owing to and from the said Partnership, in due course at the Office of the said late firm. All Letters to be addressed to Messrs. BAGSHAW and Co. IN LIQUIDATION. As Witness our hands

JOHN BAGSHAW, BY HIS ATTORNEY R. J. BAGSHAW.
ROBT. JOHN BAGSHAW. JOHN ALLAN.
ROBT. CUNNINGHAM PATON.

Calcutta, 15th Sept. 1837.

WITH REFERENCE TO THE FOREGOING ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE—Is hereby given, that the said John Bagshaw and Robert John Bagshaw, will continue the business of Merchants and Agents from this date, under the same style or firm of Bagshaw and Company, associated with Mr. William Clode Braddon, whom they have admitted a Partner in their new Establishment.

JOHN BAGSHAW, *by his Attorney R. J. Bagshaw.*
ROBT. JOHN BAGSHAW.
WILLIAM CLODE BRADDON.

Calcutta, 15th Sept, 1837.

FOR SALE at the Canton Register office No. 2 Creek hong, *The Anglo Chinese* Kalendar for 1838, price 1 Sp. Dr.

FOR SALE at the Canton Register Office, No. 2 Creek Hong, the CANTON REGISTER and PRICE CURRENT for the year 1837, bound in one Vol. Price 12 Sp. Drs.

FOR SALE.—A few copies of '*A Vocabulary of the Canton Dialect*,'—by R. Morrison, D. D. Price $4. Apply at the *Canton Register* Office, No 2 Creek Hong.

FOR SALE at *half price*, the Canton Register for 1828-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36. Vols 1-2-3-4-5-6-7 8&9 bound $ 64. Also, Complete Files of the General Price Current of 1835-36 $ 2½ *Also* the *Anglo Chinese Kalendar* for 1837.—$ ½. Apply at the CANTON REGISTER Office, No. 2 Creek Hong. At *Lintin*, on board the *Hercules*; at *Macao* to Messrs. Stanford & Marks and Mr. Robt. Edwards.

FOR SALE.—BLANK BILLS OF EXCHANGE, printed from C. P. Plate, on thin blue wove and Bank post 8vo. hot pressed at $2 per 100. LONDON PRINTED BILLS OF LADING on laid post, hot pressed at $ 1½ per 100. Apply at the *Canton Register Office*, No. 2 Creek Hong.

NOTICE.—Charges for JOB PRINTING at the Canton *Register Office*.

Bills of Lading and Exchange, ... } Opium Order and Boats notes, ... }	per	100 $1.
Linguist's Reports, Reports of Cargoes, &c.	"	1.50
Policies, Auction Bills and Folio pages. ...	"	5.
Auction Bills or Quarto pages.	"	2.50

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

PERSIA.

We are informed that the Persian government has imitated the Porte, and established a *State Gazette*. It made its appearance in May last, and is published monthly. It is lithographed upon a large folio sheet; has no general title, but is ornamented at the top with the arms of Persia. Beneath is one general heading, "News and Events of the Month—Printed at the Palace of the government at Teheran." The first page is devoted to news from the eastern kingdoms; and the second to news from the western kingdoms. Intelligence relating to Persia takes the lead; then follows that from Afghanhisstan, China, and the Indies. This department is tolerably well filled; but when the editors come to speak of Europe, there is a great falling off. Under the head of England, after stating that London is the capital, it merely notices that on such a day it was visited by a tremendous storm, and other trifling matters; except that it enters into long details respecting an intended establishments of immense works for making beet root sugar. Under the head of Germany, it merely gives an account of a woman being delivered of four children at a birth, &c.

It is a constant remark of the Chinese authors, that the more the penal laws were increased in that empire, the nearer they drew towards a revolution. It would be easy to prove that in all, or almost all the governments of Europe, penalties have increased or diminished, in proportion as those government favoured or discouraged liberty.—*Baron Montesquieu*.

HUMAN FOOD.

When man is considered with reference only to his intellectual part, it is not without reason that he is styled by Shakspeare, "the beauty of the world—the paragon of animals." A being, that is able in some degree to scan the work of creation,—that can measure the globe on which he lives, and calculate the motions of the mighty orbs which roll in the immensity of space,—that has subjugated the elements to his, use, and made fire, air, and water his vassals, may be said to be, "in apprehension, like a god." To bring down our admiration of this "paragon" to a juster standard, however, it is unnecessary to enter upon an estimate of his moral imperfections—the specks which darken and disfigure the brightness of his understanding;—it is sufficient to contemplate him in his animal character, in order to see how nearly, with all his intellectual pretensions, he is allied in habit to the brutes. How mortifying is it to human vanity, to think that there is scarcely any species of matter, animal or vegetable, in any state of immaturity or corruption, which is not eaten by the human animal, and capable of assimilating with his substance, and thus forming an integral part of the compound machine of mind and matter called man! Mr. Donovan, in his treatise on Domestic Economy, * has devoted a portion of the last volume to the subject of human food, and has enumerated the various substances, animal and vegetable, which constituted it amongst different nations. A more disgusting catalogue it is scarcely possible to read.

In his "account of animals used as food by the various nations of the world," he finds it convenient to arrange them in a natural order, beginning with man himself. It had been long doubted, he observes, whether human beings could feed on their fellow-creatures for the mere sake of the flesh, without any other incentive; but it has been incontrovertibly established, that man will devour man as his ordinary food, and often with a higher relish; that feasts of human flesh are resorted to as sources of animal gratification; that the cannibal has not only his favourite parts of the human body, but prefers certain modes of cookery. Our own ancestors were of the number of these horrible epicures. Diodorus Siculus charges the Britons of Iris with being anthropophagi; and St. Jerome (who lived so late as the fifth century of the Christian era) accuses a British tribe, from his own personal knowledge not only with a partiality for human flesh, but a fastidious taste for certain delicate parts of it. † Not only in the Polynesian, but in Africa, human flesh is still consumed as ordinary food; and Stedman states that, in the interior of the African continent, human [illegible] are hung up on shambles for sale, like butcher's meat in Leadenhall-market.

This is revolting enough; but it is little less offensive to consider the other animal food which serves to allay the undistinguishing voracity of man. [illegible] are esteemed delicate eating: the Chevalier de [illegible] ‡ says that, in South America, [illegible]

---

* *Domestic Economy*, by Michael Donovan, Esq. M. R. I. A. Two vols.

is allowed to be [illegible] and very delicate. "The heads are [illegible] ... ; and although [illegible] some difficulty in [illegible] to the heads which resemble those of little children; when this repugnance is once conquered, he finds that monkey-soup is as good as any other." Amongst other animals, the following are eaten in different parts of the world: bats and vampires, the sloth, the rhinoceros, the elephant, the seal tribe, the dog, the wolf, the foul jackal, the voracious hyæna, the rank fox, the fetid skunk, the cat, the rat, the hedgehog, the camel, the horse, the ass, the tiger, the lion, the whale, the shark, the crocodile, the lizards, frogs, the boa *constrictor* (which is preferred by the negroes to any other food), the rattle-snake, the viper or adder. Mr. Donovan might have added to his list of nations who are serpent-eaters, the Chinese, who fatten snakes as we do oysters, for the table.§

More discrimination appears to be used in the consumption of the insect tribe. A peculiarly disgusting insect is eagerly devoured by the Chinese and Hottentots; caterpillars are cooked into a dish in some parts of Australia, and the people of New Caledonia eat spiders. Ants and their eggs are eaten by several nations, and this kind of diet has been eulogized by Europeans who have partaken of it. In some parts of the East Indies, it is said that vast quantities of termites are collected and made with flour into a variety of pastry; but an inordinate use of this food occasions colic, dysentary, and death. Mr. Smeathman states that the Africans eat these ants roasted by handfuls, and several Europeans have declared that they are most delicious—like sugared cream, or paste of sweet almonds. Locusts are eaten in almost all the countries where they appear, either fried, pounded with milk, ground into flour and baked into cakes, or made into soup.

* * * * * *

The object of Mr. Donovan was merely to detail those articles which were the ordinary food of large classes of men. But there are many, of a disgusting kind, which he has not thought it necessary to notice, which are the ordinary aliment, or delicacies, amongst nations. The Cochin Chinese are fond of hatched eggs; the Chinese and other Eastern people of putrid eggs. There are nations of dirt-eaters—the Ottomacs, for instance, who riot upon clay. Worms, grubs, and maggots are the food of others. The Dyaks and Battaks of Sumatra and Borneo drink human blood. Raw blubber is prized by the Esquimaux, and game in a state of putrefaction gratifies the palate of the polished European gourmand.

* * * * * *

After reading this, what a satirist does Shakspeare seem, in the passage from which we quoted at the beginning!

DINNER TACTICS.

It is amusing to contrast a *conservative dinner* with a through *"radical feed"*. The loyal, "diners-out," who flock to the conservative festivals, are generally portly men, bearing the stamp and mark of honesty and benevolence. The ruddy glow of the countenance, and the confident glance of the eye—the firm tread and the gentlemanly deportment—all speak of the "mind at ease," unruffled by "treasons" or snarling factions—confident in its own strength and resources. The conservative diner-out joins heartily in the "*Non nobis* DOMINE," or "*Benedicite*," and the National Anthem never fails to render him energetically vocal, particularly the lines—

"Confound their politics,

Frustrate their knavish tricks."

The dinner has been provided either at the Albion, the London, the City of London, or the Freemasons'; the wines are choice, and there is generally enough left on the tables to drown any six score of liberals in the metropolis. Radical feed, *per contra*, takes place at Chalk Farm, or Vite Kundict, or Copenhagen House. Long before the hour appointed for dinner arrives, shoals of restless, impertinent-looking fellows flock round the building—groups of pure patriots flock to the bar and gulp down "gin and [illegible]" to assist an appetite that could [illegible] itself. As the time mentioned on the ticket approaches, the hats are tucked under the table, and the *brandy* forthwith rapidly disappear. Some of the worthies beat a "divil's tattoo" with the knife and fork; at length a "toe and heel" riot takes place, and loud cries for "witties" commence. The "cheerman" arrives, and forthwith the goodly viands appear:—the soups under the direction of Mr. Worrall, of Holborn-hill—the geese and ducks from a celebrated purveyor in the same locality—the meat by one of the committee, and the greens ditto. Celery, radishes, and onions, are intermingled with the courses, and pots of unquestionable *heavy* garnish both sides of the tables. At the last radical scramble *grace was* said before dinner. Mr. Hovendon thus addressed the assembly:—"Gentlemen, may GOD bless our victuals, and that's the shortest way!" No thanks are returned *after* dinner; they are omitted on the principle of "Thank'ee for the *next*; we are sure of *this!*" The mundungus and whole seas of heavy follow. By about ten o'clock symptoms of quarrelling become manifest, and in another quarter of an hour a regular "set-to" may be safely calculated upon. "Muster Cheerman" is appealed to. Alas! he is as drunk and quarrelsome as the rest; and the landlord, the waiters, and the police, are generally called in to settle the dispute. If there be no *hop*, dignified as a "ball", the parties reel home by about two o'clock in the morning. Mr. Radical then staggers into his domicile, kicks the cat, cuffs the children, terrifies his wife, affrights everybody in the house, and goes to bed with his clothes on raving about "patriotism and reform." In the morning he rises a nerveless lunatic, dirty, discontented, and disagreeable.

---

† "Quid loquar de ceteris nationibus, cum ipse adolescentulus, in Gallia, viderim Scotos, gentem Britannicam, humanis vesci carnibus, et cum per silvas porcorum greges, et armentorum, pecudumque reperiant, pastorum nates et feminarum papillas solere abscindere, et has solas ciborum delicias arbitrari."

‡ Voyage, iii. 311.

§ The inhabitants of the Provinces of Canton and Fukkeen are great snake-eaters, concerning which reptile they have many superstitions. ED. C. R.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

LATEST DATES.

London	1st Nov.	Singapore	4th Feby.
Liverpool	28th Oct.	Java	29th Dec.
U. States	2d Nov.	Manila	10th Feby
Calcutta	16th Jan.	Austral-Asia	24th Aug.
Bombay	31th Dec.	Madras	21st Oct.

ARRIVED.—THEODORA, [Am.] ———, from Valparaiso, 22nd November. ROB ROY, [Am.] ———, from New York, 2nd November. CORDELIA, Crighton, from Liverpool, 18th October. CHANDLER PRICE, [Am.] Dubs, 119 days from Philadelphia, 7th Nov.

PASSENGER.—Per Rob Roy, E. Cary, Esq. Per Chandler Price, S. B. Rawle and F. M. Lewis, Esqs.

SAILED.—LOUVRE, [Am.] Gray, for Boston. VALPARAISO, [Am.] Lockwood, for New York. CALEDONIA, Liddell, and CHARLOTTE, [Am.] Gove, for Manila. MARGARET, [Dut.] Lindsted, for Java. EUROPA, [Am.] Shaw, for Sandwich Islands. MORRISON, Copp, for New York. FREDERIC WARREN, Cleveland, for Boston.

Under despatched.—The ANNA ROBERTSON, Hamilton, for Singapore and Madras. The HASHEMY, muckle, for London.

THE HORSBURGH MEMORIAL.

TO WILLIAM STANLEY CLARKE ESQ., AND THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE TO THE HORSBURGH MEMORIAL LONDON.

Canton, 19th January 1836.

Gentlemen,

The active and judicious means you have taken to further the views of the General Committee in raising funds for the purpose of erecting a lasting tribute to the memory of one who toiled through a long life for the benefit of his fellow creatures, meets with the sincere thanks and warmest approbation of your fellow labourers at Canton in so pleasing a task. The only point in which our feelings appear not to be unanimous is regarding the manner in which that tribute should be paid. You propose that it should be a monument erected in *St. Pauls* or *Westminster Abbey*,—we, that it should be a *Light House* on one of those spots through which, surrounded with all its difficulties, he has traced a safe and comparatively easy navigation. It is true that, by placing his monument with those of our illustrious dead, you accord him that place which he held among the living, but there it would end. The chisel of the artist would be admired while the deeds of the man would be passed over in silence and neglect. We have already invited all nations to join us in our undertaking, and we look to America, Holland, and France with the most sanguine hopes. We submit then our opinion to you, whether we should not take into consideration the character of the man who has immortalized himself, and to whose memory we can only add a tribute of esteem; and, if so, would it not be a greater testimony of gratitude to follow a course in unison with the feelings which animated that benevolent being while alive by building a *Light House* on some spot where ships are constantly going on shore, that he may still be instrumental for the benefit of mankind in saving many a ship from destruction. By this you will perceive it is our wish to adhere to the plan which we originally proposed, but as a proof of our anxiety to cooperate with you, we will originate a subscription for the furtherance of your views in hopes that many of this community will join in it, and, in return, we beg to solicit that you will use your influence to procure subscribers to co-operate with us in the view we have taken. In reply to the apprehension expressed in your letter of not being able to procure sufficient funds for the object we have in view, we venture to call your attention to the extent of the subscription already received and to remind you that even upon your plan of limiting subscriptions from individuals to one guinea, leaving firms and public bodies unlimited, there will be no occasion for supposing that a sufficient sum will not be procured for the erecting of one light house at least. The spot we propose for the first is Pedra Branca, and the list of vessels which have been lost and stranded there in a short space of time, the names of which we subjoin for your information, will, we think, influence you considerably in giving us all the aid you can, and fully explain the motives which guide us.

We have the honor to remain,

Your most obedient Servants.

(Signed.) William Jardine, John Hine, William Blenkin, Lancelot Dent, E. C. Bridgman, Dadabhoy Rustomjee, J. Archer,

List of vessels above referred to:

Nova Desada, Sylph, Pascoa, Lord Amherst, Ruby, Lord W. Bentinck, Glenelg, Ardeseer.

WILLIAM HAYLETT.

Hon. Secty.

There cannot be a doubt that the foregoing letter will be received with every attention by the Chairman and Committee sitting in London.

We must here express the gratification we feel that the grateful voice of the public should have responded so simultaneously to the merits and memory of HORSBURGH; in China and India, and in the metropolis of his native country, the largest mart of the world, men, without any inter-communication, have met, not to discuss his claims, but to do honour to his name: surely this is mortal fame.

That in his native land his countrymen should think of erecting a monument in that fane where Cook still lives in marble, is as natural to their feelings as it is honorable to Horsburgh; there let his effigy stand by that of his great predecessor: but the fame of Horsburgh is founded on *the rocks*—from thence, then, let the light of his memory shine to the Indian mariner.

The following circular will show the sincerity and warmth of the feelings of the friends of that distinguished man in Canton. The original idea, so happily connected with the *foundation* of his name

and fame on the "vasty deep," will safely be completed in one or in many Horsburgh Lighthouses. The subscription for a monument in Westminster Abbey—the dearest wish of Nelson—is now in the course of circulation; and the list which we shall publish in a future number, will, we confidently say, contain the names of every foreigner in Canton interested in commerce.

Reports have reached us of the unfortunate death of Captain J. T. LANCASTER, of the *Agnes*, stationed at Lintin. We do not know the particulars of this melancholy event, and we notice it only from the current reports circulated in Canton.

Peking Gazettes. 11th moon, 12th day (Dec. [illegible] 1837). The *Censor*, who is the keeper of the public granaries, made the following report.

About 2 o'clock in the morning of the 10th of the moon I heard that the granaries were on fire. I hastened thither, and observing that the doors were locked, I knew the overseers were not sleeping within. I then met *Yihking*, the general of the infantry (and a nephew of the emperor), hastening with officers and soldiers to guard the place. Entrance could not be made to quench the flames. I immediately sent for the keys, and when they arrived, I opened the doors. At that time three granaries were burning, but we extinguished the flames between the hours of three and five on the 11th. On examination we found that upwards of 22159 peculs of rice had been destroyed, and 45 of the granary rooms. Further, the fire did not extend to the neighbouring granaries. Having examined as to whose regular turn it was to sleep in the granaries, but who did not sleep there, to which circumstance the fire and loss of rice may be attributed—which is an act of daring insolence and a great neglect of duty,—it is, therefore my duty to report the delinquent, and request the imperial will that *Yangting Tung* should be delivered over to the board for punishment. On this account I have made this prepared report.

The imperial will has been received.

In this case, *Yangting Tung*, overseer of the *old, great* granary has been already dismissed from his office. The great council of state and the board of punishments have met in consultation to determine whether he shall be beaten or undergo the lesser degree of banishment, for his neglect in looking after his charge; let it be done according to law. But the said overseer slept out against the regulations. And when the officers and troops came to extinguish the fire, the doors were locked, and they could not enter. This is, comparatively, a heavier crime. I order that he be sent to *Keuntae* [which is beyond *Shingking*,] there to exert himself to atone for his crime, and that a warning may be manifested. *Respect this.*

On the 2nd day of the 11th moon. (Nov. 29.), the *fooyuen* of *Keangnan*. made a report, stating that the deified warrior *Lewmang* had driven away the locusts from the district of *Soochow*, and requesting that an inscription should be placed over his temple—upon which the emperor observes that the name of *Lewmang* had long been inscribed on the list of divinities. That in the present year *Soochow* had not been devastated by locusts, which is a very meritorious service to the people. Let it be known that I, the emperor, will write the inscription, to be delivered to the fooyuen and by him hung up in the temple as a votive offering for the the protecting favor of *Lewmang*. *Respect this.*

On the 3d day of the 10th moon (Nov. 27), the censorate reported the evidence of a native of *Chingtih*, in the province of *Pechele*, which states that five years ago his house was attacked in the night time by a multitude of robbers, with torches and weapons, who broke open the door, and entered the dwelling. His father and his eldest brother were killed, whilst he himself, in endeavouring to save them, was bound with cords. The robbers lifted five horses and twenty oxen and mules, and completely emptied the house of all the copper coin, rice, and clothes. The leader and three others of the gang were afterwards taken, and confessed. Upwards of twenty of the gang had escaped, the Cheheen took no measures to apprehend them, nor was any of the booty excepting the horses recovered. The next year, the deponent proceeds, I heard that *Kinkow*, another leader, seeing that the case was hung up and not decided, thought he could overset the evidence; he accordingly bribed the gaoler to teach [illegible] to say that he, *Kinkow*, was not an accomplice in the first robbery and murder; and the cheheen in consequence released him. Kinkow then came to my house and made a great noise, and loudly said that he wanted my life and the lives of all my family. I again requested the interference of the Cheheen, and *Kinkow* was again seized, but he was as craftily evasive as before; neither did the *Chow* magistrate sift the matter to the bottom. This case has now been standing over for four years, and I, oppressed by these cruel calamities, am still weeping for my father and brother, and the murderous thieves have not yet been exterminated; under these circumstances it is a hard matter to calm my breast, I have therefore come to Peking to seek redress.

The censors then observe that if the foregoing evidence is true, and the district magistrates have really been so remiss in the performance of their duties, they have committed a grave offence against the laws. They copy the original deposition and respectfully present it &c.

11th moon, 18th day. (Dec. 15th). The governor of the two *Keang* provinces reported as follows.

I humbly state that the *Cheheen* of *Tsingho* has made a report, saying that on the 13th day of the 5th moon the public service required him to pass by the *Pangkea* landing place, when he saw a man selling cakes with an alarmed and agitated countenance; the cheheen ordered the man to be brought before him, and questioned him authoritatively. He replied, I am a man of *Weikeen*, in the province of *Shantung*, my name is *Yangke*. His speech was so confused and incoherent, that suspicion was justifiable. The Heen magistrate was apprehensive that he was one of *Makang's* rebellious banditti who had escaped by flight. He ordered him to be instantly seized. At the moment other officers hastily came up and assisted in the seizure. A spy of Shantung province then identified him as the noted runaway rebel, *Ma-Ping*. Such is the report of the *Cheheen*.

The governor then reports that the criminal had been conveyed to Shantung for trial; and when the trial is ended, he requests that the officers who seized the prisoner, should be rewarded. The emperor replies, with his vermillion pencil, good—the seizure was well made. *Respect this.*—This is on record. Now I (proceeds the governor), have received a despatch from the fooyuen of Shantung, stating that he had subjected *Ma-Ping* to a strict examination, and it appears that he was formerly a disciple of *Makang*, and practised his doctrines; and then became obedient to his schemes of rebellion, and also obeyed his orders to enter the city, assassinate the officers, murder the people, and open the gaols. *Ma-Ping* has already, according to law, been put to a slow and lingering death. The governor then recommends the Cheheen for promotion, who, he observes, has been but a short time in office, yet has already evinced both diligence and ability &c.

Makang's disturbance occurred two years ago.

A RECORD OF THE PACIFICATION OF THE SEAS.

(By *Yuenyung Sun*, of *Heun-tih Heen*).

[*Continued from No. 9. Page 36.*]

The piratical brotherhood quickly encreased in numbers, and the fleet became daily stronger and was put under three regulations, as follows.

Firstly; he who went on shore and privately plundered, was called a *Fan-keang*, deserter or rebel. When he was seized and brought back, his his ears were pierced with arrows, his punishment was published to and he was rowed through the fleet, and afterwards immediately put to death.

Secondly: when spoils were made by plunder, no one was allowed to appropriate to his own use even an inch of sewing twine, but every article was brought to public inspection; two parts were then returned to the plunderers, and eight parts were thrown into the treasury, and that portion was afterwards calle *Kung-keung*, i. e. public property; and he who plundered a single article of this public property, was instantly put death.

Thirdly: when they descended on a village, and carried away captive men's wives and daughters; after they were taken on board, the whole were preserved from insult and defilement; they were asked their place of birth, which was recorded in a book; bulkheads were put up in the hold, and the men and women dwelt separate from each other. If any one committed a rape, he was immediately put to death; or if fornication was committed by mutual consent, both offenders were put to death.

Further, lest the supply of provisions shoul be cut off, all the avaricious villagers supplied the fleet with wine, grain, and other provisions, on which they must have made one hundred per cent profit; the man who violently took the weight or value of a hair, immediately suffered death. In consequence of such strict regulations, the supplies of gunpowder, rice, and all other things necessary for use, were never exhausted; and by this system of rewards and punishments, *Chang-paou* became very powerful, and ruled the submissive multitude; yet he served *Chingih-Sow* with the utmost fidelity and respect; and on all occasions asked for orders, and then proceeded on his duty.

And when any orders for plundering were given, it was imperative to direct the secretary to note them, when they were entered on the public records, with which no private interference was allowed.

In plundering, advancing and retiring in battle, the orders of *Changpaou* might be heard by all; any one who disobeyed was put to death on the spot. By reason of this dread he was known whenever he was at sea.

The temple of *Sanpo-shin* is in *Hwuychow*, near the sea; it is held in extraordinary respect for it's sanctity; and whenever the pirate fleet passed, it was necessary to sacrifice; and if the least insincerity mingled with the sacrifices, some calamity was certain to happen. The pirates, therefore, served the temple with the utmost veneration. One day, when all the leaders had arrived to worship; desiring to perform their offerings to the image and return, having prayed from morning to the evening, they all seized the image for not answering. *Changpaou* laid hold of it and rose up, and they forthwith announced their intention of returning to their ships, and as there was a breeze they soon arrived on board; they got nothing by their journey; for whether as to plundering or fighting they were decided by the answers of the god; for, according as they had prayed to him or not, so were success or failure sure to follow.

In the 7th moon of the 13th year (1808), *Linkwo-Leang*, the officer commanding at the Bogue, led forth a fleet to destroy and seize the pirates. *Chingpaou*, hearing of the approach of the imperial fleet from the report of his spies, shifted his berth; and prepared his fleet for battle. Before many of his vessels had joined, he pretended defeat and retreaded; *Kwoleang*, observing that his vessels were but few, sent twenty five vessels in pursuit.

On arriving at *Machowyang*, the pirate fleet suddenly closed together, and surrounded the ships of *Kwoleang* in three lines; and a fierce engagement immediately commenced, which continued from the two-hour period *Shin* to *Wei* (i. e. from between 7 to 9 in the morning to between and 3 in the afternoon). *Kwoleang* was unable to break through the triple line, but fought most desperately. *Paou* was fighting in the front of the battle, and *Leang* directed a great gun to pointed at him. The gun was trained and fired direct at *Paou*; the shot struck and then fell into the sea. All who saw it, throught that his death was certain; in a moment the smoke cleared away, and *Paou* was seen standing erect as before; the multitudes were astonished, and thought him to be a god. The pirates immediately pressed on *Kwoleang's* ships. *Leangpopaou*, the leader of *Paou's* van, firstbroke through *Kwoleang's* line, jumped on board his vessel, killed his pilot, seized the helm and brought the vessel nearer to his own, the crew of which leaped on board in crowds. *Kwoleang* headed his men with short

swords, and a bloody fight, wounds and slaughter ensued; their garments were soaked and "the scuppers streamed with blood"; and the cruel fight raged for the whole day; the bodies were heaped in the hold, and the pirates were slaughtered without number. As the evening closed in, the pirates opened their fire and sunk three of our vessels; our men became disheartened, and jumped overboard, and were drowned in great numbers. Fifteen sail fell into the pirates' hands, the rest scattered themselves in hasty flight. Paou was desirous of making Kwoleang submit; but Leang was so enraged that his hair stood on end and lifted his cap. "And curled his very beard with ire." Paou then, with biting rage, began to furiously abuse him, whilst the crew of pirates, on the contrary, advised him with fair words; but Leang was firm and would not yield, that he would rather die. Paou himself did not wish that he should be killed, but his *henchman* suddenly stabbed him with his dagger, and Kwoleang fell dead.

(To be continued.)

MEMOIR

On the condition of slaves and hired servants in China,

by M. Edward Biot.

(Continued from No. 9, Page 36.)

Under the *Han* dynasties, rebels with their families were condemned to be slaves of the state (Appendix, page 1.) Thus *Kingte*, towards the year 168 before Jesus Christ, condemned the inhabitants of seven revolted provinces with their princes to be slaves of the state. His successor, *Wonte*, pardoned those unfortunate people. Criminals were always punished with slavery. The number of the slaves of the state under the *Han* dynasties was considerable, although it is not possible to state the exact amount. In the time of *Yuente*, this amount is noted as exceeding 100,000 (Appendix page 2); there are other authorities which carry their number much higher: thus a quotation inserted in Morrison's dictionary, under the character 奴, states that under the *Han* dynasties there were 300,000 slaves on the large imperial farms, who had charge of the cattle, and according to a quotation of the appendix, page 2, they formed a part of the slaves of the state. Another portion of the condemned were put under the orders of various officers, and employed in work of all kinds.

During the reigns of the Eastern *Hans*, which synchronize with the two first centuries of our era, the prisoners made during the civil wars became slaves of the state; afterwards they were freed, and they re-entered the class of the people. These same slaves of the state are found under the *Haou-chow*, toward the middle of the 6th century. An ordinance delivered in 566 by one of these princes, declares all slaves of the state more than sixty five years of age to be free, thus renewing the ancient ordinance of the first *Chow* dynasty. This grant of freedom appears not to be the result of a feeling of humanity for the aged. In this case, as with the Romans, the end was to get rid of a number of useless hands. The slaves of government ought always to have been composed of prisoners and criminals, although the punishment of public slavery is not alluded to in the section on punishments of *Wan-heen-tung-keaou*. In the preface to this section *Matwanlin* says that, under the *Han* and the following dynasties, after capital punishment, there were two principal kinds of correction: they either whipped the guilty person or shaved his head, in order to distinguish him from the people, who then wore their hair long, and they put irons either on his neck or feet. This last punishment appears to have been an introduction to hard labour.

Under the *Tang* dynasty, which began A. D. 620, rebels as well as their families were sentenced to be slaves of the state (Appendix, p. 4). As such, they found themselves subjected to special officers. The youngest, of about fourteen years, were divided amongst the imperial domains by the superintendent of agriculture; others were employed in making terraces. But, as China had been so much impoverished by it's wars, that there were at that time a great number of slaves in private families, the first emperors of the *Tang* dynasty freed by degrees many of the government slaves, divided them between the centre and western provinces, and thus increased the numbers of the cultivators of the soil. These emperors re-established the ancient punishments of the whip and bamboo, then fallen into disuse, and shaving the head and putting irons on the neck [illegible] substituted (Preface to the section [illegible]). This measure appears to me to have been adopted, like the first, to diminish those masses of incapable slaves from whom the state found it difficult to derive any advantage. The *Tang* dynasty also instituted the punishment of transportation, which leads at the present time to [illegible]. It is very probable they were at the [illegible] same.

Towards the end of *Tang*, it is seen that the prisoners made in the civil wars were often set at liberty by imperial orders, and since, under the *Sung* and following dynasties, the pages of history speak no longer of the slaves of government but of persons sentenced to transportation. It appears then that the state has definitively renounced the task of maintaining in the country those masses of public slaves which existed under the *Han* dynasty.

(To be continued.)

ACCOUNT OF THE CHINESE MISSION.

[Concluded from No. 10, Page 40.]

Every subject that we undertake is prescribed us by the Emperor: who examines the designs, as soon as we have sketched them out, and makes us change and reform them as he pleases. Whether the correction is for the better or the worse, we must submit to it without remonstrance. Here the Emperor knows every thing, or at least flattery assures him he does, and perhaps he believes it; for he always acts, as if he did.

We are here tolerably well lodged for persons of a religious order: our houses are as neat and commodious, as is consistent with the strictness of our religious profession. In this respect, we have no reason to complain. Our provisions are not amiss; and except in the article wine, our table is furnished much the same as in Europe. The Chinese drink a kind of wine made of rice, but it is disagreeable to the taste and prejudicial to the health: instead of this, we drink tea without sugar, which is our only beverage.

The subject of religion requires a better pen than mine. Under the Emperor's grandfather, christianity was openly preached throughout the empire; there were in all the provinces a great number of missionaries of every order and country. Each had his district and church. They preached publicly in them, and the Chinese were freely permitted to embrace our religion.

After the death of this prince, his son expelled all the missionaries out of the provinces, confiscated their churches, and only allowed the Europeans to remain in the capital, as persons useful to the state by their skill in the mathematics and other arts and sciences. The reigning Emperor has let things continue upon the same footing, nor have we yet been able to obtain the least alteration in our favour.

Many of the missionaries, who were expelled, have secretely returned into the provinces: and others newly arrived have followed them in pretty large numbers. They keep themselves concealed there, as well as they can, they cultivate their missions, and do all the good in their power, taking proper precautions not to be discovered, and never performing their functions but by night.

As we are publicly tolerated in the capital, our missionaries there exercise their ministry without reserve. We have there three churches, one belonging to the French Jesuits, and two others belongin to the Jesuits of Portugal, Italy, Germany &c. These churches are built after the European manner, beautiful, large, well ornamented and painted, and such as would do honour to the greatest cities of Europe. There is at Peking a very large number of christians, who attend our churches with all freedom. We go into the city to say mass and administer the sacraments at proper times to the women, who, according to the laws of the country, are not permitted to go from home or to mix with men in the churches. The missionaries are indulged in this liberty at the capital, because the Emperor knows very well that the only motive which brings us hither is religion, and that if they shut up our churches and deprived the missionaries of the liberty of preaching and performing their functions, we should quickly quit China; which is what he would not chuse. Such of our fathers as lurk in the provinces are not so thoroughly concealed, but that the mandarines might detect them if they would: but they shut their eyes, because they know upon what footing we are received at the capital. If by mischance we should be sent away, the missionaries in the provinces would be soon discovered and sent after us. Our figure is too different from that of the Chinese to remain long undiscovered *.

With regard to the progress, which our religion makes here, I have already told you that we have three churches and two and twenty Jesuits; ten of the French nation in our French house, and twelve in the other houses, who are Portuguese, Italians and Germans. Of these twenty-two Jesuits seven are employed, like myself, in the emperor's service. The others are priests, and consequently missionaries. They have under their care not only the mission established in the city of Peking, but also a district of forty or fifty leagues round, wherein they make from time to time apostolic excursions.

Besides the European fathers, there are also here [illegible] Chinese Jesuits, who have received priests orders, and go into houses and places, where an European cannot go without danger or indecorum. There are besides these in the several provinces between thirty and forty missionaries, reckoning Jesuits and others. Within this city and the district abovementioned, our French house baptizes constantly every year between five and six hundred grown persons, and about twelve or thirteen hundred infants belonging to infidel parents †. Our Portuguese fathers, who are more numerous than the French, baptize a greater number of idolaters; accordingly they reckon in this single province and in Tartary, between twenty-five and thirty thousand christians: whereas in our French mission we only reckon about five thousand.

I believe it is high time, sir, for the convenience of us both, that I should put an end to this letter, which has run out to a greater length than I at first intended. I wish it may afford you pleasure, and should be very glad if it were in my power to testify my perfect esteem for you by something more considerable. I can only offer up my prayers for you. I beg also to be remembered in yours; and am, with great respect,

Sir, your most humble, and most obedient servant,

Attiret. Jesuit.

* After this follows a paragraph, wherein the writer assures his correspondent of the implicit obedience paid by the Jesuit missionaries to the see of Rome, which the impartial Reader, who considers the facts produced in the Memoirs at the beginning of this volume, will not be over hasty in believing.

† It is customary with the Chinese, when they have more children than they can conveniently bring up, to expose their new-born infants in the streets, leaving them to perish: the missionaries baptize such of these as they find not quite dead.

Wan, of the *Chang* dynasty, who died 1195 years before our era, was a prince who had no belief. It is recorded of him that he made a wooden image of an angel (if, by any chance, the Chinese could ever have arrived at any *iconoclastical* idea of these celestial intelligences); but whatever it was, it is said that he played at dice with some of his courtiers, he backing the angel, and if the angel lost, the image was broken in pieces.

It is also said that he filled a leathern bag with blood, which he caused to be suspended at a certain height, at which it was his supreme delight to shoot arrows, pretending they were launched even against heaven itself. He intended, say the historians, by such proceeding to deny, and to prove that he did not either acknowledge or fear any prower in heaven. After he had reigned five years it is recorded that he was struck dead by thunder.

Christian authors have accused the emperor Julian of a nearly similar folly. According to them, this prince having been wounded by an arrow, poured the flowing blood into his own hand, and throwing it up in the face of heaven,—said—"Galileen! thou hast conquered:"—those who imagined this tale which is as clumsy as ridiculous, had but a very faint idea of the character of this emperor.

Chow-sin, who died 1123 years before our era, commenced his reign with high promises of glory, but a female, named *Tangke*, who had been presented to him by one of the neighbouring princes with whom he had waged war, made him odious to his subjects, and finally lost him the empire. The invention of a punishment which may be compared to the bull of *Phalaris*, is attributed to this cruel woman. Criminals were made to walkover a heated brazen cylinder, rubbed over with a resin. The burning resin stuck to their feet, when after having struggled for some painful moments, the wretches fell into the flames. *Tangke* had great delight in viewing the struggles of the tormented wretches, and she persuaded *Chow-sin* that his power would be more respected by the infliction of such punishments. The people, however, revolted, *Chow-sin* was dethroned, and he was the last emperor of the *Chang* dynasty.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 11. TUESDAY, MARCH 20TH, 1838. NO. 12. PRICE 50 CENTS

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Agents are ready to receive Bonafide Tenders for Advances on Bills of exchange, secured by consignments to England of Tea and Working Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled, "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China," at the rate of Four Shillings and six pence (4s. 6d.) per Spanish Dollar.

Until further notice, Payments will be made in in Cash.

[Signed] J. H. ASTELL.
H. M. CLARKE.

Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company

Canton, 30th December, 1837.

NOTICE.—Our firm in this place, which was dissolved 16th September 1837, is this day re-established; and, in consequence of our Mr. THOMAS GEMMELL being present, our power of Attorney then granted in favor of Mr. HENRY CONSTABLE failing whom Mr. JAMES INNES, is cancelled.

WM. & THOS. GEMMELL & CO.

Canton, 7th March, 1838.

EQUITABLE INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA.

IN consequence of the dissolution of the Firm of Messrs. BAGSHAW & Co.

Messrs. ALLAN, PATON & Co. have been appointed Secretaries to the Society at Calcutta.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Agents in Canton.

Canton, 29th Jan. 1838.

FOR SALE.—A few cases of EXCELLENT PORT WINE at $ 6 per dozen; in cases of 3 dozen each; by

EGLINTON, MACLEAN & Co.

Canton, 18th January, 1838.

FOR SALE.

THE ANNA ROBERTSON brings a supply of Messrs. NEWTON, GORDON, & MURDOCH'S FINEST OLD London Particular Madeira, in convenient packages,

Apply to CAPT. PARRY, Lintin
or to JAMES INNES.

ORIENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant policies payable in Calcutta, London, or this place.

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 1st January, 1838.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant policies, on goods, payable in Calcutta, or this place.

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 1st January, 1838.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras and elsewhere. Parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

(Signed) WETMORE & Co.

Canton, January 4th, 1838.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

AT a meeting of the Subscribers to the above, held the 20th day of September 1837, the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee of Management to carry the business of the Company into effect:

Mr. Nathl. Alexander	Mr. John Lowe,
Mr. R. H. Cockerell,	Mr. Thos. Leach,
Mr. George Dougal,	Mr. James Sydney Stopford.

and Mr. Robert John Bagshaw.

Messrs. Fletcher, Alexander and Co. are appointed the London Agents of the Company, with power to the Committee of Management to appoint the following Agents at out ports.

Messrs. Leckie and Co.	Bombay.
Messrs. Hall, Bainbridge and Co.	Madras.
Messrs. Wetmore and Co.	China.
Messrs. Thos. Blyth, Son and Co.	Mauritius.
Messrs. Thomas Watson and Co.	C. of G. Hope

With liberty to appoint other Agents at Australia, Singapore, Penang, Batavia, Manila, and other Ports, if the same be deemed expedient.

Messrs. Bagshaw and Co. are appointed Agents and Secretaries to the Company in Calcutta, to whom applications for Insurance may be *now addressed*.

BAGSHAW AND CO.

(1184) Secretaries Universal Marine Insurance Company.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the Partnership subsisting between us John Bagshaw, Robert John Bagshaw, John Allan and Robert Cunningham Paton, of the Town of Calcutta, Merchants and Agents, under the Firm of Bagshaw and Company, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, and that the said John Bagshaw, Robert John Bagshaw, John Allan and Robert Cunningham Paton, will pay and receive all debts, due and owing to and from the said Partnership, in due course at the Office of the said late firm. All Letters to be addressed to Messrs. BAGSHAW and Co. IN LIQUIDATION. As Witness our hands

JOHN BAGSHAW, BY HIS ATTORNEY R. J. BAGSHAW.
ROBT. JOHN BAGSHAW. JOHN ALLAN.
ROBT. CUNNINGHAM PATON.

Calcutta, 15th Sept. 1837.

WITH REFERENCE TO THE FOREGOING ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given, that the said John Bagshaw and Robert John Bagshaw, will continue the business of Merchants and Agents from this date, under the same style or firm of Bagshaw and Company, associated with Mr. William Clode Braddon, whom they have admitted a Partner in their new Establishment.

JOHN BAGSHAW, *by his Attorney R. J. Bagshaw.*
ROBT. JOHN BAGSHAW.
WILLIAM CLODE BRADDON.

Calcutta, 15th Sept. 1837.

FOR SALE at the Canton Register office No. 2 Creek hong, *The Anglo Chinese* Kalendar for 1838, price 1 Sp. Dr.

FOR SALE at the Canton Register Office, No. 2 Creek Hong, the CANTON REGISTER and PRICE CURRENT for the year 1837, bound in one Vol. Price 12 Sp. Drs.

FOR SALE.—A few copies of '*A Vocabulary of the Canton Dialect*,'—by R. Morrison, D. D. Price $4. Apply at the *Canton Register* Office, No 2 Creek Hong.

FOR SALE at *half price*, the Canton Register for 1828-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36. Vols 1-2-3-4-5-6-7 8&9 bound $ 6½. Also, Complete Files of the General Price Current of 1835-36 $ 2½ *Also the Anglo Chinese Kalendar* for 1837.—$ ½. Apply at the CANTON REGISTER Office, No. 2 Creek Hong. At *Lintin*, on board the *Hercules*; at *Macao* to Messrs. Stanford & Marks and Mr. Robt. Edwards.

FOR SALE.—BLANK BILLS OF EXCHANGE, printed from C. P. Plate, on thin blue wove and Bank post 8vo. hot pressed at $2 per 100. LONDON PRINTED BILLS OF LADING on laid post, hot pressed at $ 1½ per 100. Apply at the *Canton Register Office*, No. 2 Creek Hong.

NOTICE.—Charges for JOB PRINTING at the *Canton Register Office*.

Bills of Lading and Exchange, ... }	per 100	$1.
Opium Order and Boats notes, ... }		
Linguist's Reports, Reports of Cargoes, &c,	"	1.50
Policies, Auction Bills and Folio pages....	"	3.
Auction Bills on Quarto pages............	"	2.50

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

We have been requested by an esteemed subscriber to insert the following account of the loss of the American ship *Hope*. Such endurance and humanity cannot be made too widely known; honour to our nature is thereby increased, and our race will more speedily improve under such delineations of character than by a record of crimes in a police report, which no one knows that, but for the force of circumstances, he might himself have been the actor instead of the amused reader.

The *Duke of Roxburgh*, Captain DISSINGTON, from this Port reached St. Helena on the 28th August, and was to sail again for London on the 2d Sept. The subjoined narrative greatly explains the cause of her delay in reaching the former Island, but the rescue of a whole crew from such otherwise in-nevitable destruction as impended over the on board the unfortunate *Hope* must afford a gratifying atonement for it. The *Hope* we learn was a fine ship of 400 Tons bound to New York.

Report of the loss of the ship *Hope*, of Philadelphia. A. M. Norman, Master, off the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, July 30, 1837.

The ship *Hope*, under my command, left Whampoa April 25th and Lintin 27th, at which time the *Hope* was tight, staunch and strong, and continued so until the 30th June, Lat. 16° 17' S., Long 85°. East, at which date the *Hope* commenced making water. The *Hope* was so tight, previous to the 30th June we were obliged to pour water down the pumps night and mornig for the purpose of preventing the Teas from being injured by bilge water. The Ship made sufficient to keep her clean from June 30th to July 29th, and the ship was pumped out dry every two hours during that time. July 29, at 3 A. M. the Carpenter reported 18 inches water in the well and set both pumps to work, at 9 A. M. 2 feet water in the well both pumps at work until 11 A. M., sounded the well 4 feet water. A Barque in sight standing the Northward, called all hands and made sail in chase of the Barque. I hoisted a signal, the Barque tacked ship and bore down upon us: she proved to be the Barque *Duke of Roxburgh*, Captain Dissington, from Madras for London. I informed Captain Dissington my Ship had sprung a leak since 3 o'clock and had 4 feet water in the hold although both pumps were kept continually at work, and requested he would remain in company with us until I could get the ship into Simon's Bay, there being no other port of safety on this Coast at this season of the year. Captain Dissington readily complied with this request, and sent on board the *Hope* 4 seamen and the following Gentlemen Passengers who kindly volunteered their services to come on board the *Hope* to assist at the pumps, Lieuts. DeHavilland and Bailey, H. M. 55th Regt. of foot, Lieut. Lapphier, of the 36th M. N. I. and Lieut. McNab, of the 30th M. N. I., those Gentlemen remained on board the *Hope* and assisted at the pumps until 3 P. M., at which time they returned on board the *Roxburgh*; during their stay on board the *Hope* the leak had gained on us 6 inches, there being 4 feet 6 inches water in the well. Lat. 34 10 S. Long 26° East, I went on board the *Roxburgh* for the purpose of consulting Captain Dissington as to what was best to be done. Captain Dissington informed me he would render me any assistance that lay in his power and that he would let his 4 Seamen remain on board the *Hope* all night, for the purpose of assisting at the pumps, on condition it did not come on to blow, if so he would have to take them on board his own ship; it was also agreed that if the leak increased so fast during the night as to make it requisite we should leave the *Hope*, I should make a signal and he would take us on board, the *Roxburgh*; after these arrangements were agreed upon I returned on board the *Hope*, both pumps kept continually at work during the night. At 4 A. M. sounded the well, found 6 feet 6 inches water, kept both pumps at work. At 5 A. M. made a signal, the Barque hove too. I ran alongside the Barque and informed Captain Dissington the *Hope* had 6 feet 6 inches, water in her hold, and it would be best we commenced immediately and take out the most valuable part of the Cargo that could be got at and ship them on board his ship, as there was every appearance of an approaching gale of wind. Captain Dissington agreed with me in this opinion, his Barometer having fallen much during the night, an indication of an approaching gale of wind. I immediately got the boats out and main hatches off, and commenced throwing overboard Cassia, Matting, and Teas for the purpose of coming to the silk Goods we succeeded in saving the greater part of the Silks, a quantity of Teas and a few other things. At 11 A. M. sounded the well and found 9 feet water. At 3 P. M. sounded the well and found 13 feet water, by this time the wind had increased to a strong gale, and the sea

running so high, so much so as the boats could not ply longer between the two Ships, and the *Hope* settling fast it was thought prudent all hands should leave the *Hope*. We left the *Hope* and were kindly received on board the *Roxburgh* by Captain Disington; made sail on the *Roxburgh* and left the *Hope* to her fate, through the night hard gales from East, and very high seas.

I return my sincere thanks to Captain Disington for his gallant conduct in aiding and assisting me in endeavouring to save my Ship and the cargo.

(Signed) A. M. NORMAN.

St. Helena, August 28, 1837.

Narrative of Captain WILLIAM BOURCHIER, R. N. *across the Nubian Desert.*

Those who travel for the sake of informing others—drawing from their own minds the elucidation of the past, as they may be capable of so doing from their acquired stores of learning, or from their intuitive genius, may read a lesson from the small yet clever volume which we now introduce to the notice of our readers. It is the narrative of Captain William Bourchier, R. N., who, after having been wrecked in the H. C. Nautilus, Captain Lowe, made a journey through an hitherto untrod route over the Nubian desert.

That this officer is capable of observation, and also of telling well what he has well observed, we beg to quote as proofs the following extracts from his modest and unpretending volume. And, considering the unplanned and unexpected line of travel, we think that few adventures have been told so well.

There were, by the banks of the river, for sale at the market, some Abyssinian female slaves just arrived. As usual, they were very plain; but with a single exception in this case; for there was one young girl that had the most mild and pensive expression of countenance I ever beheld. This interesting young creature might be any body's property for the sum of *forty dollars.* These females were but scantily clothed; the whole of their costume consisting of pieces of leather fastened round the waist, cut into thongs, and about fourteen or sixteen inches long.

Returning to the town, or rather village, we purchased some joints of meat, and were fortunate in so doing, as our guide's brother, the sheik, not merely delayed the promised supply, but failed in it altogether; so that but for our own providing, which was rather accidental at the time, we should have fared but poorly in the wilderness.

On the 2d of January (1834), we again mounted and rode forward. Our journey across the desert was more severe and fatiguing, both for man and beast, than that from Suakin to Berber. The sun, by day, beat upon us with so much ardour, that it not only withered the surface of our bodies, by draining every drop of moisture, but absolutely scorched our vitals; while the night wind, though so cold as to be painful by the contrast, was equally dry and withering; and we had often to endure it stretched on the sand, without the shelter of even a hillock or a stunted shrub. Our strength and patience during this journey were both put to a severe trial; but as it was monotonous, being a mere alternation of burning sun and biting wind, as day and night succeeded each other, I need not endanger the patience of the reader by narrating the uniformly dismal steps of our progress.

The journal of our pilgrimage in the desert was, by this time, very legibly written, both in our persons and features; so that, if there had been looking-glasses there, we might have questioned our own identity. I, for one, was certainly not the "stout gentleman," who took shipping at Bombay only two short months before, and, no doubt, the others were equally altered. But though friends, our eyes were not good mirrors to each other, as the change, great as it was, had been gradual, and each was the same to each, though all would have appeared very different to self-inspection.

During the eight days which we spent in passing this desert, we did contrive *once* to cleanse ourselves and wash the few garments we possessed at the well called Murat Sprugs; but any of the more Christian comforts of the toilette were out of the question. Indeed I am not sure that we did not all begin to feel rather proud of our beards, upon the same principle that the deformed are very often conceited of their persons, namely, that of learning to like what cannot be got rid of. My beard had grown most vigorously since it last underwent the operation of the scissors (razors were out of both "kit" and question), and I cherished a pair of mustachios that would have made the fortune of any lancer in the service of his Britannic Majesty, or any potentate upon earth.

On our passage along the dreary waste, we saw the bones of but one human being bleaching in the sun and wind. But the skeletons of camels were numerous, it being a most severe and trying passage for even those patient and enduring animals. Our little caravan added to the number; we abandoned one, with its fore-feet tied, as the best means of rendering its inevitable death more speedy. The moans of these creatures are most affecting; and though they cannot *articulate*, they *speak*, and that powerfully, to the feelings. Forgetting my "bumping" and tumbles, and bearing in mind only how they serve others and suffer themselves, I had some thoughts in my old age, in remembrance of this journey, of keeping a pet camel. Fortunately we had no hostile visit from the Bedouins; but if we had, it would, notwithstanding our being armed, have probably been fatal, as the Bedouins of that desert always make their appearance in large bodies. But though we had no attack, we had one alarm; while we were at quarters, one night, under the dark mountain of Gurreebat, there was an uproar in our camp, which we found originated with Ghaleed the Beloved. Such seemed to be this man's innate love of "a row", that, if he could not find one ready made, he lost no opportunity of making one himself. On this occasion he had thought proper to warm himself by flogging one of the drivers, for abstracting a biscuit from the stock, of which he, as our servant of all-work, had more immediate charge; but Lieutenant Lynch made matters even by flogging him, and tranquillity was again restored in our camp.

We again recommend this small but interesting tour through a line never before traversed to our readers. The first edition is out of print: we hope the public voice will call for a second.

ANCIENT AND MODERN PHILOSOPHY COMPARED.

The end which the great lord Bacon proposed to himself, was the multiplying of human enjoyments, and the mitigating of human sufferings. The ancient philosophy disdained to be useful, and was content to be stationary. It dealt largely in theories of moral perfection, which were so sublime, that they never could be more than theories; in attempts to solve insoluble enigmas, in exhortations to the attainment of unattainable frames of mind. It could not condescend to the humble office of ministering to the comfort of human beings. All the schools regarded that office as degrading; some censured it as immoral. Once, indeed, Posidonius, a distinguished writer of the age of Cicero and Cæsar, so far forgot himself, as to enumerate among the humbler blessings which mankind owed to philosophy, the discovery of the principle of the arch, and the introduction of the use of metals. This eulogy was considered as an affront, and was taken up with proper spirit. Seneca vehemently disclaims these insulting compliments. Philosophy, according to him, has nothing to do with teaching men to rear arched roofs over their heads*. "The true philosopher does not care whether he has an arched roof or any roof. Philosophy has nothing to do with teaching men the uses of metals. She teaches us to be independent of all material substances, of all mechanical contrivances." He labours to clear Democritus from the disgraceful imputation of having made the first arch, and Anacharsis from the charge of having contrived the potters' wheel. The business of these philosophers was to declaim in praise of poverty with two millions sterling out at usury,—to meditate epigrammatic conceits about the evil of luxury, in gardens which moved the envy of sovereigns,—to rant about liberty, while fawning on the insolent and pampered freedman of a tyrant,—to celebrate the divine beauty of virtue with the same pen, which had just before written a defence of the murder of a mother by a son.

From the cant of this philosophy—a philosophy meanly proud of its own unprofitableness,—it is delightful to turn to the lessons of the great English teacher. The philosophy which he taught was essentially new. Its object was the good of mankind, in the sense in which the mass of mankind always have understood, and always will understand the word good. The aim of the Platonic philosophy was to exalt man into a god. The aim of the Baconian philosophy, was to provide man with what he requires while he continues to be a man. The aim of the Platonic philosopher was to raise us far above vulgar wants. The aim of the Baconian philosophy was to supply our vulgar wants. The former aim was noble; but the latter was attainable. Ask the follower of Bacon, what the new philosophy, as it was called in the time of Charles the Second, has effected for mankind, and his answer is ready. It has lengthened life; it has mitigated pain; it has extinguished diseases; it has increased the fertility of the soil; it has given new securities to the mariner; it has furnished new arms to the warrior; it has spanned great rivers and estuaries with bridges of form unknown to our fathers; it has guided the thunderbolt innocuously from heaven to earth; it has lighted up the night with the splendour of the day; it has extended the range of the human vision; it has multiplied the power of the human muscles; it has accelerated motion; it has annihilated distance; it has facilitated intercourse, correspondence, all friendly offices, all despatch of business; it has enabled man to descend to the depths of the sea; to soar into the air, to penetrate securely into the noxious recesses of the earth, to traverse the land on cars which whirl along without horses, and the ocean in ships which sail against the wind. These are but a part of its fruits, and of its first fruit. For it is a philosophy which never rests, which has never attained it, which is never perfect. Its law is progress. A point which was yesterday invisible is its goal to-day, and will be its starting-post to-morrow.

(Edinburg Review.)

---

* Seneca, Epist. 90.

VIRTUE.—What we ought to understand by the term virtue, is the complete assemblage of every virtuous qualification; for, as a royal diadem admits only, in the circle of ornaments that compose it, diamonds and and the most precious stones, so the word virtue implies the union of all that is virtuous. Take away a single attribute, and you destroy the whole; it is no longer virtue that remains.—ST. EPHRAIM—Book of the Fathers.

THOSE men who destroy a healthful constitution of body by intemperance, an irregular life, do as manifestly kill themselves, as those who hang, or poison, or drown themselves.—SHERLOCK.

THERE is nothing makes a man suspect much, more than to know little; and, therefore, men should remedy suspicion by procuring to know more, and not to keep their suspicions in smother.—BACON.

THE aim of education should be to teach us rather how to think than what to think,—rather to improve our minds, so as to enable us to think for ourselves than to load the memory with the thoughts of other men.—BEATTIE.

THE cup of flattery, if it does not, like that of Circe reduce man to the level of beasts, is sure, if eagerly drained, to bring the best and the ablest down to that of fools.—SIR WALTER SCOTT.

Let it not suffice us to be book-learned, to read what others have written, but let us ourselves examine things as we have opportunity, and converse with nature as well as books. Let us endeavour to promote and increase this knowledge, and make new discoveries, not so much distrusting our own parts, or despairing of our own abilities, as to think that our industry can add nothing to the invention of our ancestors, or correct any of their mistakes. Let us not think that the bounds of science are fixed like Hercules' pillars, and inscribed with a *ne plus ultra*. Let us not think we have done, when we have learnt what they have delivered to us. The treasures of nature are inexhaustible. Here is employment enough for the vastest parts, the most indefatigable industries, the happiest opportunities, the most prolix and undisturbed vacancies. Seneca hath said, "The people of the next age shall know many things unknown to us; many are reserved for ages then to come, when we shall be quite forgotten,—no memory of us remaining. The world would be a pitiful small thing indeed, if it did not contain enough for the inquiries of the whole world." And, again, "Much work still remains, and much will remain; neither to him that shall be born after a thousand ages, will matter be wanting for new additions to what hath already been invented." Much might be done would we but endeavour, and nothing is insuperable to pains and patience. A new study, at first, seems very vast, intricate, and difficult; but after a little resolution and progress, after a man becomes a little acquainted with it, his understanding is wonderfully cleared up and enlarged, the difficulties vanish, and the thing grows easy and familiar. And, for our encouragement in this study, observe what the Psalmist saith. *The works of the Lords are great, sought out of all them that have pleasure therein*, which though it be principally spoken of the works of Providence, yet may as well be verified of the works of creation. —RAY.

HATH any wronged thee? be bravely revenged; slight it and the work is begun; forgive it, and it is finished. He is below himself that is not above an injury.—QUARLES.

IT is incumbent on every one, to make himself as agreeable as possible to those whom nature has made, or he himself has singled out, for his companions, in life.—SEED.

Early History of Bookselling.—The trade of bookselling seems to have been established at Paris, and at Bologna, in the twelfth century: the lawyers and universities called it into life. It is very improbable that it existed in what we properly call the dark ages. Peter of Blois mentions a book

which he had bought of a public dealer (Pandolfo, public monger Roverum.) But we do not find, I believe, many distinct fragments of them till the next age. Those dealers were denominated *scriptores*, perhaps from their open stalls at which they carried on their business, though there is a general word for a shop in low Latin. They appear, by the old statutes of the university of Paris, and by those of Bologna, to have sold books upon commission; and are sometimes, though not uniformly, distinguished from the *librarii*, a word which, having originally been confined to the copyists of books, was afterwards applied to those who traded in them. They sold parchment, and other materials of writing (which, with us, though, as far as I know, nowhere else, have retained the name of stationery), and naturally exercised the kindred occupations of binding and decorating. They probably employed transcribers: we find, at least, that there was a profession of copyists in the universities, and in large cities; and by means of them, before the invention of printing, the necessary books of grammar, law, and theology, were multiplied to a great extent, for the use of the students; but with much incorrectness, and far more expense than afterwards. That invention put a sudden stop to their honest occupation. But whatever hatred they might feel towards the new art, it was in vain to oppose its reception; no party could be raised in the public against so manifest and unalloyed a benefit; and the copyists, grown by habit fond of books, frequently employed themselves in the somewhat kindred labour of pressmen. The first printers were always booksellers, and sold their own impressions. These occupations were not divided till the early part of the sixteenth century. But the risks of sale, at a time when learning was by no means general, combined with the great cost of production (paper and other materials being very dear), rendered this a hazardous trade.—*Hallam's 'Literature of Europe.'*

Implements of Writing in the East.

It is still the custom in the East, as it was in Biblical times to carry the inkhorn stuck in the girdle. The Editor of the 'Pictorial Bible,' in commenting on an expression in the ninth chapter of Ezekiel ("One man among them was clothed with linen, with a writer's inkhorn by his side"), says—"Scribes carry them constantly in their girdles, and ministers of state wear them in the same manner as symbols of their office. The form of these receptacles is adapted to this custom, as will appear by our present engraving. That in most general use is a flat case, about nine inches long by an inch and a quarter broad and half an inch thick, the hollow of which serves to contain the reed pens and penknife. It is furnished at one end with a lid attached by a hinge. To the flat side of this shaft, at the end furnished with the lid, is soldered the ink-vessel, which has at the top a lid with a hinge clasp, fitting very closely. The ink-vessel is usually twice as heavy as the shaft. The latter is passed through the girdle, and is prevented from slipping through by the projecting ink-vessel. The whole is usually of polished metal, brass, copper, or silver. The case for pens and ink is worn in the same manner by the Persians, but it is very different in its form and appearance. It is a long case, eight or nine inches long, by about one and a half broad, and rather less in depth, rounded at each end. It is made of paper, stiff as board, and the whole exterior is japanned and covered with richly coloured drawings. This case contains another, which fits it exactly, and may be considered as a long drawer: it is of course uncovered at top, and slips into the outer case at one end, so that it can be easily drawn out, wholly or partially, to give access to the contents.

Napoleon's Wardrobe.

The following document is in many respects very remarkable. It developes in a singular manner a variety of characteristics of the extraordinary being whom it concerned. Extravagance in some affairs, and a strict regard to economy in others; the decision and proper choice of the thrifty civilian, and the wandering prodigality and lavishness of the ambitious conqueror, are features strangely mixed up in the arrangement of Napoleon's wardrobe.

In the selection of his costume, Napoleon frequently paid respect to the infantry and the cavalry of his army; in the first case by adopting the uniform of the grenadier, and, in the next, that of the chasseurs à cheval. But it is a remarkable fact, and one that must surprise an attentive observer of the matter, that, having in any instance acted thus, he never once exhibited a like disposition towards the most distinguished corps of the French army, and that in which he began his career and founded his future fame—the artillery.

Napoleon attached great importance to orders and decorations. He occasionally wore them profusely himself, and he had their insignia at hand to bestow them on others. He thus made it a rule to have an extraordinary supply always near him, and hence the profusion mentioned in the list.

Inventory of the Wardrobe of Napoleon.

Drawn up on the 20th August, 1811.*

1. Six granadier uniforms; five chasseur on horseback; three for hunting; three for shooting; four diverse; six great coats
2. Seventy-four pairs of breeches; seventy-four white kerseymere waistcoats; twelve pantaloons, and twelve various waistcoats; four waistcoats of white *piqué*; one black silk waistcoat; one waistcoat; and one pair of black cashmere breeches.
3. Twelve morning gowns of chintz; six others of *molleton*; twelve pantaloons; three waistcoats of wulted taffety; thirty-six flannel waistcoas; nine cashmere waistcoats; five sik dominos.
4. Nine dozen shirts; twelve dozen pocket-handkerchiefs; seven dozen white stocks; nineteen toilette napkins.
5. Ninety pairs of white silk stockings; two pairs of black silk stockings; three dozen merino socks; twelve Madras handkerchiefs; twelve black silk fronts.
6. Seventeen garnitures of orders or decorations, peculiar to France; sixteen of Italy, and twenty-one of Holland, Spain, Russia, Austria, Prussia, Portugal, Sweden, Denmark, Bavaria, Saxony, Baden, Westphalia, Wurtemburg, Hesse-Darmstadt, and Wirtzburgh. Besides these, thirtynine decorations not set or mounted.
7. Four swords; nine sabres; two swords for ceremony; two short hunting swords.
8. Twenty-four gold snuff-boxes: four boxes containing medals; one box of tooth-picks with medallion; four gold repeating-watches.

Estimate of cost drawn up by the Duke of Friuli, 20th August, 1812

2 Grenadier uniforms, with epaulettes &c., each costing 360 francs	720
2 Ditto chasseur - - -	720
2 Ditto for hunting - - -	860
2 Grey great coats - - -	400
1 Civilian coat - - -	200
(Each coat or great coat was to last three years.)	
48 Breeches and 48 waistcoats of white cashmere, which were to be supplied every week, and should wear three years: 80 francs each - - -	3840
1 Morning gown of "piqué;" 1 of "molleton;" 3 pantaloons;	560
4 Hats in a year - - -	160
48 Flannel waistcoats, to last three years - - - - -	1440
4 Dozen shirts, to last six years -	2880
4 Do. pocket-handkerchiefs do. -	576
2 Do. stocks do. -	720
2 Do. toilette napkins do. -	200
24 Pairs silk stockings; 18 francs each - - - -	432
24 Do. socks - - - -	72
12 Black fronts - - - -	96
12 Madras pocket-handkerchiefs -	144
24 Pairs of shoes (to last two years)	312
6 Pairs of boots (the same) -	600
Perfumery, for washing, &c. -	2600
For washing of linens and silk -	1600
Total, exclusive of sundries, estimated at 800 frs.	19,132

(*Penny Mag.*)

* Translated from the German.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

Latest Dates.

London	1st Nov.	Singapore	4th Feby.
Liverpool	28th Oct.	Java	29th Dec.
U. States	7th Nov.	Manila	10th Feby
Calcutta	16th Jan.	Austral-Asia	24th Aug.
Bombay	31th Dec.	Madras	21st Oct.

ARRIVED.—Ruby, Randle, from Singapore and Calcutta.

SAILED.—Anna Robertson, Hamilton, for Singapore and Madras. Hashemy, Buckle, for London. Rob Roy, McKinnon, for Singapore and Calcutta. Pekoe, ———, for Manila. Orixa, Ager, for London. Naples, [Am.] Archer, for Boston.

PASSENGERS. — Per Anna Robertson, Mrs. Hamilton, W. Haylett, Esq. and several native Madras merchants. Per Hashemy, Monsr. P. M. Louis. Per Naples, J. S, Hills, Esq. Per Pekoe, J. Wise, Esq.

Under despatch.—The Walmer Castle, for London.

The only arrival since our last is the *Ruby*, Captain Randle, from Singapore and Calcutta, but with prior dates than have already been received in Canton.

Under the head of ancient and modern philosophy compared, we beg to present our readers with an extract from the *Edinburgh Review*. And they cannot fail to observe how diametrically the intellectual system of the Chinese is opposed to the inductive philosophy of Bacon. If ever his name and works become known in China, there will be a speedy and vast explosion of ancient errors.

The absence, through sickness, of our native teacher has obliged us to defer the translation of the history of the pirates.

CAPTAIN HORSBURGA'S MEMORIAL.

(omitted last week.)

Circular.—A sub cription having been set on foot in London limited to one guinea for raising a monument to the Memory of Horsburgh, his friends in China are invited to join in this smaller compliment, hoping it will insure those at home to concur in the larger and more comprehensive one commenced abroad and to which America and Europe will it is confidently hoped largely contribute. WM. HAYLETT.

Canton, 5th March, 1838. Hon. Sec.

GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

of Canton.

The managing Committee of the Chamber of Commerce having been requested to revise the Tariff of Canton rates of Commission have the pleasure to circulate the same for your examination with a request that you will be good enough to suggest any alterations which you may consider desirable.

Canton, March, 1838.

1. On Sales of Opium, Cotton, Cochineal, Camphor Borneo, Birdnests, Diamonds and other precious stones, or pearls, ship and houses. 3 p. cent
2. On Sales of all other goods. - 5
3. On returns, if in goods. 2½
4. On do—if in Treasure, Bullion or Bills. - - - 1
5. On Purchases, not being returns for goods sold
   1st viz. of Raw Silk - - 3
   2 of Manufactured silk. 5
   3 of all other goods. - 5
6. On inspecting of Teas, whether for returns or otherwise, an additional charge of. - - - - ½
7. On sale, purchase, or shipment of Bullion. - - - 1
8. On drawing, sale, or Negotiation of Bills, when not involving responsibility as drawer or endorser. - 1
9. On drawing sale or Negotiation of Bills when guaranteed by the agent as drawer or endorser and not covered by adequate security. - - 2½
10. On purchasing Bills or effecting remittance by Bills of the agent or otherwise. - - - - 1
11. On Negotiating loans or respondentia. - - - - 2
12. On Guaranteeing Bills, Bonds or other engagements - - 2½
13. On Guaranteeing sales, when specially required, without encluding responsibility for remittances. - 2½
14. On Guaranteeing both sales and remittance of Proceeds. - - 5
15. On Bills of Exchange returned noted or protested. - - 1
16. On Letter of credit granted for mercantile purposes. - - 2½
17. On all advances of money for purposes of trade, whether the goods are consigned to the agent or not, where a commission of 5 per cent is not charged - 2½
18. On ordering goods, or superintending the fulfilment of contracts where no other Comission is derived. 2½
19. On all goods Treasure &c. consigned and afterwards withdrawn or sent to auction, and for goods consigned for conditional delivery to others - - - half commission
20. On procuring freight or advertising as agents or Owners, or Commanders on the amount of freight whether the same passes through the hands of the agent or not. - - 5 p. cent
21. On Receiving inward freight. 1
22. On ships disbursements - - 2½
23. On chartering ships for other parties - - - - 2½
24. On Effecting Insurance, or writing orders for insurance - ½
25. Settling insurance losses, total or partial, and on procuring return of premium - - - 1
26. Debts, where a process at law or Arbitration is necessary, 2½ p. c. and if recovered - - - 5 p. cent.
27. Collecting house rent - 2½
28. Acting for the estate of persons deceased as executors or administrators. - - - - 5
29. The management of the estates of others on the amount received 2½
30. All cash receipts not serving for the purchase of goods, and not otherwise specified above - 1
31. Shroffing - - - - 2 p. mil.
32. Transhipping goods - 1 p. cent.
33. All advances not punctually liquidated, the agent to have the option of charging a second commission as upon a fresh advance, provided the charge does not occur twice in the same year - - - - 1
34. At the option of the agent, on the amount debited or credited within the year, including interest, and excepting only items, on which a commission of 5 per cent. has been charged - - - 1

N. B. This charge not to be applied to paying over a balance due on an account made up to a particular period unless such balance is withdrawn without reasonable notice.

MEMOIR

On the condition of slaves and hired servants in China

by M. Edward Biot.

(*Continued from No. 10, Page 44.*)

In the code of the reigning dynasty, that of the Mantchous, termed the *Tatsing*, or eminently pure dynasty, the list of legal punishments do not contain that of public slavery; but that of banishment is a real slavery where the sentenced are obliged to work under the superintendence of officers of government. This is sufficiently proved by various passages: thus, after the section of the law relating to violent robbery (section CCLXVI of the translation) the criminal is punished by suffering perpetual slavery on the furtherst frontiers of Tartary, near the black-dragon river, the *Amour* or *Saghalien*. In that section which relates to the labors to which the transported criminals are subjected for a time (CCCCXIX of the translation), they are employed in the iron and salt-mines of government out of their native provinces: thus the punishment of banishment is similar to the ancient public slavery, and even more severe, since formerly the slave of the state was employed in China itself, whilst at the present day the public works in China proper appear to be done by freemen. In fact, the first section referring to the division of public works allows a fair enough remuneration, considering the price of the means of living in China to those persons employed in the public works under the officers of government. Another section forbids the officers to detain the workmen beyond the stated time. These indulgences are only conferred on freemen, whilst forced labor is only the lot of transported criminals. The term, slave of the state, is only found, in it's true sense, in one section of the code, that numbered LXXVII. In case of founding a new monastery without the authority of government, the priest is stripped of his sacred character and sent into perpetual banishment. The guilty priestess becomes a slave of the government. It is probable she is made a slave of the imperial household.

As to persons guilty of rebellion, the code directs that the criminals shall be beheaded, that their relations in the first degree, their wives and children shall be given as slaves the principal officers, and their property confiscated for the benefit of the state. These slaves are employed on particular services about the persons of the officers; but if they are too numerous they are deported as well as the ordinary criminals; the Chinese government having well understood that the public works in the interior cost it generally dearer when executed by convicts, than by directing the labor of an immense population to their erection, who demand only to gain a livelihood by their work. It has therefore thrown back the convicts on the frontier, where the population is small, the climate cold, and there it can employ them with advantage in hard labor. Sometimes also these criminals are incorporated in the disciplined companies stationed on the same frontier.

The class of slaves of private persons are composed, firstly of prisoners of war; secondly of persons who sell themselves or are sold by others; thirdly of the children of slaves.

The prisoners made in the civil or foreign wars, have been at least since the *Han* dynasties sold for slaves. Many examples are to be found under *Kwang-woo*; towards the first years of the 6th century, in consequence of the invasion of the northern kings, a great part of the population of the south of China were made prisoners and slaves. At the end of the *Tang* dynasty and under the five later dynasties, during the civil war, the emperors repurchased with their own money the cultivators of the soil made prisoners by their armies. The Mongal invasion threw again a great number of all classes of Chinese into slavery. According to the present code, the families of rebels are distributed as slaves to the principal officers. As to foreign prisoners, few are to be found at the present day in China, from the natural effect of the long peace which she has enjoyed under the dominion of the Mantchoos; at most some Tibetian slaves are to be found on the borders of the province of *Sze-tcheun*.

(*To be continued.*)

MEMOIRS OF CHINESE EMPERORS.

Che-Hwang of the *Tsin* dynasty, who died 210 years before our era, built the great wall, thinking to shelter China from the inroads of the Tartars, and who, by a most absurd tyranny, not only burnt all the books, but persecuted all the learned men, and buried a great number of them alive. He pretended that learning imbued the people with a spirit of sedition and revolt. The philosopher of Geneva, who attributed the unhappiness of the human race to the arts and sciences, thought not every differently from this emperor.

Wuy-te, of the dynasty of the Eastern *Hans*, died 87 years before our era. This prince, who was very superstitious, admitted into his palace one of those women who in all countries have enjoyed the character of being possessed of the power of foretelling good luck, (for there are few follies that have not made the tour of the world.) This woman sowed, by her pretended predictions, an irreconcileable enmity amongst all the female inmates of the palace.

The emperor, astonished at their quarrels, wished to make himself acquainted with the cause. One of his ministers told him that, at the instigation of this female magician, the women had enterred wooden images in various parts of the palace, and that this magical incantation was not only the cause of all the disturbances, but they might also be considered as indications of inauspicious import for the emperor. The credulous prince caused the pretended magician to be taken into custody, as well as all those of his women who had buried images, and ordered that they should be put to death. He was afterwards tormented by frightful dreams. The ghosts of the murdered women appeared to him during the night in menacing attitudes. The same minister, profiting by the superstitious character of his master, accused the heir apparent of having also buried images in the palace, thereby thinking to affect the life of the emperor. The minister, who was a personal enemy of the heir apparent, thought by this calumny to affect his ruin, but he was himself the first victim; the prince caused him to be assassinated. The emperor, furious at the success of this wicked attempt against his minister, caused the prince to put himself to death, and did not discover until too late how his credulity had been abused. The historians who seriously relate this facts, so hard to be believed, take the opportunity of advising princes against lightly admitting strange women into their palaces, and to guard their intimates from any connection with them, in order to prevent those disturbance which all their power cannot reconcile.

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free
"press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance
"will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 11. TUESDAY, MARCH 27TH, 1838. NO. 13. PRICE 50 CENTS

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Agents are ready to receive bonafide Tenders for Advances on Bills of exchange, secured by consignments to England of Tea and Nanking Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled, "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China," at the rate of Four Shillings and six pence (4s. 6d.) per Spanish Dollar.
Until further notice, Payments will be made in in Cash.

[Signed] J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company

Canton, 20th December, 1837.

FOR SALE, OR FOR CHARTER TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD,

THE well known fast sailing Danish Ship SYDEN, about 700 tons, built at Damaun of the best Teak, JOHN BEAD, Commander, shortly expected to arrive. Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 21st March, 1838.

NOTICE.—Our firm in this place, which was dissolved, 16th September 1837, is this day re-established; and, in consequence of our Mr. THOMAS GEMMELL being present, our power of Attorney then granted in favor of Mr. HENRY CONSTABLE, failing whom Mr. JAMES INNES, is cancelled.

WM. & THOS. GEMMELL & CO.

Canton, 7th March, 1838.

EQUITABLE INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA.

IN consequence of the dissolution of the Firm of Messrs. BAGSHAW & Co.
Messrs. ALLAN, PATON & Co. have been appointed Secretaries to the Society at Calcutta.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Agents in Canton.

Canton, 29th Jan. 1838.

FOR SALE.—A few cases of EXCELLENT PORT WINE at $ 6 per dozen: in cases of 3 dozen each; by

EGLINTON, MACLEAN & Co.

Canton, 18th January, 1838.

FOR SALE.

THE ANNA ROBERTSON brings a supply of Messrs. NEWTON, GORDON, & MURDOCH'S FINEST OLD London Particular Madeira, in convenient packages,

Apply to CAPT. PARRY, Linlin
or to JAMES INNES.

ORIENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant policies payable in Calcutta, London, or this place.

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 1st January, 1838.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant policies, on goods, payable in Calcutta, or this place.

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 1st January, 1838.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras and elsewhere. Parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

(Signed) WETMORE & Co.

Canton, January 4th, 1838.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

AT a meeting of the Subscribers to the above, held the 30th day of September 1837, the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee of Management to carry the business of the Company into effect:

Mr. Nathl. Alexander	Mr. John Lowe,
Mr. R. H. Cockerell,	Mr. Thos. Leach,
Mr. George Dougal,	Mr. James Sydney Stopford

and Mr. Robert John Bagshaw.

Messrs. Fletcher, Alexander and Co. are appointed the London Agents of the Company, with power to the Committee of Management to appoint the following Agents at out ports.

Messrs. Leckie and Co.	Bombay.
Messrs. Hall, Bainbridge and Co.	Madras.
Messrs. Wetmore and Co.	China.
Messrs. Thos. Blyth, Son and Co.	Mauritius.
Messrs. Thomas Watson and Co.	C. of G. Hope

With liberty to appoint other Agents at Australia, Singapore, Penang, Batavia, Manila, and other Ports if the same be deemed expedient.

Messrs. Bagshaw and Co. are appointed Agents and Secretaries to the Company in Calcutta, to whom applications for Insurance may be *now addressed*.

BAGSHAW AND CO.

(1184) Secretaries Universal Marine Insurance Company.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the Partnership subsisting between us John Bagshaw, Robert John Bagshaw, John Allan and Robert Cunningham Paton, of the Town of Calcutta, Merchants and Agents, under the Firm of Bagshaw and Company, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, and that the said John Bagshaw, Robert John Bagshaw, John Allan and Robert Cunningham Paton, will pay and receive all debts, due and owing to and from the said Partnership, in due course at the Office of the said late firm. All Letters to be addressed to Messrs. BAGSHAW and Co. IN LIQUIDATION. As Witness our hands

JOHN BAGSHAW, BY HIS ATTORNEY R. J. BAGSHAW.
ROBT. JOHN BAGSHAW. JOHN ALLAN.
ROBT. CUNNINGHAM PATON.

Calcutta, 15th Sept. 1837.

WITH REFERENCE TO THE FOREGOING ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given, that the said John Bagshaw and Robert John Bagshaw, will continue the business of Merchants and Agents from this date, under the same style or firm of Bagshaw and Company, associated with Mr. William Clode Braddon, whom they have admitted a Partner in their new Establishment.

JOHN BAGSHAW, *by his Attorney R. J. Bagshaw.*
ROBT. JOHN BAGSHAW.
WILLIAM CLODE BRADDON.

Calcutta, 15th Sept. 1837.

FOR SALE at the Canton Register office No. 2 Creek hong, *The Anglo Chinese* Kalendar for 1838, price 1 Sp. Dr.

FOR SALE at the Canton Register Office, No. 2 Creek Hong, the CANTON REGISTER and PRICE CURRENT for the year 1837, bound in one Vol. Price 12 Sp. Drs.

FOR SALE.—A few copies of '*A Vocabulary of the Canton Dialect*,'—by R. Morrison, D. D. Price $4. Apply at the *Canton Register* Office, No 2 Creek Hong.

FOR SALE at *half price*, the Canton Register for 1826-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36 Vols 1-2-3-4-5-6-7 Sold bound @ $4. Also. Complete Files of the General Price Current of 1835-36 @ $2. *Also* the *Anglo Chinese Kalendar* for 1837.—@ 1. Apply at the CANTON REGISTER Office, No. 2 Creek Hong. At *Linlin*, on board the *Hercules*; at *Macao* to Messrs. Stanford & Marks and Mr. Robt. Edwards.

FOR SALE.—BLANK BILLS OF EXCHANGE, printed from C. P. Plate, on thin blue wove and Bank post 8mo. hot pressed at $2 per 100. LONDON PRINTED BILLS OF LADING on laid post, hot pressed at $ 1½ per 100. Apply at the *Canton Register Office*, No. 2 Creek Hong.

NOTICE.—Charges for JOB PRINTING at the *Canton Register Office*.

Bills of Lading and Exchange, ...	per 100	$1.
Opium Order and Boats notes, ...		
Linguist's Reports, Reports of Cargoes, &c,	"	1.50
Policies, Auction Bills and Folio pages....	"	5.
Auction Bills on Quarto pages.....	"	2.50

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

MISCELLANEA.

NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENCE.—The following pithy address to correspondents is inserted in the *Royal Gazette* of Prince Edward's Island:—"We like always to keep on friendly terms with our correspondents: in fact, we reckon them as brothers in the trade, and consequently consider them as entitled to a family sort of respect. With this feeling towards them we overlook many of their faults, and gently 'hesitate dislike' to others which we would denounce with fire and fury if committed by any of the less favoured portion of mankind. There are, for instance, some manuscripts sent to the office which Cadmus himself could not decypher: others of which Gamaliel could not make out the sense; some so personal that we should be shot twice a week for inserting them; and others so intolerably long that no mortal limited to three score and ten years would be justified in reading them. However, as we said before, we judge mildly of the faults of our correspondents, and if they will only take the few following hints in a friendly spirit, and attend to them correctly, our temper shall remain as unruffled as ever:—In the first place, never forget to pay your postage; never assert as a truth what you have no means of verifying; prefer always giving facts to speculation; never be too sanguine about your communication being inserted, because you are vexed and disappointed when it does not appear, and we can't on every occasion explain the reason why; for mercy's sake write some kind of a hand, however illegible; never spin out a story beyond its natural length, "brevity is the soul of wit"; don't meddle with scandal; avoid the libel law, and never provoke an extreme exercise of the law of honour, unless you are a man of high status, weary of the world, and sign your name and address to your communications at full length. To poets we would say "scribble on, but pay your postage;" the good pieces are sure to go into print, and the bad pieces into the fire; and this arrangement, we should think, harms nobody.—*Morning Post, July 1.*

HEIGHT OF IMPUDENCE.—To go into a printing-office look over the compositor's shoulder's and read his copy. To go into an editor's room, rummage among his newspapers, and look over his shoulder to read his manuscript.—Height of Justice: To kick such rascals out without ceremony.—Height of Nonsense: For two men, composed of real flesh and blood, to stand up like two targets to be shot at upon a mere point of *Honor!—American paper.*

"FRENCH STEAM-PACKETS.—The post-office steam-packets, established for the purpose of keeping up a regular communication between Marseilles and the ports of the Levant, commenced their service on the 1st of June 1837. They will depart and return, without interruption, every ten days. The departure from Marseilles will take place on the 1st, 11th, and 21st of each month; and from Constantinople on the 6th, 16th, and 26th. The steam-packets will touch at Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Malta, Syra, Athens, and Smyrna, both going out and returning home. The communications between Greece and Egypt will be effected by means of another line of packets, which will leave Alexandria on the 6th, 16th, and 26th; and Athens on the 1st, 11th, and 21st of each month. These packets will touch at Syra, one arriving there on the same day with those arriving from Marseilles and returning from Constantinople; so that the packet coming from Alexandria may immediately take up passengers and despatches brought by the other packets, to their destination at Athens. The passengers and despatches going to Alexandria will wait at Syra, until the second day, the arrival of the packet coming from Athens and going on to Alexandria.

"Ten packets, of 160 horse power each, with a crew of forty-two men, and commanded by an officer

of the royal French navy, are appointed to the service of the two lines, from Marseilles to Athens and Constantinople, and from Alexandria to Athens."

PERSIAN INSTRUMENTS OF WRITING.

In *Jeremiah* (chap. xxxvi. 18) the following expression occurs: "I wrote them with ink in a book." The comment on this expression in the 'Pictorial Bible' is as follows

"Some writers have doubted whether ink can be intended by the word here employed (*deyo*); and Blayney, instead of 'I wrote them with ink in a book,' has 'I wrote in a book *after him*'. The Chaldee, Syriac, and Vulgate, however, agree with our version, which is also supported by the use of a similar word in Arabic and Persian. One objection supposes that ink was not at this time known to the Jews, and that they exclusively engraved their writing upon tablets. But a kind of ink is clearly mentioned even in the time of Moses (see Num. v. 23, and the note there); and Ezekiel (ix. 2. 3, 11.) repeatedly speaks of the 'inkhorn' which writers employed. From the word (*melan*), by which 'ink' is expressed in the New Testament, it appears that the ink was usually black, as in other nations; but it appears also that they had coloured inks; and Josephus ('Antiq.' xii. 2.) states that the seventy elders who made the Greek translation brought from Jerusalem parchments on which the law was written in letters of gold. From the particulars collected by Winckelmann and others concerning the ink of the ancients, it would seem that it differed very little from that which the Orientals still employ; and which is really better adapted than our own thin vitriolic inks to the formation of their written characters; and this is also true of the Hebrew, the letters of which are more easily and properly formed with this ink than with our own, and with reeds than with quill pens. The ink is usually composed of lamp-black or powdered char coal, prepared with gum and water and sold in small particles or grains like gunpowder. The writer who wants to replenish his inkhorn puts some of this into it, and adds a little water, but not enough to render the ink thinner than that of our printers. Those who use much of it work up the inkgrains with water—much in the same way that artists prepare their colours, and then put it into their inkstand. In the manuscripts written with this ink the characters appear of a most intense and glossy black which never changes its hue, never eats into the paper nor ever becomes indistinct or obliterated, except from the action of water, by which it is even more easily spoiled than our own manuscripts. The Eastern scribes also write in gold, and with inks of various brilliant colours—particularly red and blue—their diversified applications of which often give a very rich and beautiful appearance to the page in the higher class of manuscripts. These details respecting modern Oriental ink will be found to agree remarkably with what has been said concerning the ink of the ancients; and this concurrence may be taken to furnish a very satisfactory conclusion with regard to the ink or inks used by the ancient Hebrews."

(Penny Mag.)

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

LATEST DATES.

London	1st Nov.	Singapore	4th Feby.
Liverpool	28th Oct.	Java	9th Feby.
U. States	7th Nov.	Manila	10th Feby
Calcutta	16th Jan.	Austral-Asia	24th Aug.
Bombay	31th Dec.	Madras	21st Oct.

ARRIVED.—LEVANT, [Am.] Dumaresq, from Java, 4th February. SOUTHERNER, [Am.] Tibbits from Batavia 9th Feby.

SAILED.—GOLCONDA, Bell, WALMER CASTLE, Bourchier, and DAVID CLARK, Hutchinson, for London. HERO OF MALOWN, Grundy, for Liverpool. TRAFALGAR, Syms, Cork, for orders. PILOT, (Hamb.) Peterson, for Cowes. BENGAL PACKET, Steward, for Singapore and Calcutta. LIBERTY, [Am.] McDowell, for New York.

PASSENGERS.—Per Walmer Castle, Capt. Hine, Messrs. J. Cullen and G. Coles. Per Trafalgar, Mr. Arch. Kelso junr.

The two American vessels from Batavia, arrived during the week, have not added anything to our stock of foreign intelligence.

THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

It is reported that a despatch has arrived from the board of punishments at Peking, ordering *Ke*, the lieut governor, to repair immediately the the capital, there to take office. The vacancy is to be filled up by *E-lang*, the treasurer of *Soochow*, in Keang-an.

In the middle decade of the present month upwards of a hundred dwellings were destroyed by fire in *Leangkeang* village in *Hwentih* district. No lives were lost. Two days afterward the summit of a hill fell and killed an old man and maid-servant who were passing on the road below.

It is said amongst the Chinese that the trade of the hongmerchants is now at the lowest ebb; and this they themselves attribute to the custom of shipping off goods through their hongs for the outside shopmen, which has greatly reduced their own trade. They have now consulted about establishing some new regulations; such as that only one shopmen shall ship goods through one hong; by these means they hope to prevent smuggling and the diminution of the custom-duties; and also in some degree to restore their own trade.

Amongst the late repeated seizures of opium made both in the river and outside, some of it has been delivered up to the lieut. governor.

Many robbers have also been taken this month.

On the 34th the two *Heen* magistrates were deputed by the lieutenant governor to superintend at the landing place the burning some of the lately seized opium.

Peking Gazettes. An edict dated the 18th of December states that the celebrated *Changlin* has attained his eightieth year. That a short time before he had been unwell and unable to attend at the council board, but it was hoped he would become strong in the spring and that he would still be strong for many years. As he is now of a great age, the emperor ordered, as a mark of his favor, that he should be raised a step in rank, by which he manifested his extreme desire that his health should be restored and his life prolonged.

The Chinese Security Merchants in Canton & their debts.

(Printed at the Canton Press Office.)

Connected the memorial to viscount Palmerston, which will befound in another column, is a small pamphlet of which the above heading is the title.

The march of events appears to have produced so great a change in the opinions formerly entertained by many of the British merchants in Canton, that "to obtain a more genial and dignified station among the Chinese, the progress commerce (has made and) is making is an agency quite sufficient to effect this ultimately and effectively"—as to lead us to believe that they think the word *not* should *now* be put after the word agency—therefore we shall proceed to offer a few remarks, both on the pamphlet and on the memorial, premising that to obtain this "more genial and dignified station among the Chinese" is now, as it has always been, our only object.

To begin with the pamphlet, the only portion of which we shall now notice is the section headed,

THE AID REQUIRED FROM THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

we copy the opening paragraph.

It is at all times easier to point out grievances and abuses, than to devise a remedy for them; and this is peculiarly the case with regard to the foreign trade in China. The remoteness of Canton from the seat of government renders it impossible to the foreigners to ascertain the policy of the imperial government with respect to the foreign trade, or to know if the acts of the local authorities spring immediately from that policy, or if they are merely the suggestions of their own self interest or caprice.

As this pamphlet is generally attributed to one of our leading merchants, a highly respectable gentleman, who has long been resident in China, and is acquainted with more than one of the phases of this singular empire, we are surprised at the supposition that it is "impossible to ascertain the policy of the imperial government with respect to the foreign trade." We should think that sections CCXX, CCXXIV of the penal code, as well as the various imperial edicts issued only within the last four years could have informed the writer on this point. But it is probably meant that it is unknown what that policy would be if the foreign trade stood on independent ground (if that be possible); and here we are inclined to agree with the writer.

Referring to the debts owing by the Chinese to British merchants, the writer proceeds thus:

These debts constitute a transfer of British capital to the Chinese hongmerchants, of about three millions of dollars, which the creditors require, surely not unreasonably, to be repaid within that time in which that capital would double itself by compound interest at the usual market rate of twelve per cent; which time is about six years. Whereas, the Chinese propose to liquidate the debts in nine years, beginning with next year; which in the case of Hingtae, would be ten and a half years from the date of adjustment of accounts, and a still longer time in the case of Hingqua. The British government may interpose its authority with the emperor of China to obtain earlier payment of Hingtae's debts, without fear, it is conceived, of compromising itself; since a Committee of foreigners and hongmerchants, appointed by mutual consent, has examined and authenticated the debts, and the Viceroy of Canton has declared officially, that they shall be paid to the uttermost mite; but without specifying a period for the liquidation. The demand for payment of the debts, within a given time, may be met by the Chinese government with precedents of former protracted liquidations of debts; but we conceive that the justice of their being paid within the time specified above, will be found unquestionable. But, even if the counter objections of the Chinese, or motives of policy, render it inconvenient to the British government to insist upon a definite period of payment for debts already contracted, it is humbly submitted that both policy and regard for the welfare of the British subjects in China demand that a definite, if not immediate, payment shall be required for debts which the hongmerchants shall be found to owe in future. This alone would be a considerable boon to the foreigners in Canton and possibly also to the hongmerchants themselves, by shielding them awhile from the extortions of the mandarins, and from the liabilities which the solvent hongs become exposed to, by having needy and incompetent persons thrust into their corporation.

The interposition of the authority of the British government with the *emperor of China* on a national affair, a measure derided in 1834, 5, "the progress of commerce" has proved to be advisable, if not necessary, in 1827, on account of private debts. We are not suprised at this; this dilemma was foreseen, and foretold long ago: the question is, how is the interposition to be made so as to gain it's object?

The writer again says:

Respect for European international law, as well as common justice, may also render it inexpedient to the British government to dictate to the emperor of China, if it have the power, the regulations under which the commerce of his empire with foreigners shall be conducted; but it may surely require of him to respect and enforce the rules he has himself laid down. He has prescribed to the foreigners to trade with the Security merchants only, who are nominated by himself or by his delegates, and, in so doing, he tacitly engages for their capability and proper conduct. It is for him to take care that the foreigners capital, which passes through the Security merchants hands, be not diverted from its proper use, either by the folly of those parties or by the extortions of his own officers. This duty will, it is conceived, be indirectly but pressingly enforced upon him, by the British government insisting upon the debts being paid immediately which the culpability of his officers assist in forming. The mere demand will, at the same time, accelerate the payment of the debt, sustained as we believe it to be, by both right and reason; and it may easily be made in such a way as to compromise the British government in no ulterior measures, whilst it may also be readily made the basis of further requisition, if it be deemed advisable.

We presume that the writer has used the word *require*, advisedly, and in its first and generally understoood sense, namely; *to demand, to ask a thing as of right*: and with this word we couple the following sentence from the second resolution passed at a general meeting of British merchants held on 21st inst. at the hall of the general Chamber of Commerce.

"That a copy of the memorial now adopted be sent to the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, with a request that he will transmit it to the Chairman of the East India and China Association in London: also copies thereof to the Chairmen of the Chambers of Commerce of Bristol, Dublin, Liverpool, Manchester, and Glasgow, soliciting the support and co-operation of those bodies respectively, towards obtaining the prayer: accompanied by such further information respecting the Co-hong as, in the judgment of the Canton Chamber, is calculated to interest the Home Authorities, in an endeavor to bring about, by negotiation or otherwise, a more safe and satisfactory commercial intercourse than has hitherto existed between the two nations."

These words, by negotiation, *or otherwise*, evince an extreme alteration in the sentiments of that party in Canton, called two or three years ago, *Pacific*.

We perceive that the signatures of some of the Firms are wanting to the *Memorial*; we therefore conclude it has not met with general approval; this want of unity will, undoubtedly, weaken it's force, and occasion delay on the part of the British government in taking any steps in the matter; and it therefore becomes a question whether the more prudent course would not be to withhold the Memorial until complete unanimity has been obtained; however this may be, we now beg to offer a few

general remarks on the requested interposition of the British government.

And firstly, we presume a civil commission is expected to be sent to Canton. What will be the consequence? They will get into a correspondence with the local government, in which they will be foiled. Even if they are admitted to an audience, it will most probably be under some degrading forms. The reference to Her Majesty's government, the time the ministers will take for consideration, probably with a reference *back* to Canton before they determine on any measure, and the delays which will, most assuredly, follow here;supposing then,that eventually six years are granted for the payment of the debts—all these lapses of time will cause the sixth year to be the tenth from the present time; but the local government have offered to liquidate the debts in nine years;(and confident hopes are entertained that the Cohong will reduce the nine years to seven) what then is the probable benefit of the memorial, supposing it is attended to at home, and that the British commissioners succeed in their object here?

Secondly; the Memorialists say:—"Our experience of the Chinese people and their rulers (it should here be remembered that the Pamphlet says that it is impossible to ascertain the policy of the imperial government with respect to the foreign trade) lead us confidently to infer, that the simple interposition of our own government with that of Peking, in so just a cause, would facilitate the adjustment of present claims; and, if Her Majesty's government would further *require* that any future debts incurred by the Hongs to British subjects, should be paid immediately &c.a. and that the Hong merchants should be protectedfrom the extortion of the Official subordinates we feel assured it would tend to lessen the hazard of our trade materially". No doubt it would.

Now the words, *simple interposition*, are most singular. In what way is this "simple interposition" to be made? By an embassy? Before the embassador can interpose he must perform the *kotow*: do the Memorialists recommended or hope he should do so? If he does not, he will not be admitted to an audience, but be trundled back under a guard to Canton, unless, perhaps, he has strong means of intimidation at his command. Do the Memorialists recommend he should be attended by such means?—If so, they are fast coming round to the prayer of the celebrated petition of December 1834, which the *Pacifics* have often so vehemently abused. Now we do not presume to blame these inconsistencies; we merely regard them as the natural consequences of the progress of the Free trade unprotected by our government; and we repeat our often avowed conviction that unless the British government takes some high and decisive measures for the protection of the trade and of the property of it's subjects in China, we shall soon be reduced to the present position of the Jews in Turkey; from which indeed, we are not now far removed.

We do not think that the governor of Canton is to be worked upon by his fears, when he knows a memorial has been sent to England. He was told this would be done some months ago; but his offer of paying the debts in nine years having been rejected, he may probably give himself no further trouble in the matter, particularly if he expects to be shortly removed from his government.

There are other difficulties likely to occur between the organ of the British government and the local authorities, such as the opium trade,and the whole conduct of the Free trade being opposed to the "established regulations." These matters will be laid hold of for the sake of protracting the discussion. We are, therefore, inclined to think, unless the British government be memorialized to *insist* upon the immediate payment of the debts, the creditors of the hongmerchants will reap but little advantage from the memorial to Viscount Palmerston, who will be loath to disturb the council board of his young queen by any discordant note of preparation for coercing the chinese "by negotiation, or *otherwise*," so long as the duties on Teas are forthcoming.

We are seriously of opinion that the creditors of the hongmerchants should accept the best terms they themselves can make with the governor, without calling for the intervention, on this subject alone, of the British government. But we are equally serious in our opinion that a general representation should be made to the British government and Parliament, that the past, present, and future state of the British and Indo-British trade in China, demands a prompt national interference to preserve it from further losses and disgrace; and that the ready means for the desired end is to insist that the emperor of China should acknowledge that it exists by the rights of nations, and no longer hangs on his favor and compassion: for if this assumption of the monarch of China is not combated and *overcome in limine*, what will be the end of any negotiation?what rights will ever be granted to the Foreign trade?

Power is what the Chinese reverence, not justice; and it is by an exhibition of power alone on the part of the British nation that her resident merchants in Canton will ever be confident that they hold a complete and undivided control over their own property.

MEMORIAL.
TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE.
LORD VISCOUNT PALMERSTON,
PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF STATE FOR
FOREIGN AFFAIRS &c &c. &c.

My Lord.—We, the undersigned British merchants trading at Canton in China, have the honor to address you Lordship, through the mediation of H. B. M's. Chief Superintendent, respecting certain heavy debts owing to us by the Chinese hongmerchants; and we respectfully but earnestly entreat your lordship to lay our case before Her Majesty's Council, with a view to obtain the powerful interposition of our own government, with that under which we at present live, to endeavour to obtain an early payment of our actual claims, and a readier means of recovery of those, which under the existing circumstances of the foreign trade with this country, we must, we fear, inevitably incur in future.

2. Your lordship is aware, no doubt, that we are limited in our dealings in all the principal staples of the legal foreign trade with China, to about a dozen parties, called Security or hongmerchants. These merchants trade separately, but they are mutually responsible for the government dues which each may incur, and also for their respective debts to the Foreigners. Your memorialists are allowed no voice in the nomination of these Security merchants, nor have we any means to ascertain their capital, nor other qualifications for their trust; but the Chinese government, which takes this responsibility upon itself, guarantees the engagement which the Chinese merchants form with us; and the principal of the hong debts, without interest, has always been paid for the last twenty or thirty years by the whole body or Co-hong, under the authority of government. The period, however, within which the debts should be paid, has been left to be settled between the Security merchants and the Foreigners, and has always been a point of much contention. The former have usually succeeded in fixing a term of years within which the foreign capital in their possession, might double itself almost twice over by compound interest; and the British merchants have been indebted for the attainment of even this boon, to the influence of the East India Company's late Factory in China, as well as for the means of repayment, through their large transactions with the hongs: facilities which your memorialists no longer enjoy.

3. Of the thirteen hongmerchants which existed at the beginning of 1837, three or four are now avowedly insolvent. Their united debts, according to their own report, amount to upwards of 3,000,000 dollars, besides about 750,000 dollars which they owe to the government for duties. One of these Security merchants, named Hingtae, has been formally declared bankrupt, and his debts to Foreigners proved, by a Committee appointed for the purpose by the Cohong and Foreigners mutually, at 2,351,426 dollars, exclusive of claims still in dispute. The Viceroy of Canton has declared, in a public document, of which we transmit herewith a translation, together with all the correspondence upon the subject to your lordship, that the debts shall be paid; but has left the period for payment to be settled, as usual, between the Security merchants and the Foreigners. The former began by proposing twenty years as the term for liquidation; but have subsequently reduced it, step by step, to nine years. The creditors have refused even the last proposition, on the grounds: First, that it is impolitic to establish the precedent of such a protracted payment, in this first settlement of a debt under the free trade system, which debt arises, entirely out of actual transactions of trade, and so far differs from all former debts: and secondly, because we wish to take this opportunity to procure a settlement of the debts of all the insolvent Hongs, with a view to understand our exact position with them and to endeavour to trade upon some safer system in future.

4. The debts owing by the Co-hong, whether to the government or to Foreigners, have never been paid entirely out of their own resources, but chiefly by means of extra duties levied upon the principal staples of the foreign trade, and the Hong-merchants propose to liquidate the debts now under consideration in a similar way. Such duties, once imposed, appear never to be taken off again when the first occasion for them has ceased; but to be still levied under pretext of creating a fund, called the Consoo Fund, to meet future exigencies of the Co-hong, whether occasioned by debts to the Foreigners, or by demands from the Emperor to meet the expenses of his wars, or other extraordinary expenditure of the state. There is no reason to suppose, however, that such a fund has ever really existed, or that the Chinese authorities have ever recognized it; but they have sanctioned the imposition of duties from time to time for the payment of specific debts, and have connived at their continuance to feed, as is supposed, their own exactions. Independent of the extraordinary demands by the Emperor upon the Security merchants, they are exposed to almost daily extortions on the part of the local authorities, chiefly the Hoppo or Collector of Customs and his subordinates, which have always impoverished them, even when they shared in the large certain profits of the East India Company's trade. They have incurred heavy losses in their trading transactions since the expiration of the E. I. Company's charter, and seem likely to suffer still more severely, since the same parties have now to conduct a more extended business in competition with the intelligence and greater activity of free-traders, to which neither their capital, nor mode of conducting commerce, seem adequate. Considering these circumstances, your memorialists see reason to apprehend, that any addition to the duties upon the foreign trade, merely sufficient to liquidate the foreign debts, will, without some weighty interpositson with the Imperial Government, be mainly diverted to the payment of extraordinary demands by the authorities on the Co-hong, which it is known are now being urged upon that body, and thereby not only protract the settlement of our claims, but occasion an accumulation of new debts on the part of the Security merchants, which it may require more than remonstrance on the part of the British Government, at some future time, to recover.

5. Your memorialists are aware of the difficulty of changing the institutions and habits of a people like the Chinese, and do not, therefore, ask of Her Majesty's Government to require any great or sudden changes in the regulations under which we trade with this Empire; but we humbly submit to your Lordship's decision: Whether the Chinese Government, so long as it shall insist upon confining our trade to so small a number of its merchants, is not bound to take care that those merchants have sufficient capital and probity for their trust; and whether, on the transfer of our capital to them, in the shape of the debts in question, which becomes unavoidable in the constituting of an extensive commerce with a monopoly of such limited means, the imperial guarantee does not imply earlier re-payment of such capital, than has been hitherto, or is now, offered, or at all events some compensation for the delay in the shape of interest. Our experience of the Chinese people and their rulers, lead us confidently to infer, that the simple interposition of our own government with the cabinet of Peking, in so just a cause, would facilitate the adjustment of our present claims; and, if Her Majesty's government would further require that any future debts incurred by the hoppo to British subjects, should be paid immediately, or,

at all events, within a reasonable and defined time, and that the hong-merchants should be protected from the extortion of the official subordinates, we feel assured that it would tend to lessen the hazard of our trade materially. It would induce the Emperor of China to enquire into the abuses of the foreign trade at this port, and to correct the most flagrant of them; which are, the exactions of his officers and the insufficiency of the Co-hong, the full knowledge of which we presume to be withheld by the Canton authorities from the court of Peking; and the latter effect would render no less service to the solvent security merchants themselves, than to your memorialists and the whole of the foreign residents in Canton.

6. Your memorialists do not think it necessary to trouble your Lordship with further details of our position as merchants in Canton, the peculiarities of which have doubtless reached your Lordship through an official channel, and relying upon your Lordship's attention to the interests of British commerce and British merchants, to bring our request to the favorable notice of Her Majesty's Government.

We have the honor to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's devoted and most obedt. Servts.

Signed: Dent & Co. Bell & Co Fox, Rawson & Co. Lindsay. & Co. Nanabhoy Framjee. Eglinton, Maclean & Co. Dirom & Co. Bibby, Adam & Co. Gibb, Livingston & Co. J. & W. Cragg & Co. Daniell & Co. W. & T. Gemmell & Co. W. Henderson. W. MacDonald. Robt Wise, Holliday & Co. *(Canton Press.)*

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF KWANGTUNG ANE KWANGSE.

&c. &c. &c.

A Respectful address—

Some of the subscribers, British merchants, addressed your Excellency nearly a year ago, respecting the large debt due to us by Hing-tae, and your Excellency has since given repeated orders for its payment; but, up to this time, we have received no part of it. The Hong-merchants have indeed proposed to pay it off in nine years, begining with next year, which will be ten years for the adjustment of the accounts; but we cannot consent to such a distant payment.

Besides Hingtae, your Excellency is aware that there are other Hongs also indebted to us, and we have urged the Security merchants to arrange for payment of their debts at the same time, that we may know with whom we may trade safely and whom not, and guard, as far as we are able, against loss in future.

We bring our property from a great distance to trade with this Empire, and we are compelled by its laws to place it in the hands of a very few Hong-merchants, nominated by the Emperor. It cannot be that His Majesty intends that they should retain our capital until it has nearly doubled itself by the accumulation of interest, and then pay us back only the principal.

It may be that Hingtae has dissipated our money, but how can we ascertain this? We cannot go to his house or village to ascertain if he have secreted our money, and even your Excellency's order has failed to produce him here for examination.

The Judge and the Treasurer reported (12th moon, 13th day) as a reason to delay payment of these debts, that: "matters are not now as formerly; there was then the trade of the Company which yielded great profits." This is true; but our profits also are not the Company's, and we cannot afford to dispense with our trading capital. The payment of the Hong-merchant's debts, besides, has never depended entirely upon their profits, but upon extra duties upon the foreign trade, imposed for that purpose; and the Hong merchants now propose an additional duty to pay the present debts. Where then is the injustice to them?

It seems to us, as to the Judge and Treasurer, that some other sytem is required to meet the exigencies of the present trade, but more for our benefit than for the Hong-merchants. As we do not feel competent to discuss this question with your Excellency, we have referred it, thro' H. M's. Chief Superintendent to our own Gracious Sovereign, who will, we humbly hope, communicate upon the subject with your Emperor.

In the meantime we shall gratefully receive any portion of our claims which your Excellency may be pleased to order to be paid, and be prepared to listen to the suggestions which the Hong-merchants may propose.

Signed: Dent & Co. Bell & Co. Dirom & Co. J. & W. Cragg & Co. Daniell & Co. Gibb, Livingston & Co. Eglinton, Maclean & Co. Fox, Rawson & Co. W. Henderson. Robt. Wise, Holliday. & Co. *(Canton Press.)*

Canton, 21st March, 1838.

REMARKS ON OATHS.

Every civilized nation appears to have adopted some form of solemn asseveration as a decision in dubious matters. In China the government does not impose any form of oath in judicial proceedings, but the people consider an oath as the most solemn engagement. The man who persists in the affirmation or denial of a fact, is led by the parties interested to a temple, which is completely darkened. He then denounces against himself the most dreadful imprecations, invoking both heaven and earth as witnesses. After this declaration, he cuts off the head of a fowl, and, whilst the blood is still streaming, repeats his former words, devoting himself to destruction if he does not speak the truth. The people look upon this last resource with horror, and few can be prevailed upon to recur to it; in fact, from the moment a man has undergone this ordeal, he is looked upon with superstitious dread, and afterward held in abhorrence: and this is the cause that oaths of this kind are but seldom administered.

Oaths sworn when entering a fraternity are of more frequent occurrence. It would be very difficult to determine how many secret associations, bound together by oaths, exist; but the *Triad* society is too well known to be entirely overlooked. The oath by which the members of this brotherhood bind themselves to forward their objects is very terrible; and we believe that in this traitorous country no traitor has yet been found amongst the Chinese *freemasons*. It's most remarkable feature is that the novices abjure all human ties, and merge their relations in life, nay, even abandon their names, to promote the objects of the society. We are not, however, to imagine that the members constitute a respectable body, whose grand object is to free China from ignominious bondage: no, though this is the pretended aim, and may occasionally engage the attention of the regicides, yet the great end is to resist official oppression, and, whilst bidding defiance to all human institutions, to commit every atrocity with impunity. It is a brotherhood of desperadoes, unscrupulous about gaining their purposes, of endless ramifications throughout every part of the empire, and extending beyond wherever Chinese are congregated. As early as the reign of *Kanghe*, it was apprehended that the foundations of the throne would be shaken by this combination, and the repeated insurections headed by the leaders of the *Triad* society have greatly tended to keep these fears alive.

We lately read an oath, pasted upon a large tree in the midst of a village, which was rather of a peculiar nature, and as such deserves a place here. Some persons had commited depredations upon the property of the inhabitants, and they therefore had sworn to take ample revenge on the aggressors. Whosoever amongst them proposed to enter upon terms of amity with any of the culprits, was to be expelled from the community. Marriages and other connexions with these parties were strictly prohibited, and eternal hatred vowed to the miscreants who had dared to disturb the peace of the quiet villagers.

The oaths most common in the daily intercourse of life consist in pointing with the finger to an object near, and saying as sure as this exists so sure are my words: little stress can be laid on these and similar protestations.

In China, where veracity is unknown, it is very difficult to keep up even the semblance of truth. But as this is indispensably necessary for the very existence of society, the most extraordinary devices are resorted to give security and efficacy to compacts. A minute detail of these expedients would, however, lead us to quite a different subject, and we shall defer it to another paper.

MEMOIR

On the condition of slaves and hired servants in China, by M. Edward Biot.

(Continued from No. 12, Page 48.)

The number of persons whom misery forces to sell themselves, or are sold by their parents, is actually very considerable. This is a fact verified by the missionaries and other European voyagers. Nevertheless the penal code forbids the sale of free persons; and, according to the letter of the text, even the father of a family should not sell his children. In the division of criminal laws, section cclxxv respecting *kidnappers and those who forcibly carry away and sell free persons*, this crime is repressed by severe punishments. Generally speaking, whoever forcibly carries away and sells a free person is subjected to one hundred blows of the bamboo and to banishment to a distance of one hundred lee. If the person forced away has been wounded in resisting, the criminal is punished by strangulation After these regulations it is said; "Every person who sells his children or grandchildren against their consent shall be punished by 84 blows.

"Every person who sells after the manner above stated his young brothers and sisters, his nephews and nieces, his own inferior wife or the principal wife of his son or grandson, shall be punished with 80 blows and banishment for two years. For the sale of the inferior wife of a son or grandson, the punishment shall be two degrees less. To conclude, whoever sells his grand-nephew, his young first cousin, or his second cousin, always with the same proviso, that is, without their consent, shall receive ninety blows, and shall be banished for two years and a half.

"When, in all the preceding cases, the sale of a person shall be made with his own free consent, the punishment inflicted on the seller shall be one degree less than that which he would have undergone if the said sale had been completed against the will of that person.

"Children or young relations, although having consented to be illegaly sold, shall not be subjected to any punishment, on account of the obedience they owed to their older relations, and according to this position, they shall be returned to their families."

These prohibitions are positive. Severe punishments are equally ordered in the section of regulations relative to successions, against those who keep as a slave in their house the child of a freeman; against those who do not inform the magistrate of a lost child whom they have met and keep in their house. Under the same title of the fiscal laws, punishments are ordered for him who hires his own wife or daughter to another, and against him who accepts the bargain. Nevertheless, as the evidence of the missionaries and of Staunton himself, by a note appended to the translation of this article, prove the adoption of children stolen or lost, the sale of free children, and the exchange for money of inferior wives, are daily transactions in China, and fathers of families receive, in the sight of all the world, money for the sale of their sons and daughters. Many instances are seen in the Chinese novels, which are a faithful picture of the manners of this country. This is explained by the immense inundations and dreadful famines which have, alternatively, from time to time, devastated the vast plains of which the most populous provinces of China are composed. Then the misery and want of the people carried them beyond that law, dictated by a feeling which is as politic as it is moral. The ordinance of the first *Han* dynasty was less strict, since it secretly permitted fathers to sell their children. The tolerance of slavery caused by misery and the frequency of infanticides, are without contradiction the strongest proofs of the immense population with which China is encumbered and of the terrible calamities which often nearly decimated it. **[*To be continued.*]**

A RECORD OF THE PACIFICATION OF THE SEAS.

(By *Yuenyung Sun*, of *Heun-tih* Heen.)

[*Continued from* No. 11. *Page* 44.]

At the time of his death Kwoleang was 70 years old. *Paou*, with great anger, said, "I have slept in the dew and been nourished by the wind; I am tossed on the stormy waves of ocean like a flower cut off from its stem,

Flung from the rock on ocean's foam to sail,

and whether I shall sink or swim no one knows. Having happily by valour gained a victory, we might in a little time have prevented the pursuit of the imperial officers. This leader should have been well treated, and sent back with honor; thus an intercourse could have been established, and we might have planned schemes to have returned to virtue. I could then have abandoned my present pursuit; but you, without having received my orders and without cause, have killed him; for what reason did you do this? He and his fleet having been defeated, his lost ships captured, of what advantage is the killing him to me? Had he been set at liberty and then killed it would have been better. It will now be said that I foolishly put this leader to death; and should I hereafter wish to surrender, how is that wish to be accomplished?" And he forthwith stabbed the man who had killed *Kwoleang*

At the time of the battle, when *Kwoleang* was surrounded, there were upwards of ten large fishing boats, who begged for great guns, that they might go to his assistance; but the *Chekeen* of *Heangshan*, *Pangshood*, doubtful that they had an understanding with the pirates, refused their request. The defeat then speedily followed, and many were the officers and soldiers who then died. *(To be continued.)*

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

"The free institutions of this Empire, high sentiments of their claims and privileges, Under their auspices a free press is already established at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise with it. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. II. TUESDAY, APRIL 3RD, 1838. NO. 14. PRICE 50 CENTS

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Agents are prepared to receive Tenders for Adoption in Bengal of Opium imported by consignees in England, and Shipping Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled, "Terms and Conditions for shipping Opium to China," at the rate of Four Shillings and six pence (4s. 6d.) per Spanish Dollars.

Until further notice, Fifty per cent of the same will be made in Cash, and the residue in Bills on the Government of India, at the rate of two hundred and ten (210) Company's Rupees per one hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after sight.

[Signed] J. H. ASTELL.
H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company

Canton, 20th March, 1838.

FOR SALE OR FOR CHARTER TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.

THE well known fast sailing Danish Ship SYDEN, about 700 tons, built at Damaun of the best Teak, John Beer, Commander, shortly expected to arrive. Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 31st March, 1838.

NOTICE.—THE LIBRARY OF THE MORRISON EDUCATION SOCIETY,

is now open to the public, a suitable room having been found for it, in No. 1, Lungshung, or Old English factory. The terms of contribution for those who are not members of the ociety are $ 10 yearly, or $ 5 for half a year or any shorter period.

J. ROBT. MORRISON,
Secretary & Librarian.

Canton, 26th March, 1838.

NOTICE.—Our firm in this place, which was dissolved 16th September 1837, is this day re-established; and, in consequence of our Mr. THOMAS GEMMELL being present, our power of Attorney then granted in favor of Mr. HENRY CONSTABLE, failing whom Mr. JAMES INNES, is cancelled.

WM. & THOS. GEMMELL & CO.

Canton, 7th March, 1838.

EQUITABLE INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA.

IN consequence of the dissolution of the Firm of Messrs. BAGSHAW & Co.

Messrs. ALLAN, PATON & Co. have been appointed Secretaries to the Society at Calcutta.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Agents in Canton.

Canton, 20th Jan. 1838.

FOR SALE.—A few cases of EXCELLENT PORT WINE at $ 6 per dozen: in cases of 3 dozen each; by

EGLINTON, MACLEAN & Co.

Canton, 19th January, 1838.

FOR SALE.

THE First Description brings a supply of Messrs. Newton, Gibson & Muspratt's Finest and London Pertinent Medicines, in convenient packages.

Apply to CAPT. PARRY, Lintin
or to JAMES INNES.

ORIENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant policies payable in Calcutta, London, or this place.

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 1st January, 1838.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant policies, on goods, payable in Calcutta, or this place.

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 1st January, 1838.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras and elsewhere. Parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

(Signed) WETMORE & Co.

Canton, January 4th, 1838.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

AT a meeting of the Subscribers to the above, held the 30th day of September 1837, the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee of Management to carry the business of the Company into effect:

Mr. Nathl. Alexander,	Mr. John Lowe,
Mr. R. H. Cockerell,	Mr. Thos. Leach,
Mr. George Dougal,	Mr. James Sydney Stopford

and Mr. Robert John Bagshaw.

Messrs. Fletcher, Alexander and Co. are appointed the London Agents of the Company, with power to the Committee of Management to appoint the following Agents at out ports.

Messrs. Leckie and Co.	Bombay.
Messrs. Hall, Bainbridge and Co.	Madras.
Messrs. Wetmore and Co.	China.
Messrs. Thos. Blyth, Son and Co.	Mauritius.
Messrs. Thomas Watson and Co.	C. of G. Hope

With liberty to appoint other Agents at Australia, Singapore, Penang, Batavia, Manila, and other Ports, if the same be deemed expedient.

Messrs. Bagshaw and Co. are appointed Agents and Secretaries to the Company in Calcutta, to whom applications for Insurance may be now addressed.

BAGSHAW AND CO.

(1184) Secretaries Universal Marine Insurance Company.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the Partnership subsisting between us John Bagshaw, Robert John Bagshaw, John Allan and Robert Cunningham Paton, of the Town of Calcutta, Merchants and Agents, under the Firm of Bagshaw and Company, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, and that the said John Bagshaw, Robert John Bagshaw, John Allan and Robert Cunningham Paton, will pay and receive all debts, due and owing to and from the said Partnership, in due course at the Office of the said late firm. All Letters to be addressed to Messrs. BAGSHAW and Co. IN LIQUIDATION. As Witness our hands

JOHN BAGSHAW, BY HIS ATTORNEY R. J. BAGSHAW.
ROBT. JOHN BAGSHAW, JOHN ALLAN,
ROBT. CUNNINGHAM PATON.

Calcutta, 15th Sept. 1837.

WITH REFERENCE TO THE FOREGOING ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given, that the said John Bagshaw and Robert John Bagshaw, will continue the business of Merchants and Agents from this date, under the same style or firm of Bagshaw and Company, associated with Mr. William Clode Bradden, whom they have admitted a Partner in their new Establishment.

JOHN BAGSHAW, *by his Attorney R. J. Bagshaw.*
ROBT. JOHN BAGSHAW.
WILLIAM CLODE BRADDON.

Calcutta, 20th Sept. 1837.

FOR SALE at the Canton Register office No. 2 Creek hong. *The Anglo Chinese Kalendar* for 1838, price 1 $. Dr.

FOR SALE, at the Canton Register, Office, No. 2 Creek Hong, the CANTON REGISTER and PRICE CURRENT for the year 1837, bound in one Vol. Price 12 $p. Dm.

FOR SALE.—A few copies of '*A Vocabulary of the Canton Dialect*,'—by R. Morrison, D. D. Price $4. Apply at the *Canton Register Office*, No 2 Creek Hong.

FOR SALE at half price, the Canton Register for 1828-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36. Vols 1-2-3-4-5-6-7 & 8-9 bound @ $4. Also, Complete Files of the General Price Current of 1833-36 @ $2. *Also the Anglo Chinese Kalendar* for 1837.—@ $1. Apply at the CANTON REGISTER Office, No. 2 Creek Hong. At *Lintin*, on board the *Hercules*; at *Macao* to Messrs. Stanford & Marks and Mr. Robt. Edwards.

FOR SALE.—BLANK BILLS OF EXCHANGE, printed from C. P. Plate, on thin blue wove and Bank post Sing. hot pressed at $2 per 100. LONDON PRINTED BILLS OF LADING on laid post, hot pressed at $ 1½ per 100. Apply at the *Canton Register Office*, No. 2 Creek Hong.

NOTICE.—Charges for JOB PRINTING at the *Canton Register Office*.

Bills of Lading and Exchange,	per 100	$1.
Opium Order and Bottu notes,	"	1.
Linguist's Reports, Reports of Cargoes, &c.	"	1.50
Policies, Auction Bills and Folio pages	"	5.
Auction Bills on Quarto pages	"	2.50

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

LATEST DATES.

London	1st Nov.	Singapore	4th Feby.
Liverpool	28th Oct.	Java	9th Feby.
U. States	7th Nov.	Manila	19th March.
Calcutta	16th Jan.	Austral-Asia	1st Dec.
Bombay	31th Dec.	Madras	21st Oct.

ARRIVED.—SARAH BARRY, Evans, from Hobart Town and Lombock. GRIFFON, [Am.] Little, from Manila. DEDEREIKA, [Dut.] ——, from the Polynesian Archipelago.

PASSENGER.—Per Griffon, R. & G. Sturgis, Esqs

SAILED.—1st inst. MOSSOOS, [Am] Reynonds, for New York.

We learn from private letters that the island of Lombock is distracted by the feuds of the petty district princes. The Rajahs of Caramasson and Mataram are now waging a destructive war against each othe., laying waste the country wherever they appear. The Mataram rajah has obtained assistance from the island of Bally, and it is supposed he will eventually be successful, and gain possession of the whole island of Lombock. The following letter from Appenam conveys the intelligence of the Dutch vessel *Maria Frederika* having been taken by some pirate prosa. The Captain and mate were murdered.

"You will have been much surprised at the non-arrival of the *Maria Frederika* and it is now my melancholy task to give you the reason for it. From a letter received last night from the assistant Resident of Bima, in the Island of Sumbawah, of which I send you an attested copy, so that you my claim at once on the underwriters, it appears that the *Maria Frederika* was attacked and taken by two pirate prows two days after leaving this, who, after murdering the Captain and mate, carried her off; and the last that was seen of her was in the hands of the pirates at the Island of Satonde, on the Coast of Sumbawah, by the Chinaman mentioned in Mr. Steyn's letter, who, as well as the two men of the crew of the *Maria Frederika*, where deposions were taken in Bima, escaped from the pirates at that place."

THE GOVERNMENT.

From the 27th day of the 3d. moon (March 29d) to the 29th H. M. Ex. the Boyuen, successively visited the various temples and offered up prayers for rain. On the 1st day of the 2d moon (26th ultimo), he deputed the Kwangchowfoo to the Sechoang shan—the western woody hill—to [illegible] 8 o'clock in the morning all the great officers went to the landing place to meet the holy water. From the 5th to the 7th of the moon, they remained in the great Buddhist temple, erected an altar, and again prayed for rain. The slaughter of animals for food is forbidden.

On the 24th ultimo, about 1 o'clock in the day-time, a fight took place between the corundum stones workers and the cornelian stone workers, outside the western gate. They mustered nearly 1000 men on each side; musquets, knives, spears &c. were in requisition, and the arrows and stones fell like rain. In such a mêlée as this several men were wounded. Officers led on troops to suppress the riot; the rioters, however, cared not for them, and the officers were wounded on the head with stones. The rioters at length separated, and eventually five or six of them were seized. On the 29th of the moon the battle ground was carefully inspected by the *Kwangchow Hoop*, the Namboy &c. They then laid in ruins the house of the leader of the riot, and seized two more of the rioters. The leader had his ears pierced with arrows, and was paraded through the streets; he was afterward thrown into prison to await his sentence.

It reported that a new superintendent of the maritime customs of the port of Canton was appointed last month, but as no public despatch has yet arrived from Peking, his name is not yet known.

On the 28th Ulto. a ferry-boat was chased by one of the government cruizers, but before she was boarded the boatmen succeeded in throwing overboard about 400 catties of opium.

Peking Gazette.—12th moon, 12th day (January 7th). The *Tootung* (general) *Tseangkow*, stationed at the *Shanhae* custom-house (between Peking and Moukden) has reported the seizure of some natives who where detected smuggling opium, and he requests that they be delivered over to the proper board, for examination and punishment.

Opium, that flowing poison, has increased greatly, although it is most rigorously forbidden by the law. Further, *Shingking (Moukden)* is the important ground where our dynasty was first rooted; there the customs and manners of the people are plain and simple, which is another reason that they must be preserved from being infected with this vile habit.

Now it is authenticated that, as *Chingpo Seu* &c. entered the custom-house, the said *Tootung* &c. seized them as they came in, having opium. It came out on examination that they bought the opium at *Kiachow* and *Hoochingheen*. It may therefore be known that there are a parcel of traitorous vagabonds in the *Foo* district of *Pingtien*, who secretly sell opium; this practice must be suppressed by the most rigorous measures. I order that *Chingpo Seu* and his associates be delivered over to the board of punishments, to be dealt with according the strictest sense of the law; and when the case is decided, according to law, let a report be made to me. *Tseanghow* does his duty with his whole heart and mind, and is highly deserving of praise. As a mark of favour I bestow on him a peacock's feather. And I confer that henceforth the general at *Shingking*, the *Foosin* of *Pingtien*, the *Tootung* of *Shanhae kwan*, the *Kiangtsit* (superintendent of customs) &c. &c. to give strict orders to the officers and troops under their command, to be diligent, attentive, and faithful in their duty; and when they discover any seats of vagabonds dealing in opium, they are immediately to seize, according to proof, the dealers and those who harbour them: by these measures we may [illegible] the evil of [illegible]. I also order that the people be examined and searched as they pass [illegible]

A supplement to the gazette reports that an astronomical pupil of *Lessuitsee*, named *Chaoto Tin*, having been searched when he entered the custom-house, four ounce weight of Ginseng and five volumes of a book of spells were found on his person, besides sixteen spells written in red ink. The emperor directs that he be delivered over to the board of punishments and strictly examined.

A Peking gazette of the 8th day of the 12th moon (3d January) contains a report of the circumstances of the suppression of an insurrection of the mountaineers—*Meaontsze*—in the province of *Sze-chuen*. The imperial troops pursued them to their concealed retreats in the depths of the mountains. One of the *Meaontsze*, named *Nuhtsze*, had the hardihood to stand on the top of a hill, directing the operations of his tribe against the imperial troops. He was brought down by a musquet ball; the troops then scaled the hill, and slaughtered the mountaineers without mercy or number, when this disaster was known the courage of all the tribes oozed away, and they hastened to submit, to preserve themselves from being utterly exterminated. The troops then marched elsewhere to cut up the rebels.

The emperor orders that they seize the whole of them, so that neither root nor branch remain. H. M. then directs that a report be made on the merits of the officers engaged, and how they should be rewarded.

EDICT FROM THE HOPPO.

Wang, superintendent of maritime customs at the port of Canton &c. &c. proclaims to the hongmerchants for their full information.

It is well known, with reference to the foreign ships of all the nations which come to trade at Canton, that the duties on entering and leaving the port should, in the first instance, be fully paid up; after that is done the grand chop to leave the port may be applied for. But lately the foreign ships have not paid up their duties, yet still the hongmerchants make hasty applications for the port clearance; and even after this application is made cargo is still sent down to the ships: this is a highly irregular mode of doing business. It is right that I should issue a mandatory edict, which when the hongmerchant receive they are to respectfully obey.—Hereafter, when the foreign vessels enter or leave the port, the duties must absolutely be all completely cleared off at the proper and appointed times; then the port clearance may be requested; and after application has been made for it no more goods can be shipped: by these means disturbances and misunderstandings will be prevented. Further, circulate the orders to the foreign merchants, that the whole of them may respectfully obey. Oppose not. A special edict. 2nd moon 27th. (22nd March).

Macao, 27th March, 1834.

To
Robert Inglis Esq.
Canton.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 26th inst. with it's enclosure. They shall be transmitted to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in the course of a few days, one copy by the way of Egypt.

I feel warranted in assuring the merchants that the urgent importance of their appeal to his Lordship will command his immediate attention.

Independently of the large amount of British capital actually at stake (seriously impending as that collection undoubtedly is), there is a more extensive consideration [illegible] which [illegible] previously [illegible] anxiety upon the whole subject.

[illegible] manner in which this great trade is conducted [illegible] Ex. must render there grave entertainment [illegible] moment of consideration than they have ever yet been, the [illegible] consideration has been made upon the part of the Chinese Government. Neither does it seem to be doubtful, that, failing such careful adaptation of system, the difficulties of adjustment will be enormous [illegible] the complication of the hong-merchants failure, and the utter destruction of confidence in their stability, will indeed, at no distant date, excessive injury on commercial and financial interests great moment.

Mindful of the position of British creditors upon the hong merchants, I will not proceed to the length of formally calling upon them to decline in succession any period either not offered, or likely to be offered, for the complete liquidation of the present claims. But at this earliest conjuncture that the subject has been officially drawn under my notice, I feel it my duty, as the superintendent of the British trade with this Empire, to record my opinion, that the determination of a just period had better be left open for arrangement between the two Governments.

I shall beg leave to express my own conviction, that the creditors would be taking a sound course, both as respects their own and the permanent interests of the Trade, in steadily declining to have any further concern with these matters, then to receive the whole, or such instalments of their claims upon the Chinese Government as the Provincial authorities may think fit to pay.

This view is founded upon the best consideration which it has been in my power to give to the correspondence on the Hingtse Bankruptcy, and upon the posture into which circumstances have now fallen upon that subject.

I have the honor to remain, Sir,
Your most obdt. hble. servant,
(Signed.) CHARLES ELLIOT.
Chief Superintendent.

The Consoo Fund.—This appellation is a misnomer; the *Consoo Tax* is the true name. We scarcely thought that either our local or distant readers were unenlightened at the present day with respect to this shadowy illusion. We request the pardon of our readers for wasting ourselves on this subject

It is, however, obvious that disquisitions respecting a fund which, as Cocker observes, must be characterized as "Non est inventus," is worse than useless; and we shall merely make a few practical remarks, for the information chiefly of distant readers, respecting the real nature of the Consoo fund. It is a tax on foreign commerce, instituted in 1780 for the liquidation of bankrupt hong-merchants debts to foreigners, at the requisition of Captain Panton of H.M.S. Seahorse, who was despatched by the Indian government to demand payment of British claims amounting at that time to 3,009,073 Spanish dollars. Captain Panton acted with great spirit, insisted on obtaining an audience with the viceroy, which, after some delay and not without recourse having been had to threats, was obtained. "The result was," observes Milburn, "the debts due by two of the hong-merchants being adjusted, with interest to the end of "the season 1779-80, were found to amount to about "£ 400,000, one half of which was immediately lopped off, and payment of the remainder was ordered "to be made in ten years in equal instalments, but "without interest. The funds for the payment were "not drawn from the hong-merchants, but from a tax "laid for the purpose upon the European trade with "China."—From this it appears that the fund commenced, burdened with an engagement to pay off a million of dollars in ten years, at a period when the contributions to it must have been infinitely less productive that at present. Successive failures have kept up a perpetual drain upon it from year to year. We believe, too, it is the only available fund to the hongmerchants for making good the various squeezes to which they are subjected for inundations of the yellow river, rebellions, birthday gifts, and other multifarious douceurs. The tax levied on foreign trade appears to have varied according to the extent of claims upon the fund; but we believe that it has never been actually collected into an aggregate deposit; each hongmerchant having been considered accountable for, and called on at the year's end to make good his proportionate share of the claims; which amounted in the last twelve months, as before stated, to $ 3,78,633.

We cannot conclude our remarks on the consoo fund without repeating, in the strongest manner, our protest against its longer continuance. It is obviously essential to the future well being of the foreign trade that this oppressive and unjust tax be at once and for ever repealed; for as long as it continues to form a quarry for feed the insatiate cravings of the local officers so long will they prey on its vitals. It affords them, indeed, fatal facilities for supplying all the pretended wants of government; and while it gives them scope to frame pretexts of, it is the encouragement to, their never ceasing exactions; it is a contribution, at once both cause and effect. Every effort should be made to procure its instant abolition.

(C. R. 10 Feby. 1834.)

If this is to be taken a positive grievance by the foreign commerce, the first means to lessen the pressure will be to remove the [illegible] Company's agency from China; for while speculators possess, through this Agency, the facility of borrowing money, it is not improbable that such prices will be given for Teas and Raw Silk, as will easily enable the hongmerchants to deduct this tax while at the same time they and the Tea and Silk men will derive a sufficient profit on their transactions. Under these circumstances, the tax will fall on the British consumer, or, which is also not improbable, in some instances on the British merchant and speculator. But remove the Agency—then money will not be so easily procurable, and only at a higher rate of exchange probably; and a high rate of exchange in Canton will prove advantageous to the importers of British manufactures. Teas and Silk would fall in price, and they would approximate to their just, relative value to the cost of their production and transit; and the Consoo tax would then fall entirely on, or at least be divided with, the hongmerchants and Chinese manufacturers; that is: the tax would be deducted from their profits, instead of being gathered from the enhanced prices to the Foreign consumers, or from the profits, if not the capital, of the Foreign merchant.

We observe in the *Canton Press* of last Saturday, the following expression:—

"We have been accused, with what reason, we are at loss to detect, with having deserted principles so often avowed, in now soliciting the interference of the British government for the recovery of debts owing by the hongmerchants, and with adopting principles formerly held forth in a memorial to the British government, to *many parts of which* we have objected and still object."

Even these words in *Italics* convey a retraction of the wholesale vituperation formerly heaped by the C. P. and its correspondents on the whole of the petition to the *King in Council.* However, there cannot be a doubt that these expressions point to the observations which we made in the last number of the Register on the pamphlet entitled *The Chinese Security merchants in Canton and their Debts,* and on the late Memorial to viscount Palmerston.—In the first instance, we repel the charge of having *accused* any person or party; it has never been the practice of the C. R. to prefer *accusations.* It is true, we have, before now, *disproved* assertions that have been made against the politics of this journal, as we have also *proved* mis-statements and misrepresentations which arose out of former discussions; but we have never been so unmindful, so irreflective of the duty of a journalist as to make our columns the channel of accusatory imputations; if a sense of public duty on a public question has ever called for our animadversion, we have always spoken out unambiguously.

In our last number we quoted from the C. P. of the 16th July, 1836, the following words (we now quote more largely):—

"that it is laid down as a rule, *sine qua non,* by our principal supporters and friends that this paper shall advocate none but pacific measures to be adopted for the purpose of gaining a more genial and dignified station among the Chinese, and that *the progress commerce is making is an agency quite sufficient to effect this ultimately and effectively.*"

When we made the quotation last week we did not make any allusion to the C. P. where, then, is the accusation? We made indeed some remarks on the pamphlet, and on the memorial, but we were not then aware that the respectable author of the pamphlet was one of the Editors of the C.P. Still we made no accusation; our remarks were couched in the most modest and inoffensive of all forms, that of interrogatories.

According to the recommendation of the Memorialists, the British government is, at length, to "endeavour to bring about, by negotiation *or otherwise,* a more safe and satisfactory commercial intercourse than has hitherto existed between the two nations." Does not this sentence evince a departure from a commercial policy wholly *pacific?*

To lose money in trade by bad debts is a common occurrence. The system of the *Cohong* in Canton being one *sui generis,* no parallel case can be adduced in illustration; but experience informs us that when governments undertake the settlement of monied claims, long delay is the consequence: witness the Danish claims on England, the American claims on France. But, and we speak under correction, for we consider it a very nice and delicate question, when the appeal is made for an arrangement between the two governments, the claim being on the hongmerchants, if they do not possess the means amongst their whole body to pay their debts, is it expected that the emperor of China will open his exchequer and pay for them? Were a chartered company to become bankrupt in England, would the government pay it's foreign creditors? It might be just that he should do so, and that all the governors and hoppos who have rioted in foreign extortions ever since the existence of the consoo tax, should disgorge their rapacious gains; but is there any justifiable expectation that negotiation of any kind will obtain this end?

It cannot be necessary for us to point at this day to the two embassies to Peking, nor to the king's commision for the protection and promotion of the Free trade. The total failure of all three attempts are too well known. What new species of negotiation is to be now adopted? Which is to be all *couleur de rose*—no threat, no intimidation, no *requiring* of rights—but all argument, reason, justice! Why the mere presence of a frigate in the Chinese waters will be a threat, a means of intimidation. If a naval force arrives, the first step of the local government will be to order it away; and the course of former circumstances assures us that the British functionary, whatever may be his rank or title, will not be admitted to any diplomatic intercourse until the ships sail. Here is failure and degradation on the very threshold. If an embassador is sent to Peking, he must perform the *kotow,* by which nothing but scorn and contempt will be gained. What then is to be the next proceeding? What is to be the "simple interposition?" We have already tried negotiation and we have failed; we have tried threats (*vide* Captain Panton), and we have at least partially succeeded.

From the tenor of the pamphlet and of the memorial, it is clear that the British merchants regard their present state and future prospects with alarm. We are glad that this wholesome fear has been, at last, awakened, and that the hope that the progress of commerce merely would lead to an amelioration of their condition has been found delusive. Let any man ask himself why the Chinese should voluntarily alter their system?—Did they indeed, know what we know, the answer would be easy; but we must take the intellect, the knowledge, the prejudices and the habits of China as we find them; and under these deductions, the answer will be found, on deep consideration, difficult. It is both convenient and expedient for the Chinese to *suffer* the trade on the system on which it has hitherto been conducted; but this conveniency and expediency will vanish when they are required to be punctual, honest, and just.

It must also not be forgotten that although the trade on the part of the Chinese is confined to the hongmerchants (it is not strictly so in practice), there is no absolute necessity for the Foreign merchants to glut the Canton market with goods, and transfer these goods at a merely nominal price to a needy hongmerchant under the expectation that if he fails his debts will be paid by the Cohong;—or rather, there is no such necessity existing, under such management of the trade, as will justify the interference of a nation for the recovery of mercantile debts.

It is a great mistake to conclude that the emperor is not aware of the conduct of his officers in this city; various edicts prove his full knowledge in this matter. He himself shares the spoils of the foreign trade, and, like all monarchs and governments, he will think it to be his duty and interest and for his credit that he should support and justify the acts of the creatures of his own making. No "simple interposition" will suffice to alter this universal feeling of all in power.

The case put by the C.P. about Louis Philippe and the Isle of Wight, would only excite a smile—for it is but ridiculous cavilling, were not the questions now in hand much too serious for levity. The possession of an island on the coast of China, however, has never been defended by us. Our constant and only argument has been that Great Britain should take her own proper place in the estimation and opinion of the emperor of China and his people; then all and much more than either the petition to the king in Council or the memorial to Viscount Palmerston pray for would speedily follow.

We believe that no foreigner is really desirous to seek the protection of the Chinese courts of law; if any are, they must submit to the law and to its penalties as it is administered and they are inflicted by the officers of government. What protection, then, do they desire?—Assuredly that of their own government. But how is that protection to be afforded? No Foreign potentate can approach the emperor of China, whilst the present relative positions of China and other nations are preserved, but as a tributary; are these relative positions to continue? If so, the rights of Foreigners depend upon the compassion of the emperor as those of the feudal villain did on that of his liege lord—and if not, what is the alternative?

We have been led into making these observations from a conviction that the complaints enumerated in the memorial do not constititute a case sufficiently strong to justify any efficient interference on the part of the British nation. We much doubt whether the "Chinese government guarantees the engagement which the Chinese merchants form with us" further than the produce of the *Hong-yung* (for the use of the Hongs) tax originally levied for the express purpose; any other payment out of the *Hong-yung* fund is and always has been an abuse, and should have been remonstrated against by the then existing Company's factory. That we have no voice in their nomination, and are ignorant of their means or capacities for the conduct of business is not a just cause of complaint—above all, not one that the British government should endeavour to remove, except on the broad principle of the rights of an independent nation; but it is utterly impossible to assert these rights without taking out leave of a wholly *pacific* policy; yet to assert these rights with becoming spirit and certain success, does not necessarily imply hostility either in thought or deed toward China.

On reviewing the whole question, we think there is serious cause to regret the want of union on any and every point connected with the future conduct and protection of the trade. And seeing in the Memorial a document framed by creditors against debtors, it is singular that not only the signatures do not represent the greatest share of the trade of the port, but they do not represent even the largest amount of claims against the greatest defaulter—*Hing-tae.* As we have remarked before, this very circumstance will make lord Palmerston pause before he proposes any measures in accordance with the requisitions of the memorial.

The Port Officer has forwarded us, by command of His Excellency, the subjoined description and position of a reef, which was seen by Captain Young, of the "Brougham," on the 24th May last, and which does not appear in any of the existing charts. It is above water, in latitude 32°. 33'. S. and longitude 132°. 37'. E., and extends in a N. W. and S. E. direction about one mile.

(Hobart Town Courier, Nov. 24.)

MEMOIR

On the condition of slaves and hired servants in China, by M. Edward Biot.

(Continued from No. 13, Page 52.)

The children of slaves compose, in the eye of the law, the real individual class whence private slavery should be recruited. Every slave born in a house belongs to his master or to his heir, and is transmitted like a saleable commodity. Thus, in the penal code, third division of the fiscal laws, section regarding lost children, every lost or runaway child, if he is the son of a freeman, ought to be brought back to his parents. The detainer and fraudulent receiver is punished with the bamboo and banishment. In general, whoever disposes of a runaway slave is subject to severe punishment, and the slave is to be given up to his master.

It is from the children of slaves that the wandering troops of players recruit their numbers, they are forbidden by the code to buy free persons for the profession of either actors or actresses. Courtezans or public women are also recruited from the daughters of slaves, and the law regards them in the same light as actresses. These regulations came in

with the [illegible] case, and were confirmed by an ordinance of the fourth year of *Kublai Khan*.

The wife of the second rank or concubine, ranks above the slave. A father of a family can legally give his daughter to another citizen as an inferior wife, but generally, according to the law and to the descriptions in novels, this marriage is accompanied by certain lesser formalities than the marriage with the principal wife. In case of separation, the husband cannot send her away from his house, except for reasons which are decided by the law, otherwise he is punished; also, if she deserts the house of her husband, she is punished according to the same degree of chastisement that is appointed for the principal wife; but this chastisement is lessened one degree. A different punishment is decreed for the female slave who deserts the house of her master. In general, the penalties respecting the principal wife are the same, to one degree less, for the wife of the second rank. Both of them are in a complete state of tutelage with respect to their husband. Neither the one nor the other can sue for divorce only so far as the husband may consent, and they have not the right of complaining of the blows which he may give them, except in the case of serious wounds. But in the house the inferior should be obedient to and respect the principal wife, and is put directly under her orders. It ought here to be remarked that the law is not very strictly observed, and that very often husbands sell their wives of the second rank, their consent being supposed and not obtained.

The children of the wife of the second rank can succeed, but only after those of the principal wife. The Chinese in general regard it as a most important matter to perpetuate the name of their family, and upon this principle the rule of successions is based. Daughters have no other part of the inheritance than the peculiar advantages they may receive as gifts whilst living with their father. Amongst the male children, all the estate appears to belong to the eldest son of the principal wife, or to the grandson of this eldest son if he be no more. He becomes the head of the family at the death of the father, and, by this title, it is his duty to support and harbour in the house the other children of the two beds, as if he were their father. If the principal wife has not had a son when she is fifty years old, the husband can choose as his heir the eldest son of any of his other wives, but the eldest only. This eldest son becomes heir of the name and chief of the family at the death of the father. If there are no children from either the first or second beds, the husband can adopt the son of one of his relations, or of a man of the same name as his own, who has other sons. He cannot send this adopted son back; he cannot adopt the son of a man who does not bear his own name.

[*To be continued.*]

A RECORD OF THE PACIFICATION OF THE SEAS.

(By *Yuenyung Sun*, of *Heun-tih Heen*.)

[*Continued from No.* 12. *Page* 48.]

In the 8th moon, the *Tsan-tseang* (lt. colonel) *Linfa*, led forth a squadron to the offing, and met the pirate fleet. The imperialists, observing the pirates to be in great force, feared to encounter them and retreated. The pirates followed in their wake. When they reached *Aneangheae* (the *lady's shoe*) fort, the imperialists hauled up and engaged the pirates, who made sail. Suddenly the wind changed, and the pirates, taking advantage of the tide, opened their fire. Our squadron was not a match for them, and six vessels were soon lost, and many tens of our officers and men perished.

The junk *Pang-fa*, which was returning from Cochin-china and Tonking laden with goods, behaved extremely well in this affair. *Changpaou*, knowing he could not take her by open force, seized two passage boats, and secreted his pirates in them; and then ordered them to pretend to be chased by his squadron, and to call for assistance from the junk *Pangfa*. The crew of the junk, proud of their victory, and unmindful of the guile, told the passage boats to pull near their vessel. The pirates then climbed up the sides, and when they got on board they were found to be enemies! numbers of the pirate fleet approached near; and the crew of the junk could neither use their weapons nor guns. Several tens of the crew were slaughtered. Their junk was made the flag-ship. From this time no place was safe from the depredations of *Changpaou*.

In the second moon of the fourteenth year, admiral *Suntsuen Mow* sailed with a fleet of upward of [illegible] able to exterminate the pirates. His [illegible] informed him they were collected at the Ladrone islands. The admiral then divided his ships into four divisions, so placed as to be able to surround the enemy, and entered. The pirates, confident in their numbers, did not avoid him, but formed the order of battle and stood out to meet the imperial fleet which was inferior in numbers. They advanced to the attack with loud cries, and there was "war to the knife." They threw hand grenades, which burst the coverings of the boats; the pirates became greatly alarmed, hoisted their sails and stood off. The imperialists shot at their sails with arrows tipped with fire, and their vessels became motionless on the water. The imperialists then neared them, and on all sides squirted lime-water on the pirates, which blinded their eyes, they stumbled about and fell down. Our vessels seized the opportunity and crowded round them, and slaughtered the pirates without number, and made upward of two hundred prisoners. One heroine, unmoved, held a tiller; when the pirates were beaten, she grasped two swords, and, flourishing them about, wounded several of the imperial soldiers; a soldier fired a musket at her from behind, she fell into the hold and was taken prisoner.

At that time the pirate squadron under the red flag was colleted at *Kwangchow Wan*, and *Suntseuen Mow* wished to immediately lead his victorious fleet to seize the opportunity of attacking them unprepared. *Chinyih Sow* did not move from her station; but having ordered *Changpaou* to bring up a reinforcement of more than ten vessels, she next directed *Leangpe-Paou* to take upward of ten sail and lead them in our rear. Our squadron was then engaged both van and rear, the battle raged and no quarter was given.

Suddenly *Heangshan Urh* and *Seaoupoo-Gaou* led a great number of vessels on our left and right, and closely attacked us on both sides, and our vessels, being thus cut off by the pirates were scattered about in different places; great confusion immediately ensued, and every man fought as he best could, and the sound of the cries shook the heavens; each man fought with the strength of a hundred men; long the battle raged. The multitudes of *Chin-a-Sow* increased their exertions, and she poured in re-inforcements to the battle. The imperialists were not able to withstand the pirates, and we lost fourteen vessels.

In the fourth moon a squadron conveyed some trading vessels to the offing. When they arrived off *Tungpackeo*, they fell in with *Tsumping Paou*. The traders were greatly alarmed, but the officer hailed and said—"This is not the *red* squadron, we can give these fellows a thrashing;" and they forthwith commenced the engagement, cannonading each other, and, being mingled together, then were wounds and death. At nightfall the battle ceased.

The next day they renewed the engagement close in, broadside and broadside; as the vessels touched, each party shouted out, bragging of their heroic courage. The drum gave the signal for fight, the gong to retreat; and the sound of the clashing swords was heard at the distance of several *lee*. The trading vessels were ranged in a circle looking on. At each onset the pirates were seen mixing and drinking gunpowder with their wine; as each finished his bowl he went to quarters, with face inflamed and glaring eyes, fighting with greater desperation; at this sight the traders lolled out their tongues in astonishment. They fought for three successive days and nights, when, their strength being exhausted, they separated.

(*To be continued.*)

CHINESE WIVES.

Jealousy and envy occasion in China, as in other countries, the most tragic scenes. It is by no means infrequent to hear that a woman newly married, disgusted with her husband, or in order to revenge herself for some fancied or real wrong, ends her life and miseries together by swallowing opium. Compulsory marriages, one of the great evils of this country, often lead to the most disastrous consequences; and the wife, from a bitter hatred of her partner in life, commits suicide to involve him in trouble, and subject him to the clutches of the officers of government. On the other hand, Chinese females have been found capable of the warmest and most heroic attachment. Of this we lately witnessed an example worthy to be recorded. A young woman, a professed Roman Catholic, had been married to a man whose occupation obliged him to travel frequently. They lived in perfect harmony for many years, but her husband, being once dissatisfied with her conduct, suddenly left her. She waited several years, hoping that he would certainly return to his home; but she waited in vain. Her mother soothed her sorrows and dried her tears; but "hope longed deferred maketh the heart sick"—and she finally fell into a languishing state, but never betrayed the cause of her grief, only sometimes she would start and exclaim, "of what value is life to me? the best I can possibly do is to put an end to myself!" Then she would again relapse into a state of quiescence, and whilst counting her beads say—"Ah! he does not come—he never comes."

In this state she passed about a year and a half in the house of her parents, who carefully removed every weapon out of her reach. In one unguarded moment, however, she snatched a pointed instrument and stabbed herself in the throat. The husband has not yet been heard of; but if this occurrence reaches him, he will surely smite his breast, and bewail his devoted wife. Before her insanity she was a cleanly, industrious woman, but afterward she refused to work, though she ate voraciously, and never moved from the spot where she sat, unless compelled. According to law, a wife has permission to marry again, if her husband does not return after several years absence. But of this indulgence but few deserted wives avail themselves; they rather suffer injustice from their legal protectors than become unfaithful to their plighted vows.

BIRTH.—At Macao, on Monday the 26th ulto. the lady of T. R. Colledge, Esq. of a son.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR MARCH.

Moon	Day	Therm. night.	Therm. noon.	Bar.	Winds.	Weather
	1	56	64	30:15	SE.	Fine weather, light breeze
	2	66	70	30:10	N.	...."...."...."
	3	66	70	30:10	SE.	...."....mod. breeze
⊙	4	62	69	30:00	E a SE.	Cloudy, latter part rain...."
●	5	49	52	30:20	N.	Cldy., with rain at times, fr. br. most part
	6	46	57	30:20	N a S.	Fine weather, light vble br
	7	50	54	30:10	E a N	Cloudy, mod. breeze
	8	62	64	30:10	N.	Fine weather, light breeze
	9	60	64	30:05	E a SE.	Cloudy, rain in latter part,
	10	60	66	30:00	E a SE.	Cloudy, rain at times
○	11	66	70	30:00	E a SE.	...."....light breeze
◐	12	65	74	30:00	E a SE.	...."...."...."
	13	66	75	29:95	E a SE.	Fine weather, "
	14	67	76	29:90	SE.	...."....mod. breeze
	15	69	75	30:00	S a SE.	Cloudy ...."...."
	16	69	74	30:05	N a NNE.	...."...."
	17	64	65	30:10	SE a E.	....light rain latterly
⊙	18	56	60	30:10	E.	....with light rain at times
●	19	57	65	30:15	N a E.	....variable br
	20	62	69	30:10	N a E.	....light br
	21	64	74	30:10	N a SE.	....most part, vble br
	22	67	74	30:10	S a SE.	....light br
	23	67	74	30:05	SE.	Fine weather, cloudy at times, light br
	24	69	75	30:05	SE.	....light breeze
⊙	25	70	76	30:05	SE.	....cloudy at times, mod. br
●	26	70	72	29:95	N.	Cldy. 1 pt. mid. & lat m. 1 pt. mod. br. SE. latterly fresh br
	27	53	59	30:05	N.	Cloudy with rain, mostly a fresh br
	28	52	57	30:05	N.	....mod. breeze
	29	56	69	30:05	SE.	...."...."
	30	67	76	30:05		Fine weather...."
	31	67	76	30:00		...."...."...."

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free "press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance "will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 11. TUESDAY, APRIL 10TH, 1838. NO. 15. { PRICE 50 CENTS }

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Agents are ready to receive bonafide Tenders for Advances on Bills of exchange, secured by consignments to England of Tea and Nanking Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled, "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China," at the rate of Four Shillings and six pence (4s. 6d.) per Spanish Dollar.

Until further notice, Fifty per cent of the same will be made in Cash, and the residue in Bills on the supreme Government of India, at the rate of two hundred and ten (210) Company's Rupees per one hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after sight.

[Signed] J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company

Canton, 29th March, 1838.

FOR SALE, OR FOR CHARTER TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.

THE well known fast sailing Danish Ship SYDEN, about 700 tons, built at Damaun of the best Teak, JOHN BUND, Commander, shortly expected to arrive. Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 21st March, 1838.

TO LET.—The Upper Half of the Factory, No. 5 Danish Hong. For terms apply at the Canton Register Office, No. 2 Creek Hong.

TO LET.—A part of the Lower Half of No. 2 Creek Hong, with Treasury and Office on the Ground Floor. For Terms, Apply at the Canton Register Office,

NOTICE.—THE LIBRARY OF THE MORRISON EDUCATION SOCIETY,

is now open to the public, a suitable room having been found for it, in No. 1, Lungshung, or Old English factory. The terms of contribution for those who are not members of the society are $ 10 yearly, or $ 5 for half a year or any shorter period.

J. ROBT. MORRISON,
Secretary & Librarian.

Canton, 26th March, 1838.

EQUITABLE INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA.

IN consequence of the dissolution of the Firm of Messrs. BAGSHAW & Co.

Messrs. ALLAN, PATON & Co. have been appointed Secretaries to the Society at Calcutta.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Agents in Canton.

Canton, 29th Jan. 1838.

FOR SALE.—A few cases of EXCELLENT PORT WINE at $ 6 per dozen: in cases of 3 dozen each; by

EGLINTON, MACLEAN & Co.

Canton, 18th January, 1838.

FOR SALE.

THE ANNA ROBERTSON brings a supply of Messrs. NEWTON, GORDON, & MURDOCH'S FINEST OLD London Particular Madeira, in convenient packages,

Apply to CAPT. PARRY, Lintin
or to JAMES INNES.

LONDON.

(From the London New Price Current, Nov. 24.)

TEA.—The first quarterly sale of free trade teas has been fixed for the 10th of next month, and the immense quantity of 190.000 packages will be brought forward, after which there will be no other sale until next March. Great dullness in the market, and with the exception of small breaks of the Company's Congous, which are in demand at 1s. 8d., and Canton Bohea at 2s. 8½d. per lb. duty paid, there has been nothing doing; but holders demand fully previous rates; the deliveries are still large for home consumption.

The merchants connected with the East India and China Trade Association, having had a letter from the tea trade laid before them, have come to the determination of recommending the adoption of quarterly sales of teas by the private traders.

Ledger. Galig. Mess. Nov. 17.

The silk trade was never known to be so dull. There are many families entirely without employment, and literally starving for want of food. Those who have any thing to do have not half employment, and scarcely a weaver takes his work to the warehouse, but the employer either stops part of his wages, or sends him away without work.

Macclesfield Courier. do. do.

CALCUTTA.

The following is an extract of a letter received by the last overland mail, from an eminent Mercantile House in London connected with this country, dated the 25th November, and we venture to call the attention of our commercial readers to its contents, which cannot fail of being interesting to them. We are given to understand likewise, from other sources, that the Bank of England was induced to come to the resolution alluded to, by the arrival of a Mr. Jaudon in England, avowedly as the Agent of the United States Bank, in pursuance of the arrangements we announced a short time ago, as being in contemplation in America by Mr. Biddle and the Bank party there. Mr. Jaudon it would seem was not long ago the Cashier of the United States Bank, and the Bankers in London appear to see in the arrangement only a *concentration* of the system of credits, which has within the last year produced such ruin and mischief to thousands, and wholly without improvement on the score of security. The extract is as follows:

"Inasmuch as you are likely to be large takers in succeeding years of foreign Bills upon Europe, we think it advisable to acquaint you with the determination lately come to by the Bank of England, in reference to any Bills drawn by Foreign Banking Establishments, however undoubted their credit, upon their individual agents in this country; their determination is not to receive such Bills into circulation, and we therefore suggest that it would not be, as a general rule, either expedient or advantageous that either yourselves or your friends should make their investments in such paper; you are aware how it would operate in the event of our having such Bills sent. They would be useless in fact until due."

Calcutta Courier, Feby 7, 1838.

The second Opium Sale of the season went off on Monday at the Exchange, very steadily, although the attendance appeared much less than that of the Sale last month, and the number of bidders much fewer. The quantity put up was 1500 Patna and 800 Benares, besides 6 chests Benares of last year's provision; 80 chests Patna and 50 chests Benares of the French privilege, belonging to the January Sale this year.—Prices of Patna ranged from 700 to 725 Co's Rupees, Benares from 610 to 615 Co's Rupees.

Calcutta Courier, February 7.

SPAIN.

(From the Spectator, November 25.)

The accounts from Spain are as vague and contradictory as usual. According to one statement, Don Carlos has an army in fine condition, another describes him as a fugitive, whose troops have deserted him. He has quarrelled with Moreno, as well as Villareal; and Zariategui is the only officer of note who now adheres to him.

Espartero has been employed in punishing the mutineers who rose against and murdered Saarsefield at Pampeluna. Fourteen have been shot; among them a person of superior ability, Colonel Leon Iriarte. The principal, Ugalde, has escaped.

Advices from Madrid, to the 14th instant, state that the moderate party will have a considerable majority in the new Cortes. The session was to be opened on Sunday last.

PORTUGAL.

By the arrival at Falmouth on Thursday of the *City of Londonderry* steamer from the Tagus, we have received Lisbon papers of the 19th instant inclusive. The QUEEN had succeeded in re-modelling the Cabinet. Viscount DE SA DA BANDEIRA is appointed President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs; the Baron de BOMFIM, who knows no more of naval affairs than he does of the Ricardo system of political economy, is Minister of Marine, and, *ad interim*, of War; SANCHES is Minister of the Interior; CAMPOS of Grace and Justice; and OLIVEIRA of Finance—a department just now unfortunately little better than a sinecure, as regards the handling of cash in Portugal. The Viscount DAS ANTAS retains the command of the army; and on the 17th set out for the Northern Provinces, where the Miguelites have recently been severely drubbed by the National Guards. The new Minister for Foreign Affairs is reported to have made friendly overtures to the British Ambassador, and to have signified, in the most unequivocal terms, that nothing shall be wanted on his part to maintain the most amicable relations with this country. The Cortes are on the eve of completing their labours, after which there must be a dissolution, in order that the new Constitution may come into full operation. The intentions of the new Cabinet are admitted to be honest by all parties.

The Sun, November 25.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

LATEST DATES.

London	5th Dec.	Singapore	8th March,
Liverpool		Java	9th Feby.
U. States	19th Nov.	Manila	21st March.
Calcutta	14th Feby.	Austral-Asia	1st Dec.
Bombay	22nd Jan.	Madras	22nd Dec.

ARRIVED.—SYLPH, Viall, from Singapore and Calcutta. ROUBLE, [Am.] Benson, from Manila. PANAMA, [Am.] Benjamin, from New York. RUNNYMEDE, Wildridge, from Singapore.

PASSENGERS.—Per Sylph, Mrs. Viall. Rouble, S. J. Higginson, Esq.

SAILED.—BLAKE, Thompson, for London. MARY DUGDALE, Harrison, for Bristol. ROMAN, [Am.] Benson, for New York.

The Rob Roy's despatches will go down on Wednesday evening, and she will sail on Thursday morning.

The Sylph, Viall, was despatched yesterday evening for Singapore and Calcutta.

Passengers.—Per Roman, Mr. David Olyphant. Sylph, Mrs. Viall. Rob Roy, Messrs. Edward Cany and Lorenzo Draper.

By the *Sylph* we have received *Calcutta* papers to the 10th and the *Prince of Wales Island Gazette* to the 24th February; *Madras* papers from 24th October to the 22nd December, and the *Singapore Free Press*, from 8th February to March 1st.

By the *Panama*, we have received American Paper to the 17th Nov.

The *Molson* had arrived at Singapore from Liverpool.

The *John Dugdale* arrived off Liverpool the 5th and the *John Fleming*, on the 6th Nov.

The *Lord Lowther* arrived in the Downs 13th Nov. The *Bencoolen* arrived at St. Helena previous to the 9th Oct.

The overland mail, with London dates to the 5th December, reached Calcutta on the 6th February. It was brought by the *Berenice*, which vessel left Suez at 2. P. M. on the 31st December, and Mocha at 11. A. M. on the 9th January. In standing into Bombay harbour the Berenice grounded on the S. W. Prong, but floated undamaged with the flood tide.

Letters from *Calcutta*, dated 11th September, *which went via Marseilles*, reached London on the 22nd Nov.

Her Majesty opened Parliament on the 21st of November. In the course of H. M's. speech, it is stated that a treaty of commerce with the confederation of Peru and Bolivia has been concluded.

The state of the province of Lower Canada is recommended by H. M. to the serious consideration of parliament; and the lords and commons are also told that the condition of the poor in Ireland makes it their duty to consult whether it may not be safe and wise to establish by law some well regulated means of relief for the destitute in that country.

It is likewise stated in H. M.'s speech that the municipal government of the cities and towns in Ireland, calls for better regulation, and that the laws which govern the collection of tithe composition in Ireland require revision and amendment.

The above are the principal topics of the Queen's speech, which was moved and seconded in the house of lords by the Duke of Sussex and lord Portman, and in the house of commons by lord Leveson and Mr. Gibson Craig.

On the 16th November a court of directors was held at the E. I. House, at which it was determined to pay off their home-bond or floating debt on the 30th June next; a notice to this effect caused a rise of 3–8 per cent in the price of Consols, and a fall in India Bonds from 56 to 30 premium.

The court of directors of the East India Company, on the grounds of the distinguished and important services of the Marquess Wellesley while he held the office of Governor General of India, and his lordship's present circumstances, have granted the Marquess £20,000, subject to the approval of the general court of Proprietors and the board of Commissioners for the affairs of India. The grant was opposed by the following directors, Mr. Wigram, Mr. Mills, and Mr. Marjoribanks. The sum is to be vested in and administered by the Chairman, deputy-Chairman, and two other persons to be named by the court of directors, as trustees, for the benefit of the Marquess Wellesley.

O'Connell, placing full confidence in the government of lord Melbourne, has dissolved the general association.

The Calcutta papers are mostly filled with the accounts of the rapturous reception of the young Queen by all classes of her subjects on the occasion of her majesty's visit to the city to dine at the Guildhall on Lord Mayor's day, and the subsequent visits to Drury Lane and Covent Garden theatres. From every account we have seen her majesty went through these long and trying ceremonies with great self-possession.

The pageant on the first occasion must, from the long and minute descriptions in the papers, have far surpassed any that have been seen in England since the days of feudal splendour—of 'Barbaric pomp and gold.'

Fair all the pageant, but how passing fair
The virgin queen——

To our conception, the most interesting part of the ceremonial must have been when the *Blue coat boy*, the major Grecian of Christ's Hospital (Frederick Gifford Nash), presented the address of the children of that royal, ancient, and religious foundation to their youthful sovereign. The gracious smiles of the young Queen will, of course, make the lucky boy devoted and loyal à tous outrance for life.

At the conclusion of the address, he knelt on one knee, and presented a copy of it to her majesty, which her majesty received with a gracious smile. The 740 boys then struck up "God save the Queen.

"The effects of this upon her majesty was very marked and impressive, and she evinced considerable emotion at the sudden upraising of so many youthful voices in chorus to her blessing and praise."

The governor of Canton arrived from Kwangse at 7 o'clock on the evening of the 5th inst. Yesterday he received the Fooyuen's official seals; the latter officer departs for Peking on the 12th; where he is appointed one of the Presidents of the Board of punishments. The treasurer *Ah* leaves immediately for Peking, to have an audience of the emperor; he is succeeded by *Wang*, the criminal judge, whose office is filled by the salt commissioner, *Chin*; and the chief commissary, *Tung*, takes charge of the salt commissionership; the new chief of the commissariat, *Hwang*, is expected from Peking in all this moon.

MACAO PASSAGE BOATS.
EDICTS FROM THE HOPPO.

Wan, controller-general of the maritime customs at the port of Canton &c. proclaims to the hongmerchants for their full information.

It is well known that when the merchant vessels of the foreigners of all nations arrive at Whampoa, they are only permitted to use for the conveyance of letters from Canton to Macao, open boats without masts, which boats, when they pass the custom-houses, are to stop for the purpose of being searched, after which they are allowed to proceed. They are not allowed to continue the use of the large decked and masted boats; and this prohibition was made for the purpose of putting a stop to the vile practice of smuggling, and to prevent their lingering about (the river.) Proclamations upon proclamations, containing the strictest prohibitions have been already issued, in which the hongmerchants were also ordered to examine clearly into the matter, and drive the boats away, as well to transmit the orders to all the foreign merchants, that they might respectfully obey: all this is on record. But the hongmerchants regard the orders as a mere matter of form, and make no effort to obey, or to manage the business. I hear that the foreign large decked and masted passage boats, availing themselves of the tides, pass between Whampoa and Canton, and anchor wherever they like, off the factories and at Whampoa, more frequently now than formerly. This has the appearance of secret deception, and it is clear from these circumstances that smuggling is carried on and the duties are lost, and the prohibitions are secretly opposed. As opium has already been seized in the foreign boats, by the *Hang-how-kow* tide waiters, *ex uno disce omnes*; and as Baker's foreign ship has long been anchored at Whampoa, how can it be known that under the pretence of the vessel being an hospital ship, goods are not secretly collected on board, which the passage boats with celerity and convenience convey about the river the same as from the receiving ships. And thus by degrees a receiving ship will be established unobserved even at Whampoa. The said hongmerchants are trifling and treating the laws with extreme contempt in thus indulging themselves and screening the boats. Besides writing to the governor and lieut. governor, requesting that they will take the management of this affair into their own hands, I again issue a mandatory proclamation, which when the hongmerchants receive let them transmit it immediately to all the foreigners, that they may pay a respectful obedience thereto; and forthwith, in accordance with the foregoing directions, drive out all the large masted boats, nor permit them to enter the river, which will lead to some disturbance; if there is any further obstinate disobedience and connivance, most assuredly the hongmerchants shall be brought to a severe account without any favour. Let them, on an early day, report in what manner they have managed this business and carried these orders in all the particulars into effect. Oppose not. A special Edict. (3rd moon, 9th day—2nd April.)

HOSPITAL SHIP.

Wan, controller-general of the maritime customs &c., proclaims to the senior hongmerchants for their full information.

Baker's ship has long been lingering at anchor at Whampoa; she still delays her departure, although the most positive orders have already been issued that goods be sent down, and that she is to leave the port. It has been reported by petition that the hull of the vessel is damaged, and she is not seaworthy, and that it is the intention of the owners to break her up and sell her; this has already been explained by me to the governor, who directed the instant performance: all this is on record. The time passed since then until now is long, but there is no proof of the breaking up. I have issued repeated orders that this affair be examined into and managed, and that the ship be relentlessly driven away; but the senior hongmerchants appear to regard the orders as a mere matter of form, and do not give themselves the least concern or trouble to manage the business; and although the affair has been impressed on their attention numberless times, still, from the time the ship began to delay her departure petitions have been sent back containing glossing pretexts and impediments; and the said senior hongmerchants are after all desirous to free themselves from intermeddling in the matter; it is thus they do as they like and allow the vessel to remain; and in this filthy den some secret and unobserved mischief will be hatched: certainly, this is not a correct and perfect way to conduct affairs.

I have examined and found that when foreign vessels enter the port, it has been the custom to send a *Tsae-Kwan* (a chair-attendant) in the hoppo's boats, who remains there until the ship returns through the Bogue; and his daily rations and pay are fixed by the regulations, and are issued from the office of the *Chungheep*; and when all (affairs connected with the ship) are finished, a complete list is reported to the revenue board, that the facts may be examined. Now this ship entered the port in the 9th moon of the 16th year. (October 1836), and her full period of remaining was up in the 4th moon of last year (May 1837); and reckoning up the rations and money due to the *Tsae-Kwan* of that vessel, it amounts to more than fifty Taels weight of silver; but from then until now the vessel has still lingered at Whampoa; it is impossible but there must be a pretext, and that she is a receiving ship: thus for two years a useless expenditure has been incurred; which it will not only be a difficult matter to report, but an opposition to the enquiries of the revenue board must necessarily be the consequence.

If the vessel is not expelled with rigor, and if the traitorous foreigners, trusting to their own craftiness, are allowed to do as they please, and trifle and delay, and carry matters with a high hand, where will be the reverence due to the imperial laws? It is right that I again issue urgent orders; let the senior hongmerchants respectfully obey, and transmit the orders to the foreigners—that on the day this edict reaches them, Baker's vessel is to be driven out of the port; no delay on account of the least business will be permitted. If they still continue so foolish and stupid as to be ignorant of the laws, I apprehend those senior hongmerchants will not be able to bear the

consequences of their great offence. Hasten, hasten!—A special edict. 3rd moon, 9th day (April 3rd.)

The Author of the '*Chinese Security Merchants and their debts*', having published an extract from our reply to his letter of the 4th instant, we, to 'meet him upon the level and part upon the square,' now publish the whole of his letter and our reply.

Letter from the Author of the 'Chinese Security Merchants and their debts,' to the Editor of the Canton Register, and the Editor's reply.

SIR,—On occasion of a correspondence with you in May last, which you cannot forget, you had my written assurance, that I had not the slightest idea who was the writer of any article in the Canton Press, with one or two exceptions, for months past; and I can now assure you that the same remark is true up to this date. You will conceive, therefore, my surprise, at seeing my self stated in your journal of Tuesday last to be one of the Editors of the Canton Press, and you will not, I trust, refuse to name your authority for such a false assertion.

4th April, 1838. Yours obediently.

Reply.

Canton, April 4th, 1838.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your note of this day's date, stating that I had your written assurance in May last that you knew not who were the writers of any article in the Canton Press, with one or two exceptions, for months past; and requiring me to give up the authority which stated you to be one of the Editors of the Canton Press in yesterday's Register.

In reply, I beg to inform you that I prefectly recollect the correspondence in May last to which you allude, although I cannot exactly remember the words of your written assurance with reference to the authorship of articles in the Canton Press. But with reference to those articles which led to that correspondence, and to any other that may be indicated, I placed and do now place the fullest and most undoubting reliance on your assurance.

Without pointing out or insisting on the possibility that the position of an individual in May 1837, may be altered in 1838, I now beg to assure you that it is to myself alone you are to attribute the paragraph in question; and it was occasioned by the remark of the Canton Press, beginning with—"*We* have been accused," &c. I was and still am at a loss to understand the use of the plural pronoun *We*, in this instance, if it not only covers the author af the pamphlet, but even all the Memorialists, for it is only to the Author of the pamphlet and the Memorialists that any allusion is made in the Canton Register of the 27th March: nothing is said of the Editor of the Canton Press or of that paper, beyond the quotation.

For the rest, I must think you have drawn a very sharp conclusion when you term what is little or nothing more than a doubt, a surmise,—"a false assertion."

I hope that none of the friends or correspondents of the Canton Register, ever have or ever will so far forget what is due to their own character, as well as to the respectability of that Journal, as to become exposed to an imputation so shameful; and even should so improbable a case occur, I trust that I should be too careful to protect myself from either public or private censure, to admit any matter into the columns of the Register that could subject me to be addressed either as the utterer or as knowing the utterer of "a false assertion."

I remain, Sir, your most obdt. servant.

We are inclined to think that neither our 'phraseology' nor our 'mode of reasoning' are so peculiar as his own: E. G. Our supposition that the *Author* of the pamphlet was one of the Editors of the Canton Press, was based upon the uncalled for alacrity of the Editor of that paper to apply exclusively to himself *questions* which we had put to the *Author* and to the *Memorialists*. "*We* have been accused," said the Canton Press of the 31st of March, "with what reason we are at a lost to detect, with having deserted principles so often avowed, in now soliciting the interference of the British government &c." The C. P. itself, therefore, was the authority for our supposition: for if the Editorial *We* does not include the Author, the chivalry of the Editor is inexplicable: we therefore presume to think that the supposition was legitimately drawn. So much for our peculiar mode of reasoning, which we leave to the judgment of the public. With reference to a peculiar phraseology, we would humbly submit to the 'Author', whether the expression—'a false surmise' is not peculiar;—whether it is either grammar or English? A surmise may be *wrong*, but it never *can be false*. To *assert* a falsehood lies in the will—there is a premeditation, a fore knowledge; but to *doubt, surmise, guess*, is a mere act of volition, which is only excited by uncertainty or ignorance: it is an attempt after truth, not the wilful simulation or dissimulation of truth. And surely the word *false* when in connection with *assertion* has a different meaning than when it is an adjunct to *surmise*.

We now proceed to prove that the 'Author'-is a very careless writer.

He says.—"I think it well to notice two other *surmises* of the Editor contained in the last paragraph of the same article which calls me your (the Editor of the C. P.) co-adjutor, the paragraph is as follows."

"On reviewing the whole question, we think there is serious cause to regret the want, of union on any and every point connected with the future conduct and protection of the trade. And seeing in the Memorial a document framed by creditors against debtors, it is singular that not only the signatures do not represent *the greatest share of the trade of the port* but they do not represent *even the largest amount of claims against the greatest defaulter—Hing tae*. As we have remarked before, this very circumstance will make lord Palmerston pause before he proposes any measures in accordance with the requisitions of the memorial."

Now in the above paragraph there are two *assertions* but not one *surmise;* which the Author, with singular simplicity, himself admits when he says.—"The first of these firms is undoubtedly the largest creditor of Hingtae;"—thereby corroborating one of our *assertions*. With reference to the other, it was founded on the list of signatures to the Memorial printed in the Canton Press. This list *did not* then contain name of four English Firms, and only the name of *one* Parsee merchant appeared in it; with these deductions from the signatures, we think we were correct in *asserting* they did not represent the greatest share of the trade of the port. But this assertion would not have been made, had we been favored with a copy of this public document for insertion in the Register, with the signatures added afterward; as it was, we were obliged to publish it at second-hand from the *C. P.*

It is well and universally known that the Author of the pamphlet was the *primum mobile* of the Memorial, if he did not write every word of it himself; and so far from there having been any unnecessary "mixing up" the Editorship of the *C. P.* and the Memorial with the pamphlet, the whole of these *peritura charta* are so blended in style, thought, and meaning, and are so directly appropriated by the Canton Press by the volunteer complaint of the Editor of "having been accused of deserting his principles," that it is impossible for a plain thinking man to separate them; and it required the express disavowal of the Author to convince us that our supposition that he was concerned in the Editorship of the C. P. was wrong, when such palpable proofs of our being right were supplied in the columns of that very journal.

That it behoves the creditors of the hongmerchants to use every means in their power to right themselves, is such a mere, common-place matter of fact, that we are surprised the Author could have admitted a thought that it had been, or could or or would ever be disputed. The simple question is—have the Memorialists, in abandoning their attempts on the Canton and seeking the interference of their own government on this question of debtor and creditor, adopted the best and readiest means to the proposed end? And, moreover, there is another question to be considered. The Memorialists, although they have refused the proposals of the hongmerchants, told the governor in their address to H. E. of the 21st March,—that "in the meantime we shall gratefully receive any portion of our claims which. Y. E. may be pleased to order to be paid, and be prepared to listen to the suggestions which the hongmerchants may propose."

Now should H. E. order a dividend to be paid in the course of the present or next year, will not its reception by the creditors render the interference of the British government still more a matter of delicacy and difficulty? Under what plea can any interposition be made to adjust claims which will then be in the course of liquidation? Neither should it be forgotten that the feelings of mankind are in favour of the "poor and unfortunate debtor." And in the very peculiar case of a bankrupt hongmerchant, whose ruin is almost a necessary consequence of his position, robbed by his own government, and overtrusted by his foreign creditors under the expectation that the Co-hong must pay his debts, the application, as it were, of our own bankrupt laws—to pay the debts by instalments as fast as the assets can be realised, cannot be considered a very unreasonable proceeding. In what condition are the widows and orphans, the aged and worn out officers, creditors of the Calcutta houses of Agency! *Were are their trust-monies?* What public sympathy have they met with!

There is, however, only a mere difference of opinion between us as to the *modus operandi*; but we have not suffered this difference of opinion to betray us into any offensive expression. We have neither descended to coin rancorous party names, nor to a verbal criticism of the language of the Memorial, as was the course of the C. P. and it's correspondents toward the Petition of 1834. No—but we have lived to see the *pacific-progressio-commercial* weathercock pointing to the opposite point of "negotiation or *otherwise*." And we hail the change, as the triumph, however unwittingly and unwillingly accorded, of our own principles and policy.

The memorialists have called for the "simple interposition of the British government;" but they have shirked the question—how is this interposition to be effected? When lord Palmerston requires information at their hands on this point, we shall be glad to see their answer. In the meantime, they think they have done well what they have an undoubtedly perfect right to do. Time will show.

The Editor of the Canton Press has made the same quotation from our remarks as the *Author*; but the Editor calls them by their right name—*assertions;* and he declares them to be "altogether unsupported by fact." Yet, sadly civil, "he believes we have not made a wilful misrepresentation *in order* to injure the success of the application to the British government." This will never do. No, No, Mr. Editor, not a man in Canton will believe the insidious inuendo that is conveyed under this your expressed disbelief. Our feelings and conduct toward the Memorial are the

very opposite to those evinced by yourself and your correspondents toward the Petition. But let us proceed to facts. The meeting on the subject of the *Memorial* was held on the 21st of March. The Memorial and the signatures were published in the C.P. on the 24th of March. Now what reason had we to doubt the consistency of the British and Parsee merchants who did not sign the *Memorial* that we should have given ourselves any "little trouble" to prove they were inconsistent? Or, perhaps, had, on conviction, changed their opinion. We felt assured that the C. P. would not have omitted any of the signatures; and we were not aware that a single addition had been made to the list until we received the C. P. of the 7th inst. *We* are, therefore, fully entitled to the "sad civility" of the C. P.

Leaving out of our present calculation the *Anglo-Indian* trade, but *including* it in our expression—*the trade of the port*—we find—taking this season only—that of 21622 Register Tons of British shipping consigned to British merchants in Canton, and loaded with teas and despatched to England up to the 26th ulto. (date of despatch of the Hero of *Malown*), 11849 tons were consigned to the merchants, the signers of the *Memorial* as it was published in the C. P. on the 24th *March*, and 9773 tons (the Duke of Sussex is here included), to the merchants who did not sign. The difference in favor of the *Memorialists* is 2076 tons. But this difference would vanish were the *whole trade of the port* to be brought into the calculation. Thus far in defence of our *assertion*, which was founded on the portion of information which we gained from the C. P.

We further observe in the C. P. of Saturday last, that the Editor has this answer in reply to the following 9th question of C. C. C. "Have the national representatives of the claimants on the Hingtae and other Hongs, already adjusted these points, particularly the ratios of the debt and taxation, so as to satisfy the just and probable expectations of the governments and now attentive public of these respective countries?"

"Before the term of payment is agreed on, it would be lost labour for the representatives of the different nations to interfere at all; and after such agreement their interference would, under the existing political relations of this country, be equally useless." (Ed. C. P.)

As all communication between the superintendent of the British trade and the local government, ceased four months ago, that officer cannot be one of the representatives alluded to either by C. C. C. or the Editor of the C. P. The latter, indeed, must, point to a British representative yet to come; the officer, for instance, who is, by negotiation *or otherwise*, to work out the requisitions of the *Memorial*; yet we are now told, in almost the same breath, that any government interference at any time, either before or after the period of payment is agreed upon, will be "lost labor and useless"! O! admirable consistency! O! happy results of resistless conviction!

The Editor of the C. P. says, with reference to the letter of "The Author &c." that we "have been in the habit of making similar allegations; which he has contradicted," i. e., we have alleged that his Editorial *We*, is not himself *per se*, but that it is *We & Co.*; and that he has never "taxed us with having Editorial assistance." The Editor of the C. P. should know that to *contradict* is not to *disprove*; and as to the absence of any charge against us on this score, he, of course, must be convinced that there never has been the slightest grounds of suspicion for it; if he ever does tax us, we will not boggle, but tell him at once the whole truth: for we should be too happy to receive Editorial assistance. *We* have neither the wish nor ambition to be more than a simple Editor, the setter-forth of other mens thoughts and opinions; we should be glad to be spared the necessity of inflicting our own on the public, more particularly in so small a community as that of Canton. *We* scarcely consider it to be the duty of an Editor to pronounce on public or party questions, no more than it is his duty to furnish translations from the Chinese language. But with reference to a former "allegation," we are unwillingly obliged, as a most important *party* and *witness* is no longer amongst us, to refer to the discussion which we think was *settled* in the Registers of the 18th, 25th, *April*, 2nd, 15th, and 23rd of *May* 1837. But since he has gone to that place where the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest, have not the Editorial articles of the C. P. lost some of their raciness? Since the *emerald* was dimmed, where are the "sunny spots of *greenery*" in its columns?

MEMOIR

On the condition of slaves and hied servants in China,

by M. Edward Biot.

(Continued from No. 14, Page 56.)

During the lifetime of their parents, children are considered as being in a state of tutelage, and are not at liberty to leave the paternal mansion. If their natural tutors consent to the separation, it appears that the property should be equally divided (Section LXXXVII). During the time of mourning for the great relations of father and mother, the eldest son is the head of the family, and his brothers cannot dispose of any part of the inheritance. After this time, those brothers who do not choose to marry, are allowed to remain with their eldest brother; but if they separate, he divides the inheritance into equal portions, whatever be the rank of birth, whether sons of the principal wife, *or of the wife of the second rank, or even sons of a slave*. This is inserted texually in a supplementary statute joined to the 88th section, respecting *the youngest and last members of a family disposing of their property without authority*. As this supplementary statute has not been translated by Staunton, and since it rules the method of succession in China, I shall translate and introduce it into the text.

"As to the children of the principal wife or of the second rank, the males can succeed. Except in the case of an hereditary dignity, every thing in the first place falls to the eldest son of the principal wife, or to the son of this eldest son, if he is no more. This first heir divides the goods and lands between all the sons, without enquiring whether they are sons of the principal wife, of wives of the second rank or of slaves. The divisions should be equal, according to the number of sons. As to sons born in adultery, their share is only half that of the sons of the wives of the first and second rank. If no son of the first or second rank is living, then the individual adopted comes to the succession. He divides half with the sons born in adultery. If there is no son by adoption, then the son born in adultery succeeds to the whole.

"If a family becomes extinct, and there is no man of the same name called to the inheritance by adoption, then, if any females are living allied to this family, they inherit. If none are living, then it is the duty of the magistrate of the district to explain the circumstances clearly to his superior officer, who, after having examined into the affair, confiscates the property of the extinct family to the public treasury."

It is probable that the equal division between the eldest son who disposes of the property and the other sons, especially those of the second rank, is not rigorously observed as it follows from this statute; but it is clearly seen that daughters do not succeed except in default of males, and plurality of wives being general in China, they can succeed but very rarely. A Chinese considers himself unfortunate if he has not a son, legitimate or adopted, to bury him. Infanticide, so common in the central provinces, is almost always practised on daughters; and, according to the report of the latest European missionaries, dealers are in the habit of buying or stealing girls in the Northern provinces, for the purpose of afterward selling them in the central and Southern provinces, where they are wanted.

Although the son of the wife of the second rank has a right to the succession, his mother is always dependent on the principal wife. Nevertheless, after the death of the husband, if she continues a widow she has a right to a certain consideration, and is competent to defend the rights of her son in courts of law.

In explanation of the articles of the code to which I have referred, I will quote from the Chinese works translated into the European languages, two plays and a novel, in which the whole plot turns on the difficulties opposed to the succession of a son of the second rank.

The name of the novel is *the mysterious* picture; it was translated by M. Julien, and added to his translatson of the Orphan of Chaou. A magistrate has had an only son by his first wife. Being very old, he married a wife of the second rank, and had a son by her. When this son was five years old his father fell sick, and summoning his eldest son told him he should give a share of his fortune to his second wife; but as she was too young to take good care of it, he rather preferred to appoint his eldest son the general legatee, and to leave the mother and the son of the second rank dependent on his eldest son, who would then consider them as members of the family, bring up the child, and maintain the mother, if she continued a widow. The father died, and the eldest son conducted himsely badly; he would not acknowlege the child to be his father's son; he tried to entrap the mother into a second marriage, and sent them both away to a cottage. But the deceased had left to his second wife a mysterious picture, of which a certain judge at length found out the meaning. This judge discovered a treasure hidden in the ground and destined for the son of the second rank. The author of the novel remarks that the eldest son should, in the first instance, have equally divided the inheritance between himself and his young brother.

The first play, named *An Heir in his old age*, has been translated by Mr. Davis; it is one of the collection called the hundred plays of Yuen (1260 a 1357). The principal wife has an only daughter, who is married. The wife of the second rank becomes *enceinte*. The son-in-law says that if she brings a daughter into world, he will lose the half of his father-in-law's fortune, and that if she is brought to bed of a son, he will lose the whole of the fortune. Thus the son of the second rank would be the sole heir only because he is a male. Nevertheless, the father says at the same time, that whatever happens, the wife of the second rank, mother of the infant, shall continue to be dependent on the principal wife, that she shall be her property, and that the principal wife may, at will, either hire or sell her as a slave. This, perhaps, could only be the case during the lifetime of the father, and whilst the child had a natural protector; for in the preceding work, the eldest son had persuaded the widow to marry again, but he could not oblige her to it, nor sell her. In the novel, a male child is born; the son in law and his wife conceal it with the mother; in the end they are found again, and the old man divides his property equally between his son of the second rank, his nephew, whom he had adopted thinking his son lost, and his daughter of the first rank. This mode of division does not appear to be authorised by the code, but legislation may have changed since the *Yuen* dynasty.

In the play called the circle of chalk, the events of which occurred during the *Sung* dynasty [illegible] 1275, the principal wife has no children, and [illegible] her husband that she may live with her lover. [illegible] inferior wife has a son, and it is this fact only that hinders the first wife from remaining in possession of the property to which the enfant is the legal heir. This is evident from the articles quoted before. The widow of the first rank enjoys the fortune of her deceased husband only so long as there is no child. A supplementary statute of the 78th section contains this regulation in direct terms.

To make herself mistress of the property, the wife of the first rank sustains an action at law that the child was her own, and had been stolen from her by the second wife. She gains the cause in the first instance; but the case is tried again by an incorrupt judge, who condemns the guilty, and decrees the entire succession to the inferior wife and her child.

Mr. Reinaud, in his work on the Irruptions of the Saracens into France, in the 7th, 9th and 10th centuries, tells us that, among the Saracens, every freeman could make his son by a slave his heir, but only after having given the mother and her child their freedom. It even appears that this custom still exists in Egypt, and that the son of a white slave is often called to the sucession. We see that in China, by the articles of the code, the son of the inferior wife, and even, according to the supplementary statute of the 88th section, the son born of a slave, are qualified to succeed. There is then a marked analogy between the two systems of legislation.

In Tonkin as in China, the child that is sold is often adopted by its purchaser, and from that time he has the right of succession to his adopting father; but his share of the inheritance is less than those of the children of the family, when there are any. "Thus," says a missionary, "this custom of selling children is less odious than it appears at first sight."

There is no regulation in the present code relating to the affranchisement of private slaves. The law does not acknowledge the right of the private slave to free himself by his labor; it does not direct that any punishment should be inflicted on the master who refuses to affranchise his slave.

[*To be continued.*]

CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to claim high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 11. TUESDAY, APRIL 17TH, 1838. NO. 16. PRICE 50 CENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Agents are ready to receive Annuals Tenders for Advances on Bills of exchange, secured by consignments to England of Tea and Nanking Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a printed notice, "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China," at the rate of four shillings and six pence (4s. 6d.) per Spanish Dollar,

Until further notice, Fifty per cent of the same will be made in Cash, and the residue in Bills on the supreme Government of India, at the rate of two hundred and ten (210) Company's Rupees per one hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after sight.

[Signed] J. H. ASTELL,
H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honourable E. I. Company

Canton, 20th March, 1838.

FOR SALE.

THE British ship, SIR CHARLES MALCOLM, of 886 Tons, JAMES LYON, Commander; daily expected to arrive. Built at Bombay of the best materials in 1829, and carried from 1,200 to 1,400 tons of Tea to England in 1835. Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 13th April, 1838.

FOR SALE, OR FOR CHARTER TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.

THE well known fast sailing Danish Ship SYDEN, about 700 tons, built at Dansaun of the best Teak, JOHN BUNP, Commander, shortly expected to arrive, Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 21st March, 1838.

FOR SALE.—Bills on London, in sets of £500 to £1,500 drawn by the Morris Canal and Banking Company at 6 months sight, on Messrs PAYNE, SMITH & PAYNE. Apply to

WETMORE & Co.

Canton, 16th April, 1838.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY. Calcutta.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant policies, on goods, payable in Calcutta, London, or this place.

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 1st January, 1838.

TO LET.—The Upper Half of the Factory, No. 5 Danish Hong. For terms apply at the Canton Register Office, No. 2 Creek Hong.

TO LET.—A part of the Lower Half of No. 2 Creek Hong, with Treasury and Office on the Ground Floor. For Terms, Apply at the Canton Register Office.

EQUITABLE INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA.

IN consequence of the dissolution of the Firm of Messrs. BAGSHAW & Co.

Messrs. ALLAN, PATON & Co. have been appointed Secretaries to the Society at Calcutta.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Agents in Canton.

Canton, 20th Jan. 1838.

FOR SALE.—A few cases of EXCELLENT PORT WINE at $ 5 per dozen: in cases of 3 dozen each; by

EDLESTON, MACLEAN & Co.

Canton, 18th January, 1838.

FOR SALE.

THE Anna Robertson brings a supply of Messrs. Nepean, Gibson & Hodgson's Finest ale Lager Beer, in excellent packages.

Apply to CAPT. FARRY, Lintin
or to JAMES INNES.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

LATEST DATES.

London	5th Dec.	Singapore	8th March.
Liverpool		Java	9th Feby.
U. States	19th Nov.	Manila	28th March.
Calcutta	14th Feby.	Austral-Asia	1st Dec.
Bombay	22nd Jan.	Madras	22nd Dec.

ARRIVED.—Factors, [Am.] Pearse, from Coquimbo, [left January 6th] and Sandwich Islands. Hermina Luisa, [Sp.] Peredo, from Manilla.

SAILED.—Sylph, Viall, and Antonio Pereira, Christie, for Singapore & Calcutta. Rose Rov, [Am.] Rossiter, for New York. Levant, [Am.] Domatosq, for Java.

PASSENGERS.—Per Sylph, Mrs. Viall. Per Rob Roy, Messrs. Edward Cany and Lorenzo Draper.

By the *American* vessel *Factor*, we have received the *Sandwich Island Gazette* from Dec. 2d to Feby. 24th inclusive.

The despatches of the *Fattal Djawat*, for Manila and Batavia will be closed this evening at 9. P. M.

We have heard that Hingtae has lately written to his friends in Canton, from the province of Che-Keang.

The Third Meeting of the *Canton Regatta Club*, will take place between the 20th and 28th of *May*.

Were it not "on record," we should not think of attempting to convince our distant readers that a celebrated Chinese statesman, now holding the most important office in the empire, the governorship of the two provinces of Canton and *Kwangsi*, could have exhibited such utter ignorance of the history of the foreign trade, and hazard, remorselessly and unblushingly, such evident falsehoods, as appears in *Tang's* reply to the late addresses of the foreign merchants.

To inform H. E. better on a very important subject, of which he seems to know but little, and to preserve him in future from hazarding his credit for veracity by making groundless assertions, and his claim to common sense by asking simple questions, the creditors should *prove* to H. E. that the "reward of the toil of the hong-merchants" is in their monopoly of the foreign trade; and reply to his question —"if, while trading in the celestial empire, they would wish to regard the profits which they enjoy as profits obtained merely for the purpose of paying off debts"—that, most assuredly, in a case of bankruptcy, not only their profits but their whole property, real and personal, would be sequestered to pay their creditors.

H. E. should then be asked what is the use of the hoppo and his establishment in Canton, if he cannot furnish correct returns of the imports and exports (improperly termed the consumption of goods by H. E.), on which the Consoo tax is levied; and what power has diverted this tax from it's proper application to the end for which it was notoriously established; and what insatiable abyss has swallowed up amount for the last four years, the duties to government from various hongs being still in arrear.

We may here remark that C. C. C. has fallen into an extraordinary and unaccountable error, in stating that the Consoo tax has not been levied since the last settlement of the debts of bankrupt hongs; and further, that he has committed a great oversight in leaving out of his calculation the Consoo tax on one of the principal British imports, Raw Cotton, which has always contributed largely to that tax. We shall notice C. C. C's. communications to the *Repository*, Art. I. for March, and the *Press*, in an early number.

We think the two addresses from Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. and Messrs. Turner & Co., more important and germane to the matter in hand than any that have preceded them. *Agitation* should be the watchword and policy of the creditors; *agitation* will produce *restitution* in Canton, as it did formerly Catholic emancipation and reform of the house of commons in Great Britain. When the creditors have prepared their reply to the governor's last insane edict, let them take into consideration the policy of printing the whole correspondence (or even multiplying M. S. copies) in the Chinese languages, and forwarding copies to all the governors and lieut. governors of the maritime provinces for transmission to Pe-king; and also copies to the board of civil office, the censorate, and the privy council; as well as distributing copies in Canton. Lord Napier did a much bolder thing. And they need not fear a *exit of premunire*, for they would not violate any statute by such proceeding: they would but

——fly from petty tyrants to the throne.

This is a measure within the immediate power of the creditors; and feeling the justice of their cause, we think they will neglect the readiest and most powerful means to gain their objects if they do not forthwith adopt it, on the further refusal of the governor to accede to their terms, and his expressed determination to dare the consequences of their appeal to the emperor.

Yesterday forenoon, just after we had written the foregoing remarks, we received M's. letter. His argument is undoubtedly just. Until a man is declared a bankrupt his creditors cannot pursue any extraordinary means to recover the balances in their favour, even in England. In Canton, where the power of "striking the docket" rests with the governor, without it being legally necessary to that last proceeding that the hongmerchant should commit an act of bankruptcy, the mere actual insolvency of a hong merchant in business cannot, of course, justify the extraordinary measure of blending the outstanding balances against him on which interest is accruing, and which it is also hoped the transactions of his business will enable him to reduce, with the debts proved against a bankrupt on which interest has ceased, and whose transactions are ended and books closed.

With reference to future transactions with the hongmerchants, the insolvent act of England should be remembered, and also that a bill abolishing imprisonment for debt is under the consideration of the legislature.

The execution, by imperial orders, of *Ko-a-Ping* at Macao, on the 7th instant, may be

considered as an act of extraordinary severity. We do not remember a similar instance of the 正法 —*Ching-fa,*—the direct, unmitigated, course of the law—the unrelenting infliction of the last penalty, in the case of a smuggler of opium and the keeper of a smoking shop. Our readers will doubtless wish to know the precise law under which he has suffered; and we accordingly translate the clause from an octavo edition of the penal code, 11th volume, 10th section: which was changed to it's present severity by Taoukwang in the 10th year of his reign.

Those who deal in opium shall be punished according to the law against those who trade in prohibited goods (gunpowder, salt petre, nitre, sulphur, military weapons). The principal shall wear the collar one month, and be banished to the army at a near frontier. The accomplices shall be punished with one hundred blows and banished from the province.

He who clandestinely opens an opium smoking shop, and seduces the sons and younger brothers of respectable families to smoke opium, shall be punished according to the law against those who delude the multitude by depraved doctrines. The principal, when his crime is proved, shall be strangled after his term of imprisonment; the accomplices shall be punished with one hundred blows, and banished three thousand *les*. And the boat people, constables, and neighbours shall all receive one hundred blows, and be banished from the province for three years.

The following are the penalties for buying and smoking opium.

If an officer of government buys and smokes opium, he is to be dismissed the service, to wear the collar for two months, and be beaten with one hundred blows; soldiers and the people are to be punished with one hundred blows and wear the collar for one month. Eunuchs in the imperial palace are to wear the collar for two months, and be sent to the most distant frontiers as slaves to the soldiers.

In the first year of Taoukwang (1820,21), a natived named *Yih-hang-shoo*, was the great agent for opium at Macao. When he fell under the notice of government, he was only banished as a slave to the army; and we are told that he is living in comfort in some of the distant provinces, where he carries on a flourishing trade, and is supposed to be rich.

We publish the following clauses from Staunton's Penal Code as exhibiting a few more of the tangled *meshes* of the *net* of the law; how apt is the Chinese comparison of their *laws* to a *net!*

PROTECTION OF THE FRONTIER.

SECTION CCXX.—Crossing a Barrier without a License.

Whoever, without being provided with a regular licence or passport, proceeds either by land or water-carriage, clandestinely through any barrier station, shall be punished with 80 blows; whoever, in order to avoid examination at the barrier, passes it by any other than the customary road, channel, or ford, shall be punished with 90 blows.

Whoever in a similar manner passes, without submitting himself to examination, any of the barriers or posts of government at the frontiers, shall be punished with 100 blows, and banished for three years.

If such individual proceeds afterwards so far as to have communication with the foreign nations beyond the boundaries, he shall suffer death by being strangled, after the customary period of confinement.

The examining officer of the station, when aware of the intentions of such offender and guilty of consenting thereto, shall be equally punishable, except that in capital cases the sentence of death shall be commuted for that of banishment.

The responsible officers of government, to whose want of vigilance and examination a breach of this law is at any time attributable, shall, in each case, suffer a punishment proportionably less by three degrees than the original offender, and in no case exceeding 100 blows.

The military attendants who were on guard on the day upon which the laws were thus transgressed, shall, proportionably to the nature of the offence, be punished one degree less in each case, than their superior officer.

(Staunton's translation of the *Penal Code*.)

THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

On the 14th of the moon (8th instant) a fire broke out in a shoemaker's shop inside the gate of the five goats, which spread to more than ten of the neighbouring shops and to the guardhouse. A mad wind raged at the time; but luckily the engines soon arrived, and the flames were got under.

It is reported that *[illegible] Te*, a native of *Heunsh* heen, and a member of the Hanlin college has originated a subscription amongst the gentry and old people, for a votive tablet and sacrifices, to spread abroad the eminent virtue of Yuen-Yuen, formerly governor of the two *Kwang* provinces, *during his life*. That officer having proved himself, when in office, pure and upright, without peeling and scraping the fat off the people. Moreover, he made a report to the emperor, and H. I. M. directed him to remit the duties on rice-laden ships; which was a great benefit to the people's livelihood. The affair is yet only in embryo; whether it will or not be brought to perfection cannot be certainly known.

On the night of the 8th instant a man living outside the *Taeping* gate quarrelled with his wife, and stabbed her to death with a knife. The circumstances are as follows. On the 13th the wife's father died; and she wished to return home immediately to attend on the corpse. It was clearly understood between the two that she should go and return directly; she was not to sleep out. He did not calculate that the shrouding and coffining her father's body would detain his wife until the night of the 14th. When she then returned and entered the house her husband abused her, using bad language. Contradictions and many words followed; the husband at length grasped a sharp knife and stabbed his wife in more than ten places; she fell dead, and he forthwith absconded. His old mother was present at the time, but she was unable to advise or prevent him. The wife's mother heard of the murder, and she went to the house with her son and nephew, and raised a loud lament at the door, crying out that she would report to the officers, that they might hold an inquest on the body, and petition that the murderer might be pursued, taken, prosecuted and punished.

Six robbers were decapitated on the 9th of the moon.

Peking Gazettes.—First moon, 8th day, (2nd February). The cabinet minister, Duke *Changling*, by the favor of our benevolent and wise predecessor, *KeaKing*, was chosen, from being a *Poo-tsaou*, to take office in the provinces; and he served successively in all. When I succeeded to the throne I called him to the cabinet, and to the great council of war. From the reigns of *Keenlung* and *KeaKing*, he has often seen active service, in which he greatly distinguished himself. In the eight year of my reign there was a rebellion; he led an army and subdued the rebels, brought back four cities to their allegiance, and seized the rebellious leader (*Chang kihurh*) alive: this was a most important and highly meritorious piece of service. Of late years he has held the superintendence of the six boards and of the censorate, in which he has proved himself careful, dilligent and able; and always equal to any duty imposed on him; and whether successively employed in the capital or the provinces, he has assisted me in the government of the empire without a slur on his character.

In the past year he requested his dismissal on account of sickness; but I did not grant his request. I myself visited him in his illness, and desired him to calm his mind, as he would soon be well; for although eighty years old, I considered he would keep his strength for many years; I then promoted him to be a duke of the first rank. I have often conferred rewards upon him. I talked to him comforting words, hoping that the breezes of spring would completely restore his health, when I would again employ and depend on him. I have now heard that he is departed, and my breast is agitated with extreme grief. I order, as a mark of my favor, that sacrifices be performed to him in the temple dedicated to the worthy and the good.

I also confer a silken shroud, an image of Budh, a Budhist classic, a snuff bottle, and a thumb ring. (All these gifts, are to be put into the coffin.) I direct *Yihke* (the emperor's nephew) to take ten of the imperial body guard and on an early day to go and perform the sacrifices; and I also confer two thousand five hundred taels to defray the expences of the funeral. I will name a day when I, the emperor, will go and sacrifice. I order his son, *Kwoilun*, after the hundred days of mourning are expired, to assume his hereditary ducal rank.* And as a further favor, I order his grand son, *Linking*, to have the rank of a *Yuenwaelang*, (of the 5th degree); and when he is old enough he shall take office: and this is to show my deep regard for my old minister. *Respect this.*

2nd moon, 2nd day. (February 25th). The emperor directs *Keshen*, the *governor of Pechele*, to fill the vacancy in the cabinet council, and to act as governor of *Pechele* (until another is appointed. Keshen is a Mantchow tartar.)

Peking Gazettes. — 2nd moon, 2nd day. (February 25th). The imperial will has been received.

I order that *Kwo-Se-ping* be immediately strangled. This criminal has audaciously dared to form connections with the outside foreigners at the important passes of the sea frontier. *He opened a shop, stored it with opium, and seduced people to buy and smoke it.* He has been known to be engaged in this way for five years; but the former governors and lieut. governors have been negligent, and not one of them have examined and managed this affair with a regard to truth. But *Tang-tingching* ordered his officers to seize strictly, and he was immediately taken. It may, therefore, be seen that when pursuit and prosecution are managed with a regard to truth, the effects are evident. I order that *Tang* and *Ke* be referred to the proper board, for their merits to be taken into consideration; and hereafter, with reference to the offences of buying and selling opium, and opening smoking houses, if in these instances criminals are guilty, they must be seized at all times and all places and punished; they must not be suffered to escape out of the net; thus they will be a warning to others. *Respect this.*

On last Sunday evening a Chinese military student, about 20 years old, who had been gambling with his comrades and lost about fifty dollars, which he was unable to pay, went to the small military station at the bottom of old China street, and there swallowed a bowl of wine drugged with opium. Sometime had elapsed before his countrymen informed Dr. Cox of the occurrence, and although that gentleman immediately hastened to the spot, the man was dead when he arrived; it is highly probable he was already dead before the message was sent. The corpse was stretched on a plank and conveyed to his friends —another awful example of the gamesters end. The unfortunate young man was well clothed, and, it is said, respectably connected.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON REGISTER.

SIR,—If you should consider the following communication worth a place in your paper, please insert it on your next number.

In a leading article of the CantonPress of the 14th instant, in which the writer discusses the difficult question of the payment of Hingtae's foreign debts, and replies to some queries on the subject put by a correspondent, I find an effort made to blend the debts of Kingqua with those of Hingtae, and that they are considered as resting on the same basis, and justly demanding a settlement on similar conditions, and within the same pereod of time. Quoting from the hongmerchant's letter to the creditors of Hingtae, dated the 4th instant, he

---

* This is a mark of special favor, the rule in regard to hereditary succession to titles of nobility in China being that each successive generation takes rank one degree below the preceding one.

makes the aggregate of the public dues from the Cohong to foreigners and the Chinese government, $ 4,600,000), and then asks, "How is this mass of debts to be liquidated?" Do the hongmerchants intend to pay Hingtae debts during the first nine years, and begin with those of Kingqua after that time? To such an arrangement the creditors of the latter hong would not like to submit, nor is there any reason why such preference should be given to the Hingtae claims.

Without pretending to be thoroughly versed in the affairs of these hongs, it is yet apparent, even to superficial observation, that that their respective positions are widely different, and whatever may be the wishes of the foreign creditors of Kingqua, those of Hingtae, who are not equally creditors of both, must be extremely generous, or blind to their own interest, if they permit the settlement of their claims to be obstructed or retarded by the novel pretension now put forth.

The writer in the C. P. says there is no reason why a preference (as to time) should be given to Hingtae's claims. This appears to me to be an unwarranted assumption, which a glance at the position of the two hongs well shew. Hingtae has been formally declared bankrupt; the foreign creditors have repeatedly addressed the governor of Canton in order to obtain his concurrence, and the exertion of his authority in the settlement of their claims; by his command the hongmerchants have given their attention, to the business; the accounts have been investigated, and the several sums ascertained in a mode sanctioned by all the parties interested; and after long negotiation the hongmerchants have ultimately fixed on a period within which they engage to liquidate the full amount of foreign claims, by means of a fund raised from charges on the foreign trade. All this is in accordance with former precedent, with "old custom," a consideration which, in the affairs of commerce, is every where of great weight, but with the Chinese of peculiar force, and places the creditors of Hingtae on the strongest ground. Now, what is the position of Kingqua? He is not bankrupt, but still engaged in active business, and recognised both by the Chinese authorities and foreigners as one of the existing members of the Cohong. Insolvent he may be, and so doubtless are others of the hongmerchants who might be easily named; and with the same justice, and regard to former practice, that his debts might be included in the settlement of Hingtae's might be the debts of these others also. It is for the creditors of Kingqua to determine whether their interest requires them to petition the governor to shut the hong, and points out to them the same course which those of Hingtae have trodden; and doubtless they will consult their interest and nothing else on the occasion; but until they have placed themselves on the same ground with the creditors of Hingtae, both precedent and justice forbid that the claims on the two hongs should be amalgamated. Once allow this principle (of amalgamation) to be established, and who would be willing to delay pressing his claim on any other delinquent hong, for settlement by the Cohong, let the cause of delinquency be what it might? It would, in fact, be constituting all the hongmerchants copartners for every private as well as public purpose, and render all liable for the engagements of each, let these engagements be ever so injudicious or unfair.

It appears, therefore, to be both the right and interest of the creditors of Hingtae firmly to resist every attempt to blend their claims with those on Kingqua, which would not only be unjust, but embarrass and delay the settlement of all. A.

From the Hong-merchants to the Creditors of the Hing-tae Hong. Dated 4th April 1838.

A respectful communication.

The foreign debts of the Hing-tae hong we before resolved to pay in nine years by instalments, but to this arrangement you, Gentlemen, have not yet assented. Yet the period of nine years seems to us even too short, and we are not without fear that we shall be unable to repay the whole in the time stipulated. We call to mind that, of public claims upon us, the amount from year to year is not less than 300 000 Taels, consisting in tribute, charges for the military expenses of the new territory (in Tartary), subsidies for repairs of ports, and purchases of ginseng. We have also to pay up the public claims on Fatqua's hong, amounting to more than 300,000 Taels, and those on the Hing-tae hong to the amount of 100,000 Taels and upwards. Moreover, each hong has foreign debts of its own to discharge. Thus, in every direction, we have payments to make. And besides all this, Kingqua's hong is now in arrear of the public claims on it to the extent of 300,000 Taels, while the foreign claims against it exceed a million. This hong, although, we are thankful to observe, it is your wish to keep it from bankruptcy, yet will not, we are disposed to think, be able to sustain these payments, and it will be requisite for us to make other arrangements therefor.

Of the profit, gleaned by us in the course of a year or two, though it yield, after payment of the various public claims, a small remainder, yet something is absolutely requisite for hire of labor, repairs, salaries and other expenses, and, with your perfect understanding of matters, and good sense, you must perceive, gentlemen, on a careful consideration of the subject, that if the time stipulated for payment of Hing-tae's debts be too brief, it will be, in truth, beyond our power to adhere to it. Should we be able to pay the debts of another, then our own debts must remain unpaid, and we must all, in consequence, successively be ruined and fail. With your known intelligence it would be difficult herein to deceive you.

Even for the duties that are in arrear, and which are not on the same footing with private debts, we have been compelled to solicit the imperial favor to extend the limited period of payments to three years and to suffer us to pay them by instalments. How much rather then should the individual debts which we are discharging for others be so dealt with! We still entreat you, gentlemen, to assent to the period of nine years, that we may put forth our energies to sustain the payment, and to discharge the claim within the allotted period. Thus all may remain at ease, and we enjoy your highly prized friendship. For this purpose we write, and with compliments remain &c. Signed by Howqua, Mowqua, Ponkequa, Kingqua, Goqua, Mingqua, Saoqua, Punboyqua, Samqua, Kwangqua, Takqua.

A true translation.

J. R. MORRISON.

Chinese Secretary and Interpreter.

EDICT FROM THE GOVERNOR.

On the 8th of April I received from Dent and others, [creditors of Hing-tae], an address, as subjoined,—and also the addresses from Jardine and Turner.

(For the address from Messrs. Dent and others, vide C. R. 27th March.)

T'. HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

It is with extreme reluctance we again trouble your excellency with the affairs of the Hingtae hong; but having waited in vain for upwards of two months in expectation of a reasonable proposal from the hong merchants, for the liquidation of said debts, in pursuance of the order issued by your excellency on the 6th day of January last—the 6th day, 12th moon—we can no longer delay bringing to your excellency's notice that on the 20th day of January last, we received an overtures from the senior hong merchants, Howqua and others, that our claims should have their particular attention in the course of the five month of the Chinese year; but up to this hour nothing has been done.

On the 26th day of this moon we addressed the enclosed letter to Howqua and the other merchants of the Cohong, from which and his reply it appears that the foreign merchants have in the last four years paid upwards of $1,500,000 to the *Hongyune* fund, without claiming from the said fund one dollar; now, when the Hingtae hong, by an act of swindling, retains foreign property to upwards of two millions of dollars, they, the Cohong, propose paying the sum back without interest in nine years!

This proposal is so manifestly unjust, that we bring it once more to your excellency's notice, in full confidence that orders for a more equitable settlement will emanate from your excellency's sense of justice; and save yours ff and us the trouble of further appeal. With this view we address your excellency, and remain &c.

(Signed) Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Canton, April 8th.

Enclosure referred to in the above address.

Letter from Mr. Jardine to Howqua, and the other members of the Cohong, dated 21st March.

DEAR SIR.—I was favored on the 13th ulto. with your letter of the 12th, proposing to liquidate the debts of the Hingtae hong by instalments in nine years, and requesting me to communicate the same to the other creditors.

This communication was made accordingly, and their unanimous refusal to accept such unreasonable and unjust terms was made known to you by Mr. Turner and myself early in this month; but having heard nothing from you or the Consoo since, I shall now reply to your letter in writing.

The creditors have attentively examined, and duly weighed, the arguments advanced by the Cohong; and I beg leave to trouble you with a few observations thereon.

Your statement of the debts due by the two hongs of Gnewqua and Poinqua,—1,400,000 Taels,—or $ 1,944,444,—paid in ten years, from the limited foreign trade of that period, is liberal in the extreme, when compared with your offer to pay the claims against the Hingtae hong, $ 2,231,439, in nine years from a trade of nearly double the amount.

In the course of six years the debts of Manhop and Chunqua were paid from the proceeds of Teas, out of the Company's treasury, between the years 1829 & 1834, amounting to $ 1,995,300; when the quantity of that article annually sent to England was only 30 millions of pounds; and the same contributions which enabled the Cohong to pay annually $ 378,434 for the three last years, have been paid by the foreign merchants to the Consoo fund, or *Hongyune* (for the use of the hongs), ever since: that is for four years on upwards of 40 millions per annum, without one dollar having been claimed by them from the said fund. And still the Cohong propose paying the claims now made in 9 years, after having already received more than three fifths of the whole sum claimed:—$ 1,513,136.

Is this reasonable or just?

It is well known that the foreign claims have on all occasions, and at all times, been paid by this *Hongyune* tax on the foreign trade; a tax instituted for the express purpose; and which ought to have ceased being levied the moment there were no foreign debts to be paid off. In fact, the Cohong must have gained rather than lost by the payment of the foreign claims from means so abundantly ample. I remain &c.

(Signed) WM. JARDINE.

Address from Messrs. Turner & Co. Dated April 8th.

To His Excellency,

The Governor of the two Kwang Provinces.

A Respectful Address.

We received, so long ago as the 8th January, your Excellency's reply to our former petition, and should have considered it necessary to answer it much earlier, but for the solemn pledge made to us by the senior hongmerchant, that a satisfactory settlement with Hingtie's Creditors should be come to in course of the 1st moon of the present year. Resting upon this pledge being faithfully redeemed, we were in hopes that there would no longer be any necessity for troubling your Excellency.

It is therefore with extreme regret that we now find the necessity returned upon us of appealing to your Excellency, and that, too, with feelings of the keenest disappointment to complain, not only of the pledge so solemnly given not having been redeemed, but of the day seeming to be so far distant as ever for settling our very heavy and long pending claims.

Your Excellency, in replying to our last Petition states, that the hongmerchants had of themselves proposed to liquidate the debts of the Hingtae hong in fifteen years; but that your Excellency, considering that period too long, had directed them to reduce it to twelve years.

Upon this, we beg to remark, that, had your Excellency's reduction of three years brought the time of payment within seven years from the period of the hong's stopping, we should have felt disposed to accede to it; but when the magnitude of the amount is considered, and how greatly the want of so large a portion of their capital must cramp the trade of the several creditors, and also what heavy pecuniary loss they are suffering by no interest whatever being allowed them; when this combination of evils is considered, your Excellency will not be surprised to learn, that our determination is, not to cease appealing to your Excellency's sense of justice, until a more equitable period be named.

And, as the hongmerchants have of themselves recently proposed to reduce your Excellency's period of twelve to ten years, your Excellency cannot but perceive in such a proposition, an admission on their part of the unreasonableness of their first offer, and that they only wait the further commands of your Excellency to agree to a more just settlement.

To convince your Excellency of the unanswerable reasonableness of our proposal, we have only to lay before you the following facts:

First. That from the year 1829 to the year 1834, the Cohong paid the following amount of debts owing by insolvent hong's, viz.

Debts to Foreigners	$ 2,223,767
Duties	488,619
Making in all	$ 2,715,386

paid in the space of five years, being at the rate o $ 540,077 per annum, being more than sufficient to pay off in a much shorter period the amount due from Hingtae, supposing no interest to be paid thereon.

Secondly. That from the early part of 1834, until the present date, no claim whatever has been made by foreigners upon the Cohong, though the foreign trade has regularly contributed the regular Hong Yung tax for the purpose of liquidating foreign debts. And

Thirdly. (To which we particularly beg to call your Excellency's attention) the trade of the Port, both of imports and exports, has increased fully one third, and that too on articles the Consoo duties on which press must heavily. In illustration of this most important fact, we beg to refer your Excellency to the statement at foot.

With such an accumulation of facts in our favor, what reasonable objection can the Cohong raise to our most equitable, and, for our own welfare, far too indulgent, proposal! Your Excellency will surely not allow poverty to be pleaded, when so large sums have been levied within these four years for the Consoo Fund—a Fund established expressly for paying the debts of bankrupt hongs, and upon which no claim whatever has been made by foreigners during the whole of that period! Your Excellency is besides well aware, that we look not to the hongmerchants for satisfaction of these claims, but to the imperial government itself. It is the fixed notorious law of the Empire, and upon the good faith of which the British nation has for so long a period traded with it, that the imperial government holds itself responsible for the just debts of its subjects.—We cannot but reget the annoyance your Excellency complains of from these our frequent remonstrances, and earnestly intreat your Excellency at once to put an end to them by an early settlement of our just demands.

We have &c.

(Signed) Turner & Co.

[Appended]

Comparative Statement of Tea and Silk Exports, and Cotton Imports, in the years 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835, 1836, and 1837.

Teas in 1832–347,318	Peculs.		
,, 1833–355,191	,,		
,, 1834–401,350	,,	—Pls. 1,104,259.	
,, 1835–484,340	,,		
,, 1136–468,066	,,		
,, 1837–544,119	,,	—,,	1,496,525.
		Increase,	392,266 Pls.

Silk in 1832 Bales	6263	
,, 1833—,,	4436	
,, 1834—,,	8061—18,760 Bales	
,, 1835—,,	9080	
,, 1836—,,	9223	
,, 1837—,,	10,782—28,985	,,
	Increase	10,206 Bales

Cotton in 1832 Peculs	449.066	
,, 1833—,,	417,898	
,, 1834—,,	443,840—Pls. 1,309,106	
,, 1835—,,	630,746	
,, 1836—,,	506,117	
,, 1837—,,	643,372—Pls. 1,779,235	
	Increase	Pls. 470 129

These coming before me, the Governor, I have fully investigated the subject. Yen Kechang and his associates, merchants of the Hing-tae Hong, having managed their affairs badly, and fallen in debt to the foreign merchants, these, seeing their difficult position and urgent necessities, and the impossibility of their at once paying off their old debts, conceived the idea of taking advantage of these circumstances to scrape and peel them, and gave them goods at an enhanced price, compelling them to receive the same. In this way, after the accumulation of months and years the debts reached the large amount of two millions of money. It is thus certain, that these merchants brought on their trouble themselves: and also that the origin of the whole is to be found in the secret plundering exercised by the foreign merchants and their large, risking speculations. I, the Governor, in humble deference to the extreme goodness cherished by the great Emperor, and his tenderness towards foreigners, made no inquiry into the conduct of these foreign merchants, but simply directed Yen Kechang and his associates to be apprehended and tried, and their property placed in secure keeping. I at the same time commanded the two bodies of merchants, the Hong-merchants and the foreigners, to examine and ascertain in concert the real amount of the debts; and I laid my injunctions on the Hong-merchants to determine in what portions, and within what period, they would pay off the whole on behalf of Yen Kechang and his fellows. Thus I arranged that the money should certainly be recovered. Afterwards, on all the foreign merchants representing that the period of fifteen years was too protracted a one, I granted permission to reduce it to twelve years, within which period the whole of the debts should be discharged. In this indeed I have gone to the utmost degree of kindness, and the extreme verge of justice. The foreign merchants, though they have been born and have grown up out of the pale of civilization, yet are all provided with innate consciousness of good. How greatly ought they to be roused by gratitude to rest in a dutiful and implicit obedience! Yet, hardly was the former decision declared, when now again these foreign merchants, Dent and others, and Jardine, and Turner, scheming to gain a speedy settlement, oppose my decision, and bring their addresses separately before me. Such ill-considered and unreasonable expressions as are here found—whence can they have emanated, unless from persons of hearts and feelings alien from those of the rest of mankind!

As an instance of this,—I take the consoo charge, of which one address speaks. This is a charge which should go to reward the toil of the Hong-merchant. I, the Governor, before made examination regarding it, and found that it had not been kept to accumulate from year to year. The Hong-merchants however themselves addressed me, with a proposal for the future to pay the consoo charge, as on former occasions into the general chest, to enable them to meet the stipulated instalments of former debts. This cannot be called ought else than the utmost degree of honorableness. If it be said that the consoo charge was instituted for the discharge of debts, let the foreign merchants ask themselves, if, while trading in the celestial Empire, they would wish to regard the profits which they enjoy as profits obtained merely for the purpose of paying off debts?

In regard to the consumption of goods (referred to in Mr. Turner's address), in nothing is it more difficult to determine the amount. How can a comparison be instituted in this respect of one year with another? And amid the revolutions of trade, how shall it be ascertained that the prosperity which has preceded is not, in itself the evidence of an approaching declension of trade?

In the note, a copy of which Jardine has presented, I observe, however, the statement, that the Hong-merchants have agreed to pay off the debt by instalments in nine years. If this be indeed the case, it is an act of liberality on the part of the merchants, affording a more ready recovery of the money, to which there is no reason,—my desire being to show kindness to the far-travelled, —why I, the governor, should not vouchsafe my sanction. I will therefore direct the financial and judicial commissioners to assemble the Hong-merchants, and, on ascertaining if this be true or false, to determine upon some secure arrangement, and report for my investigation.

Besides so doing, I issue also this order: upon its reaching the said Senior Hong merchants, let them faithfully examine the subject, and at once report in answer. And, at the same time, let them enjoin my orders on the said foreign merchants, requiring their obedience thereof.

I, the Governor, have the rule over and administration of these provinces, and have to keep in tranquillity and subjection those both within and from without; yet do I not refuse to the trivial and insignificant foreign debts a full and perfect administration of justice, and a complete settlement of them. But the foreign merchants, Dent and those with him, utterly dead to a sense of [illegible], presume in their address to represent, that they have requested their government to move the present sovereign of their nation to send an officer from afar to discuss the matter,—endeavoring thus to drive me to adopt measures. What perversity can exceed this mad and absurd barking! Let Dent and his fellows be most severely rebuked, and let them be commanded to imprint the laws upon their hearts, and constantly to adhere to them. The severity of the Celestial Empire, represented by the sword of the executioner, is awful! Beware not again rashly to adventure a trial of it!—Oppose not these commands!

Taou-kwang 18th year, 3d month, 17th day

(11th April, 1838.)

(True Translation)

J. ROBT. MORRISON,

Chinese Secretary and Interpreter.

HOSPITAL SHIP. Edict from the governor.

Tang, governor of the two *Kwang* provinces &c. proclaims to the hongmerchants, Howqua, Mowqua, and Ponkhequa, for their full information.

H. E. then acknowledges the receipt of a copy of the hoppo's edict on the same subject, which was published in last week's Register; and, after quoting the whole of it, proceeds as follows.

These circumstances having come before me, I have examined the records and find that I formerly received a despatch from the hoppo on this subject, when I gave immediate orders for the expulsion of the vessel: this is on record.

Still the vessel has not yet left the port; neither is she broken up: this is a total disobedience of the orders; and the hongmerchants and linguists have again concealed the delay by glossing pretexts; and from this low beginning *some* pretence will hereafter be borrowed to occasion a disturbance: this is a great degree of insolent daring. Having received (from the hoppo) the despatch referring to the foregoing circumstances, it is proper that I should instantly issue orders, to which the said hongmerchants are to give a prompt and respectful obedience. They are immediately to insist that the security merchant and linguists transmit the orders to the said ship, that she is either to sail out of the port instanter or to be broken up. If they presume to allow her to remain as hitherto, and to evade the orders by glossing speeches, I will immediately order the officers of the fleet to drive that vessel out of the port; and I will send the two security merchants of the ship, the linguists and comprador, to the Heen magistrate for trial and punishment. Decidedly I will show no favor. Hasten, hasten.—these are the orders. 3rd moon, 17th day. (April 11th.)

H. E., in another edict of the same date confirms the orders of the hoppo respecting the expulsion of the passage-boats; and threatens the hongmerchants and linguists that they shall be seized, degraded, prosecuted and punished without mercy, if by their neglect to enforce the orders they betray their traitorous connivance in the running of the boats.

BIRTH.—On board the "Vansittart," off Singapore, on the 15th of February last, the Lady of Farquhar Macqueen, Esq., of a Son.

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free "press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance "will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 11. TUESDAY, APRIL 24TH, 1838. NO. 17. PRICE 50 CENTS

NOTICE is hereby given, that the H. C. Agents are ready to receive bonafide Tenders for Advances on Bills of exchange, secured by consignments to England of Tea and Nanking Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled, "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China," at the rate of Four Shillings and six pence (4s. 6d.) per Spanish Dollar.

Until further notice, Fifty per cent of the same will be made in Cash, and the residue in Bills on the supreme Government of India, at the rate of two hundred and ten (210) Company's Rupees per one hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after sight.

[Signed] J. H. ASTELL,
H. M. CLARKE.
" *Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company*

Canton, 20th March, 1838.

FOR SALE.

THE British ship SIR CHARLES MALCOLM, of 886 Tons, JAMES LYON, Commander; daily expected to arrive. Built at Bombay of the best materials in 1829, and carried from 1,300 to 1,400 tons of Tea to England in 1835. Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 13th April, 1838.

FOR SALE, OR FOR CHARTER TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.

THE well known fast sailing Danish Ship SYDEN, about 700 tons, built at Damaun of the best Teak, JOHN BOND, Commander, shortly expected to arrive. Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 21st March, 1838.

BOOK SOCIETY IN CANTON.

THE annual meeting of the members of the Society will be held on Saturday the 5th of May for the sales of the books which have finished circulation, and other business of the Society.

20th April, 1838.

FOR SALE.—Bills on London, in sets of £500 to £1,500 drawn by the Morris Canal and Banking Company at 6 months sight, on Messrs SMITH, PAYNE, & SMITHS. Apply to

WETMORE & Co.

Canton, 16th April, 1838.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant policies, on goods, payable in Calcutta, London, or this place.

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 1st January, 1838.

TO LET.—The Upper Half of the Factory, No. 5 Danish Hong. For terms apply at the Canton Register Office, No. 2 Creek Hong.

TO LET.—A part of the Lower Half of No. 2 Creek Hong, with Treasury and Office on the Ground Floor. For Terms, Apply at the Canton Register Office.

EQUITABLE INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA.

IN consequence of the dissolution of the Firm of Messrs. BAGSHAW & Co.

Messrs. ALLAN, PATON & Co. have been appointed Secretaries to the Society at Calcutta.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Agents in Canton.

Canton, 20th Jan. 1838.

CALCUTTA.

COMMERCE.

(*From the Bengal Hurkaru Price Current, Feby.* 17.)

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

INDIGO.—There is no further change in this important article than a marked determination on the part of the holders generally, not to give way in prices further; but rather to ship, notwithstanding the unfavorable rate of Exchange, which the continued scarcity in the money market occasions. There have been two public sales this week, which went off rather languidly, and at a shade of decline on former prices.

RAW SILK.—Prices have given way a little, but are still too high, considering the enhanced rate of Exchange.

SILK PIECE GOODS.—The inferiority of quality renders all sorts an unsafe article of purchase for the English market. No transactions have been reported since our last, and prices are quoted at a decline.

COTTON.—The supply at market is very small and the demand wholly confined to country consumption. Prices remain nominally the same as before.

SALTPETRE.—Has engaged enquiry during the week, and purchases to a fair extent have been made for shipment to England, France, and America, but prices exhibit a further fall on our last quotations.

SUGAR.—Business to a fair extent has also been made in this produce for shipments to England, but at prices a shade below our last quotations.

OPIUM.—Two speculative sales of 25 chests Patna, are the only transactions reported in the bazar since our last. Active shipments have been made on the *Emily Jane*, which vessel cleared at the Custom House and took her departure yesterday with the following quantity, viz.

For China....	Patna.....	493	Chests.
	Benares.....	237	"
For Singapore..	Patna..———	5	"
	Benares———	55	"
		700	

The prices of the day are nominally at an advance of 10 rupees per chest of our last quotation.

BOMBAY.

THE COTTON CROP.

We understand the Cotton Crop in Guzerat this season will be almost all ready for shipment to Bombay early in the present month. It is considerably under that of last year, although still a very fair average crop; that of last year having been unusually large. The amount of it is stated to be about 80,000 candies apportioned as follows—Surat 25,000, Broach 15,000, Kattywar States 40,000. Should the greater part of this arrive before the setting in of the rains, we may expect the market to fall even in the face of continued good advices from Great Britain, unless a considerable portion of it is taken off to China, from which the last advices were rather favourable for the article.—*Gazette, Feby.* 2.

OPIUM MEMORANDUM.

FOREIGN

Passes granted up to the 23rd instant	— Chests	645

MALWA.

Passes granted up to the 6th instant — — —		4,206
Ditto from the 12th to the 23rd instant— — —		240
	Chests	4,446

IMPORTED.

From the 8th Nov. 1837 to the 23rd instant	Chests	3,969½
Ditto from the 24th to the 30th instant — — —		236
	Total	4,205½

EXPORTED.

From the 8th Nov. 1837 to the 23rd instant,	Chest—	76
Ditto from the 24th to the 30th instant — — —		46
	Total	122

J. TAYLOR. *Opium Agent.*

Bombay, 31st January 1838.—Gent. Gazette, Feb. 1.

We published on Saturday, a resolution of the Canton Chamber of Commerce, declaring, that the members will not upon any plea be held answerable for any differences of quality alleged to exist in England or elsewhere on goods shipt by them. This resolution, it seems, is owing to certain orders given by English merchants having been executed in China so little to their satisfaction, that they have thrown them upon the shippers. We would humbly hint to the aforesaid Chamber, that the question between them and their correspondents, cannot be decided by a vote of their illustrious body, but by a gentleman with a large wig, sitting in the Court of King's Bench or Common Pleas. If, indeed, the Canton merchants have been discreet enough to execute only such orders as were sent to them, with money, they may set my Lord Chief Justice at defiance. But if they have, (like some of our mercantile neighbours here,) executed orders on the faith of the parties at home, being good men and true, they will find that they will be held strictly to the letter of their instructions, and no custom of Canton can save them. They have done wisely in explaining the nature of the trade, and they will be still wiser if they take care to let all their correspondents know, that it is not to their European friends' vigilance that they have to trust in China, but to the mercy of the Hoppo and his myrmidons. Perhaps the Canton Chamber of Commerce was not aware of the extraordinary effect which a failing market has on the qualities of goods in London. They will know better another time.

The Englishman, Feby. 13.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

LATEST DATES.

London	5th Dec.	Singapore	20th March,
Liverpool		Java	3rd March.
U. States	29th Nov.	Manila	7th April
Calcutta	18th Feby.	Austral-Asia	1st Dec.
Bombay	3rd Feby.	Madras	22nd Dec.

ARRIVED.—LUCONIA, [Am.] Henry, from Boston, 11th Nov. and Batavia 22nd Feby. CLAUDIUS, [Am.] Whitney, from do. and do. 3rd March. CHARLOTTE, [Am.] Gore, from Manil, 7th April. 18th instant. SPLENDID, [Am.] Laud, from New York 29th Nov. 18th inst. EMILY JANE, Shilstone, from Calcutta, left the Sandheads 21st Feby. and Singapore 20th March

PASSENGERS.—Per Charlotte, Mr. R. G. Shaw, Jr.

SAILED.—LADY HAVES, Paterson, for Sydney. RUBY, Randle, for Singapore and Bombay. DOROTHEA, [Am.] Watson for Cowes for Orders. CORDELIA, Creighton, Cork for Orders (despatched yesterday.)

We have not yet received any Newspapers or intelligence by the late arrivals from the U. S. and Java.

In some of the first copies of to day's Canton General Price Current, we omitted to state the export of the Raw Silk of this season to England to this date; it amounts to Peculs 3411.

THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

A short time before the departure of the lieut. governor *Ke*, for Peking, it is reported that all the magistrates made him presents of money, pieces of silk &c. all of which he accepted. But it is said the money gift of *Chang*, the Pwanyu been amounting to $ 2000, H. E. refused, because the Heuentih been had presented $ 2000; and the situation of the Pwanyu is better than that of the Heuentih magistrate, and H. E. was disgusted at the meanness of the former's present. Thus, observes our Chinese informant, if the Foo, Chow, and Hien magistrates did not fleece the people, where could they get so much money to present to the higher officers. It may be seen that to make a pure public officer is a difficult matter.

Kingqua and Hingtae's Debts.

The *Press* seems not to know how to distinguish between a bankrupt, and a trader who compromises with his creditors.

We think it completely nugatory and useless to introduce any comparison between an English and a Chinese bankrupt; nor is that which is formed in the *Press* a very strict or apt *simile*. When creditors grant a bankrupt his certificate in England they lose, by that act, all future control over the property and person of the bankrupt; but when a man takes the benefit of the insolvent act, he only protects his person from arrest by the surrender of his effects; the property he may subsequently acquire is liable to the payment of his debts in full.

Now Kinqua, by submitting his affairs to his foreign creditors and to that hong, may, perhaps, be considered in the light of a trader taking the benefit of the insolvent act in England. It appears, from the *Press*, that *one or more* of Kinqua's creditors have consented not to petition the government to close his hong on the condition that they should be treated the same as the creditors of Hingtae. And the *Press* also states that, from friendly feelings toward the hong, not only did the creditors (not *one* or *more*, but, we presume, *all*) agree to wait, *but they even, merely with a view to help him through his difficulties* (what other possible view could they have?) assisted him with loans of money, and these now form part of the debts owing by him."

Now this last statement of the *Press*, *singular*, *harsh* and *unjust* as the conclusion may appear, is a strong confirmation of the justice of M's argument in our last number. Hingtae has been made a bankrupt; and his accounts and the claims of his foreign creditors submitted to a joint committee of hongmerchants and foreigners; and the *claims appear in every case to be balances of actual transactions of trade*; and, consequently, are strictly legal; but neither the loans of money to Kinqua from his creditors, nor the interest accruing on those loans, are legal: therefore the Cohong can no more legally agree to pay off his debts, than they could make a legal condition with *one* or *more* creditors that they should be treated the same as the creditors of Hingtae.

It signifies little that a declaration of insolvency by Kinqua appears to the Press "an avowed bankruptcy"—which, by the way, is rather an obscure expression: until his creditors petition the local government and prove their debts, and his hong is closed, he is not, nor can he be treated as, a bankrupt; unless they adopt such proceedings, they will not establish a just claim on the Consoo tax, that is, such a claim as is required by the custom of Canton to be established.

The *Press* is further wrong in saying that "the principle of amalgamation already exists, and it is well understood, at least it has been frequently acted upon, that the hongmerchants are copartners for every private as well as public purpose, for on this principle do the Hingtae claimants demand payment by means of the Consoo tax, and upon this principle have the debts of Manhop, Chunqua, and many others been ultimately paid."

Now, the creditors do no demand payment of Hingtae's debts on the principle of "amalgamation," but on the principle of the joint security of the hongmerchants and Chinese Government for the payment of claims, "the balances of actual transactions of trade;"—however doubtful and undefined this said joint responsibility may be—and we believe it will be found to be both—whenever the question is argued by jurists: and on the principle of the direct appropriation of the Consoo tax to the purpose for which it was laid on, and has been paid by the foreigners since 1834. So far, indeed, is it from the truth that the debts of a hong in business have been formerly paid on "this principle"—that the facts i.e. not a dollar of the debts of Consequa, Pacqua, Poonequa, Manhop and Chunqua were paid until after the death of two of them, and the declared bankruptcy of each of their hongs.

The government must be supposed officially ignorant of the insolvency of any of the hongs until informed of the fact by petition from the foreign creditors; now, when Hingtae has been declared a bankrupt, and an offer made to pay his simple contract debts within a given time, we confess that the "*evident injustice*" of the pretensions of his creditors, that the government shall at least keep to its own proposed terms, and not lessen the dividends, and thereby lengthen the time of settlement, by admitting the unproved claims of Kinqua's creditors as a *rider* on a settled arrangement—the "*evident injustice*," we repeat, of these expectations is not so apparent to us as it is to the Press.

Our remarks on the situation of Kingqua's hong and it's unbalanced accounts, were written before we received Mr. Morrison's translation of the hongmerchant's letter to the creditors of Hingtae; and from the slight and only allusion therein made to the trade of that hong, we infer that the merchants do not differ widely from ourselves on this question. Indeed, we conclude from this letter that Kinqua's balances will be discharged in the usual course of trade in a not very long period.

The whole letter is sufficiently vague in some parts, and abrupt in others; and the view that the hongmerchants take of what is the proper application of the Consoo tax will no doubt awaken the Foreign merchants to a due sense of their enthralled condition; verily, the real meaning of the words,—*Hang-wung*—for the use of the hongs, is now fully defined: it is literal enough, unadorned by even the shadow of a metaphor

The resolution that the hongmerchants have finally determined upon appears to us absurd. The *profits* of each merchant are to be withdrawn from his business, and, together with the Consoo tax, are to be locked up in the public treasury of the Consoo house, "*but under his own charge*!" i. e. each merchant is to have a key of the treasury: this is the literal meaning of their words: which they suppose will convince the foreigners that at the year's end there *will be a sum to be disbursed:* but *credat Judaeus*, if each merchant is to have the charge of his own sinking fund.

From the Hong Merchants to the Creditors of Hingtae.

A respectful Communication. — Some time since we took under consideration the debts of the Hingtae hong, and decided that we would pay them in nine annual instalments. Of this, we sent you information, by letter. But, though a long time has elapsed, we have not yet received any reply from you.

We have now reconsidered the subject of these debts owing from the Hingtae hong to you, and also your opinion, frequently expressed to us severally, that, if, from the fixed sum of five taels for commissions and charges on the tea, we deduct in every instance one tael for repayment of the debts, the whole may certainly be paid out of the probable transactions of your trade, and need not fall at all upon us. Though, in this view of the subject, it would at first sight appear that we shall not be taxed to exert ourselves; yet, on carefully weighing the matter, and estimating its real bearings, we are convinced, that such an arrangement would be attended with great hardship to us. For at the present time, the sum of five taels for commissions and various charges exists only in name, and not in reality.

This will be seen to be the case, if we consider the impracticability of prescribing fixed rules as to the manner of conducting the tea trade. Sometimes, teas are contracted for at certain prices, and the market price afterwards rises above or falls below the sum stipulated. So that, it is impossible to always even the return of expended capital. And whence, then, shall the sum of five taels be drawn? At other times, the tea is purchased on speculation offer, or is prepared directly for us upon the farms where it is grown. As we cannot foreknow whether the prices we shall receive will be high or low, it is impossible, in such cases, to calculate whether we shall not be losers. And how, then, can we ensure the receipt of this sum of five taels? Again, after contracts are arranged by us, it sometimes happens, from sudden changes in the condition of our affairs, that the tea-men, pretending that the tea is not according to master, withdraw from the contracts. And whence then shall the five taels be derived? If it be said, as soon as you purchase sell again,—we answer, that this may occasionally be done, but not oftener than twice or thrice in every ten cases. Such an arrangement can certainly not be effected at all times.

To small and insignificant branches of trade, no fixed rules can be prescribed. How much less to the large trade in a staple commodity such as tea! We cannot, because any of you, gentlemen, should select a first class of tea, proceed to purchase for you, at that particular moment, and at any specified price, the class of tea that you desire. For should we deduct the five taels from such specified price, and pay the remainder to the tea-merchants, how do we know that these will sell to us upon such terms? Moreover, gentlemen, it is commonly the case, that we make previous contracts with you, stipulating the price and the quantity to be furnished. And consequently we must make early contracts for, or early purchases of, a large number of chops of tea, to enable us to meet the amount stipulated. And, after all this, the tea inspectors often do not agree in their opinions of the tea: and there is much good tea, that is declared not good. It will happen, too, that, in consequence of your home prices having fallen, some will withdraw from the amount of their contracts, on the ground of the tea being not good, or being unsuitable. From these causes the tea that we have purchased beforehand and kept so long on hand, is in very many cases unsaleable. And it frequently occurs, that the tea so kept on hand, is, from a decline in the market prices, sold at a loss of from three or four to upwards of ten taels per pecul. All this is well known to you, gentlemen, from your own observation; and is not ungrounded assertion on our part. And when we thus lose, how can we assure ourselves of the before-mentioned sum of five taels?

As to these five taels, too, there are several items to be paid out of them. For various duties and fees upon the tea there have to be deducted three taels. Interest on the bargain money, and charges for receipt of goods for surplus of goods, &c. consume a fourth tael. And for the hire of work and necessary expenses of our establishments, we have to depend upon the chance of receiving the remaining tael. These five taels barely suffice, then, to defray the expences of the year. And when to this consideration are added the facts, that we cannot always realize this sum, and that it is now proposed to us, out of this sum to make a further payment of one tael, we find ourselves in the midst of difficulties.

Formerly, before the dissolution of the company, we trusted to our shares of the tea-trade, for an annual profit, which amounted often to 500,000 taels, and even more.

As to the Consoo Fund, it has always existed only in name, and has not been a fund of realized money. Every year,

after payment of public claims on us, whatever remained was applied to defray the necessary expences of our establishments, arising from salaries, wages, &c., and to repair such losses as we might have incurred. Whenever any hong failed, we then agreed, with a view to the payment of the public and foreign claims upon it, to form, temporarily, a fund modelled on the Consoo charge for general affairs, and to pay the annual instalments out of it, in proportion to the amount of the commercial transactions of each. When at any time the profit on our shares of the tea trade, joined to the Consoo charge, did not suffice for the payment of the instalment of foreign debts then due, and of the public claims of the current year, we had to reduce the expences of our establishments, in salaries, &c., to the extent often of 50.000 or 60,000 taels a year. The stable hongs could meet this emergency and sustain themselves. But to the infirm hongs the result was loss, which amounted in the course of a few years to some hundreds of thousands. Their capital being small, and their original means thus gradually diminished, they were led to buy dear and sell cheap, to keep their money in circulation, and patch up appearances, till their difficulties increasing from day to day, the final result was their failure. And each failure involved the whole body in difficulty; and thus one followed in the footsteps of another.

This was the case even before the company had been dissolved. And now, since the dissolution of the company, the hongs Wanyuen (Fatqua) and Hingtae have both failed, leaving debts unpaid to the amount of 2,900,000 dollars. The existing hongs have also reported their outstanding debts to amount to 2,200.000 dollars newly incurred, besides 100,000 dollars of an old date. In addition to these, the annual public calls upon us require an expenditure of several hundred thousands. And the expenses of our various establishments do not fall short of 500,000 or 600,000 dollars. Since the dissolution of the company, we have had from our proportion of teas no profit whereupon we can depend. The duties and charges on tea at present are also irregular, and are not conformed to one standard, so that we cannot calculate beforehand our probable gain or loss. Hence it is impossible for us to adopt a brief period for settling the claims that are to be paid.

The foundations of the trade also have suffered from the precedent set by Hingtae, so that the duties and fees on cotton, which amounted to eight mace, have been increased to one tael one mace; and those on tea, which amounted to upwards of two have been increased to upwards of three taels. These two staple commodities are considered the chief ones in the foreign trade, and if they yield no profit, but on the other hand cause loss of capital, what can we do? You say, that of late years the various imports and exports have been increased several fold. But, under these circumstances, the more they are increased, the more we are involved. Losing year after year, and paying interest on the top of interest, so that in a few years we have become liable for the heavy amount of two millions and upwards, what remnant can we have of a Consoo charge? This state of affairs is the result of the change in the times. At this time the trade of every hong is carried on with difficulty and want of substantiality, and we have besides been heavily involved by Hingtae. If we are able still to carry on a large commerce, it is only by strenuous efforts, and by watchful devices to repair every breach. While we have thus to look to our own standing, without rest or cessation, how can it be possible for us at the same time to make speedy payments on behalf of others?

For the reasons that we have thus pointed out, we have repeatedly met together to consult, and to form some plan however difficult of repairing these breaches and saving ourselves. We have now resolved, that each hongmerchant shall set aside in the public treasury of the Consoo house but under his own charge, the profits of his transactions, whether in exports or imports, as also the receipts under the name of Consoo charge for general affairs; and that at the close of the year the whole shall be disbursed. We have resolved that the foreign debts of Hingtae hong shall be repaid in nine annual instalments: that the old debts and the public claims shall be paid off in the times fixed: that the public claims of each coming year shall be paid up as they fall due; and if there be any overplus, it will be required for the necessary expences of the several hongs, to pay the salaries, &c., due from them. Only, with regard to the Teenpaou hong (Kingqua), a little more must be added, to enable him to discharge the foreign and the public claims upon him. The Hingtae account is however so large, that we are not without fear, that, our resolution to pay it within the period of nine years, can hardly be kept. For the foreign debts and the public dues of each hong merchant will at the same time be a heavy weight on him, and will cause much embarrassment. Should we make the period yet more brief, it would be really impossible for us to meet our engagements. We take now the facts of the case, and set them before you, gentlemen, praying you to give them your attentive consideration, and also to communicate them to all the gentlemen. For this purpose we write, &c.

(Signed By the Eleven Hongmerchants)
3rd month, 26th day. (20th April, 1838.)
True translation.
(Signed,) John Robert Morrison.
Chinese Secretary & Interpreter.

British & American Trade in Opium.

"It is, moreover, an advantage possessed by the American government, that it is *new* to the Chinese. It has happily no mistakes to correct, no *faux pas* to recover here. From implication in the obnoxious traffic in opium, its citizen are comparatively, and will probably soon be entirely, free. (Outline of a consular establishment for the U. S. of America, in Eastern Asia.) *Chinese Repository* for June 1837. No. 2. Art. 4.

"It (the American government) is not only free from embarrassing alliances with other nations, and unencumbered by suspected ecclesiastical establishments, but it has also the still more important advantage of being able to clear itself from all connection with the opium trade, and thus to disarm the Chinese of their great argument, against the freedom or even the desirableness of foreign intercourse."

(Application of the powers of the consuls of the U. S. of America for China, to the amelioration of intercourse with the Chinese.) *Ibid.* for March 1838. No. 11, Art. 1. (Continuation of Act. 4., No. 2)

Superior Court, New York, Oct 11th. JUDGE OAKLEY, presiding. *Oliver G Gordon v. Edwin W. Benjamin.* (vide *N.Y. Journal of Commerce*, and *Canton Press*, April 21st.)

It is generally known that the writer of the two articles in the *Chinese Repository*, which are above referred to, and C. C. C., the correspondent of the *Canton Press* of the 31st of March and the 14th of April, are *idem non alter*.—In our last number, the course of our observations led us to notice two serious mistatements that C. C. C. had made with reference to the Consoo tax; and we then said that his communications to the *Repository* and the *Press* should have our early attention, of which they are highly deserving, from the importance of their subject-matter, and the standing, position, and great respectability of the writer in the commercial community of Canton.

Undoubted praise is due to C. C. C. for his sincere endeavours to engage the attention of the executive government of the U. S. in a re-modelling of its consular system, with a view to ensure a greater efficiency to its working, particularly as it regards Eastern Asia, and more immediately as it regards China. That both American and Great Britain should appear as *independent* nations in China, has long and often been urged in our columns; but it seems there is a difficulty as to the manner and character in which this first appearance on a *new* stage is to be made. The American *Young Betty*, the infant Roscius of the U. S., it is thought should appear in its snow white long clothes, in its baby linen of 1784, unspotted by the crafty cupidity of its mercantile ancestors, or of the unholy priests of the previous *treceni*. But Britannia, having long arrived at woman's estate—or *Old England*—by'r lady inclining to threescore—but she lives again in her blessed, innocent unspotted child—will not find her *next* appearance on this, to her *old*, stage, so free from all suspicion, let her assume what disguise or character she may:

When she comes in,
She'll stink of gin?

No, but of Opium. The American baby has the pure, unadorned face of an angel—but Britannia—so hacknied in the ways of men—decorates her meretriciosu beauties with ear and nose jewels, with necklaces and bracelets, bangles and armlets of *Patna* opium. Yet abandoned as she is, C.C.C. takes her part.—"For England to decline, or to delay (thus he apologizes), to make the explanation here suggested (i. e. That she will not protect her subjects from the course of the laws of China in this matter, vide *Repository*, No. 11, page 521), may be intelligible, when we consider the deep interest her Indian territories have in the continuance of the trade. In her case, it is a mere postponement of national duty to pressing interest—*virtus post nummos.*"

Now we entertain strong doubts whether any foreign government is politically called upon to denounce the acts of its own subjects to the Chinese government, which neither acknowledges their independent existence, nor extends the benefits and protection of its own laws to their subjects. We think that the Chinese government should be the first to move in this matter; and when it begins to moot this question, the preliminary concession must be the confession of the absurdity of its hitherto sustained pretensions, and the facts of its long continued injustice and utter weakness. But whether such a course will ever be voluntarily chosen by the Chinese emperor we may safely express our doubts, and leave them to the judgments of our readers.

C. C. C., in his laudable and patriotic anxiety to free his country from the stain of dealing in opium, has omitted or forgotten to state facts so fully as he might have done; and he seems also to have forgotten that if the "shadows" of English history are not to darken the stars and stripes of America, her "bespangled banner," by parity of reasoning, should not shine by the "lights" beaming from that history, America's ancestral history,—the most stirring and glorious of the world. He boldly says,—"for America to pursue the same course as Great Britain is to sacrifice the national interests (what interests?), on the altar of the national disgrace." Now it is true that when the citizens of the U. S. deal in opium, they merely indulge the *penchant* of *amateurs*. British subjects may say with Jack Falstaff, that rebellion—no—opium lay in their way and they found it; but American citizens must go out of their way to find it—i. e.—opium. America has no colonial treasury to fill. Still we find that for the year ending July 1837, the import of opium under the American flag to be 451 chests value $ 275,621; to which should be added $ 1,939,704, the value of E. I. opium brought to China in British vessels, but sold by Americans or on account of Americans; making a total of $ 2.215,325. The sum of $ 1,939,701 is thus deduced.

Deliveries of opium ex. American ship Lintin, 1836–37

Patna, Chests	370 a 778	$ 376,860	
Benares, ,,	[illegible]6 a 683	,, 181,678	
Malwa, ,,	1406 a 675	,, 949.050	
			1,507,588

On hand 30th June 1837.

Patna, Chests	68 a 778	$ 53 104	
Malwa, ,,	561½ a 675	,, 379,012	
			432,116
			1,939,704

and this sum, when it is placed to the American should be subtracted from the British opium trade.

C. C. C. appears to think it an easy matter to withdraw his fellow-countrymen from any share in the contaminations of the opium trade, although their share has been yearly encreasing for many years past. If C. C. C. has not seen, he may and should have heard and known that the American flag waved over an opium storeship at Whampoa, long years ago; and that more blood, both of American citizens and of the sons of Han, has been shed in consequence of the *amateur penchant* of the former for the opium trade, than has ever flowed from the immense Anglo-Indian Commerce, arising from a *state necessity*. Several of the crew of the American opium ship *Wabash*, were slaughtered by Chinese when that vessel was lying off the Nine islands in 1817; and the murderers were afterward executed, and their heads exposed in wooden cages at the entrance of the inner harbour of *Macao*.

C. C. C. has not grappled with this opium question in all its bearings. Of course he is aware that Mr. C. Grant pledged himself to bring the Bengal monopoly before parliament. Now suppose that monopoly was abandoned, the manufacture of opium could not be forbidden in a free country; what law can control private enterprise without giving a vital wound to free institutions? and should the import of Bengal opium decrease, *Malwa* would supply the deficiency; and in the event of a failure of both, if the demand continued in China, whether under the sanction of law or not, does C. C. C. sincerely think himself, or seriously attempt to persuade the would to believe, that the free, enlightened, persevering, and enterprising citizens of the U. S. would not manufacture on their own soil a supply for the China market? Can Congress, can the general executive, or the government of any state, so far interfere with and control the industry, the talents, the time, the capital—in a word, the right of free-agency of any of its citizens, as to prohibit the growth of the poppy, and the manufacture of opium on their own lands? If no such power exists in any part of the *American* constitutional government, then we may safely say that, whilst public opinion in *America* is so much divided on a domestic and most vital question of national policy, the slave trade, it will be long, if ever, before the voice of public opinion in the U. S. will be expressed as condemning and denationalizing those of its citizens who may engage in the opium trade to China.

As to the taste of the China themselves, it may vary; but, as we have before said in our papers on "The Future"—whilst the habit of opium smoking, Chinese corruption, and Foreign enterprise—and we may add the universal respect for and sway of *nummos ante virtutem*—are coexistent, we see no more reason to expect that the trade will be abandoned by the merchants of any nation, than that all the Child-bed linen warehouses in the world will be closed for want of custom. Both are trades that will never fail as long human beings remain what they have been and are.

MACAO PASSAGE BOATS.

EDICT FROM THE GOVERNOR.

Tang, governor of the two Kwang provinces, to the senior hongmerchants, for their full information.

On referring to recorded cases respecting the egress and ingress out of and into the port of the foreigner's passage boats, I find that hitherto there have been fixed regulations.

Formerly, in the 19th year of Keaking (1814), the then governor, *Tseang* ordered the treasurer and judge to take into consideration and decide upon the regulations; and then to give especial orders to all the custom house stations to examine the passes and search the boats, after which scrutiny they were to be allowed to proceed; and, if on searching, the vile, low act of smuggling was discovered, then the naval officers and commandants of batteries were to be acquainted with the facts, and they were to unite their strength and stop the boats.

When boats left Canton, passes were to be issued from the hoppo's custom-house, and those which went to Whampoa were to deliver up their passes to the custom-house there; and those which went to their ships of war outside, were to deliver their passes to the port at the Bogue. Those boats which entered the fort were to receive their passes from the fort at the Bogue, and deliver them to the custom-house at Whampoa or to the hoppo's station in Canton, according as the passes were made out for either place. Boats leaving Whampoa to go to their ships of war, were to receive their passes from the custom-house there, and deliver them to the fort at the Bogue. Boats leaving Whampoa for Canton, were also to receive their passes from the custom at Whampoa, and deliver them at the hoppo's station in Canton. The Custom-house people were to communicate the movements of the boats to the neighbouring cruizers and batteries, after which the boats were allowed to proceed. Monthly lists were to be kept at the custom house stations, and also monthly reports made to the hoppo.

In the 11th year of Taoukwang, the then governor, *Le*, made a clear report to the emperor (of the foregoing regulations), that the imperial will might be obeyed in the management of these affairs.

It is also on record that *Loo*, when governor, made a report to the emperor, in which the company's schooner, carrying a flag was disallowed: this was a well arranged and perfectly well-managed matter. After I took possession of my office, I examined the records, in order to know if there were any of these large masted and decked boats, which came up to the provincial city and anchored in the river; thus trifling with the laws and disobeying the regulations, which it would certainly be a hard matter to allow. Edicts upon edicts have already been issued ordering the hongmerchants to transmit them to the foreign merchants of every nation to drive all their boats out of the port, and not allow them again to enter. But lately, the masted and decked boats go and come, and remain at the provincial city the same as formerly, smuggling goods, defrauding the revenue, and selling opium; it is difficult to enumerate all the vile practies (arising from these boats frequenting the river). Revolving the causes of this in my mind, I find it proceeds from the neglect of the police, who have long indulged a lazy and trifling disposition; and have also not been obedient in accordance with the fixed regulations, in acknowledging the truth, in examining and in prohibiting and preventing: these are the causes that have led to what is now complained of (the boats being in the river). This is utterly detestable. In the first instance, I ought to direct that the police, and those hongmerchants who have failed to impress the perspicuous edicts (on the foreigners), be brought to my office and punished.

For the present, however, I only clearly explain the old regulations, that you may know, obey, and maintain them. Besides writing to the hoppo, requesting him to transmit the orders to all the custom house stations, to be by them respectfully obeyed accordingly;—that they are to grant, as formerly, passes to the small open boats of every nation, after the usual examination and search, whether they are or not engaged in any traitorous, disgraceful practices; and to distinguish between the innocent and guilty, and to report, release, or detain them as the case may require; but as to the large masted and decked boats they are to be driven out unrelentingly.

Further, I write to the second and third officers in command of the fleet to unite, examine, and manage the business; and I also forthwith issue this edict for the information of the hong-merchants; when they receive it, let them immediately examine the old regulations; and transmit the orders to the foreign merchants of every nation, that all of them may obey and manage accordingly; and at the same time examine the custom houses in front of the factories, Whampoa, and other places, whether there are, as hitherto, the large schooners at anchor, and imperatively urge their instant departure. If they dare to refuse obedience, report the facts, and wait till I take measures to expel them. Let there be neither connivance nor connection with their bad practices, which will lead to the serious crime of contumacious disobedience. These orders are most strict and imperative.

(3rd moon, 28th day.—22nd April).

A RECORD OF THE PACIFICATION OF THE SEAS.
(By *Yuenyung Sun, of Heun-tih Heën*).
[*Continued from* No. 14. *Page* 56.]

On the 8th day of the 5th moon, the pirates suddenly entered the village of *Kanchuhlan*, and plundered and burnt the shops and houses. On the 10th day they passed though the village of *Kewkeang-shakow*, and burnt the whole neighbourhood of the seacoast. They then returned and plundered *Keechow*, landed and made captive fifty three women and girls. On the 11th they put to sea, and passing by *Changsha*, they there also plundered and burnt several hundred shops and houses, and captured upward of a hundred men and women.

In the 6th moon, *Heutingkwei* put to sea with his forces, and brought up at *Weikeamun*, intending to go to the Eastward. It happened that heavy rains fell for many successive days, and he could not weigh anchor. On the 8th night *Changpaou*, availing himself of the rain, made a reconnoitre of their forces; and, having gone round their squadron, returned. *Kwei*, Who did not expect the pirates on account of the heavy rain, had neglected to place look-outs. At 9 A. M. *Paou* suddenly arrived with two hundred sail, and rushed stem on against *Kwei's* fleet. The rain at that time had ceased; *Kwei's* vessels being at anchor, with their sails down, could not escape the sudden attack of the pirates; and seeing their vessels numerous as ants, while their crowded masts and ensigns darkened the sun, the imperialists lost all courage; they were, however, forced to fight; and *Kwei*, with a loud voice, called out.—"All of ye have fathers, mothers, wives and children; think of them and attack these robbers valiantly, it is the only chance you have for your lives. Many and great favors have I received from the emperor; what the event may be cannot be known, but I, at least, will do my duty, and by my death requite my country's favours." * These words aroused the troops, and all determined to fight to the death; the strength of one became as that of a hundred men. Long the battle raged. *Kwei* killed a leader, *Tsungping Paou*, by a shot from a great gun; the pirates then retired a short distance; but in a little time they received a reimforcement of fighting vessels: the strength of our troops became exhausted. Toward the middle of the day *Paou* pressed hard on *Tingkwei's* own vessel; they fought hand to hand, and many of the pirates were slain. Soon the enemy's van, led by Leang Pepaou, neared our vessels, and the imperialists were greatly alarmed. Tingkwei, seeing that the pirates were too strong for him, and that he could not continue the fight, cut his throat; and officers and soldiers without number threw themselves into the sea, and were drowned. In this battle twenty five of the imperial fleet were lost.

[*To be continued.*]

---

* Compare the speech of the standard bearer of the 10th. legion at Caesar's invasion of Britain.—Desilite, inquit, commilitones, nisi vultis aquilam hostibus prodere, ego certe meum reipub. atq. imperatori officium praestitero.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free spirit is already introduced at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 11. TUESDAY, MAY 1st, 1838. NO. 18. { 50 CENTS }

NOTICE is hereby given, that the H. C. Agents are ready to receive bonafide Tenders for Advances on Bills of exchange, secured by consignments to England of Tea and Nanking Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled, "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China," at the rate of Four Shillings and six pence (4s. 6d.) per Spanish Dollar.

Until further notice, Fifty per cent of the same will be made in Cash, and the residue for Bills on the Supreme Government of India, at the rate of two hundred and ten (210) Company's Rupees per one hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after sight.

(Signed) J. H. ASTELL.
H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.
Canton, 20th March, 1838.

FOR SALE.

THE British ship SIR CHARLES MALCOLM, of 886 Tons, JAMES LYON, Commander; daily expected to arrive. Built at Bombay of the best materials in 1829, and carried from 1,300 to 1,400 tons of Tea to England in 1835. Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Canton, 13th April, 1838.

FOR SALE, OR FOR CHARTER TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD,

THE well known fast sailing Danish Ship SYDEN, about 790 tons, built at Damaun of the best Teak, JOHN BURD, Commander, shortly expected to arrive. Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Canton, 21st March, 1838.

BOOK SOCIETY IN CANTON.

THE annual meeting of the members of the Society will be held on Saturday the 5th of May, for the sales of the books which have finished circulation, and other business of the Society.

20th April, 1838.

FOR SALE.—Bills on London, in sets of £.500 to £1,500 drawn by the Morris Canal and Banking Company at 6 months sight, on Messrs. SMITH, PAYNE, & SMITHS. Apply to

WETMORE & Co.
Canton, 16th April, 1838.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant policies, on goods, payable in Calcutta, London, or this place.

LINDSAY & Co.
Canton, 1st January, 1838.

TO LET.—A part of the Lower Half of No. 2 Creek Hong, with Treasury and Office on the Ground Floor. For Terms, Apply at the Canton Register Office.

EQUITABLE INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA.

IN consequence of the dissolution of the Firm of Messrs. BAGSHAW & Co.

Messrs. ALLAN, PATON & Co. have been appointed Secretaries to the Society at Calcutta.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Agents in Canton.
Canton, 20th Jan. 1838.

CALCUTTA.

East India Company's Agency in Canton.

From the Englishman January 25th, 1838.

The *Canton Register* has published some very severe remarks on the management of the Company's China remittances, which it denounced as having shewn self-interest in opposition to public duty, coupled with neglect and ignorance is exhibited at times to the public and at times to the Company. The first question that naturally occurs to a stranger is why have the East India Company a China agency? What have they to do with the China trade, or with any trade, after being prohibited by act of Parliament from trading at all? Or if an agency for remittances is wanted in a foreign country, why not have one in every great mart of British Commerce through the world? The answer is easy enough to the initiated who know with what eagerness the Company cling to patronage, and what a value they set upon an appointment or two in addition to the regular service. Even the purchase of a few leather belts or nauseous drugs has such a charm for them, that they cannot bear the thoughts of being obliged to forego it, in consequence of the same commodities being procurable for half the price in India that they are in England. We need not wonder therefore that the Company have maintained a Commercial Agency (for it is nothing else) in China, in defiance of the spirit if not of the letter of the Act, by which they have their existence.

It is however fortunate that their agents have contrived to manage their matters as all distant and unwatched jobs are sure to be managed; that is, with a very sufficient regard for their own interests or those of their friends. The consequence is that the merchants in London and Liverpool as well as in Canton will be obliged to petition for the entire removal of the Company's agency, and will support their petition by an exposure of facts, which must compel the Board of Controul to interfere. The question of remittances has nothing to do with the China agency. Let it be admitted that three millions sterling or thereabouts must be sent to England yearly, to provide for what is called the home charge. The business of Government is clearly to send this money in the most direct manner possible and to affect private interests as little as possible. The latter can only be done by the most open method of proceeding. The merchants of Calcutta do not complain of the remittance, which is a financial operation, with which they have nothing to do; but they complain justly that they have no warning of the intentions of government; that private capitalists are tempted into the market by a scarcity, and then deprived of their profit by a sudden influx of money;—and that when the expectation of the recurrence of a similar state of things keeps them away, then the Company very likely withholds its money, thus producing extraordinary fluctuations of exchange which no commercial sagacity can be prepared for. The merchants of Calcutta acknowledge that the government advances have been given without the smallest favor or partiality and that the only evil they complain of, arising out of the system, is the uncertainty. Yet this is quite enough to derange all their exchange operations. What then would be the consequence if the government here had acted as their agents have done in Canton? That is, published notices the terms of which were left uncertain, so that particular persons who are asserted to have *shared with the Company's agents* obtained a priority. The accusation made by the *Canton Register* is really so grave that it calls for immediate enquiry, and if these gentlemen are too remotely situated to be controulled by their employers, the best possible remedy for their misconduct will be to put it out of their power to repeat it. In one word, abolish the jobbing and illegal China agency, and leave British trade there to it own unfettered exertions.

If, however, the Company should hold the patronage as too valuable to be abandoned, and the Board of Controul, composed as it is of yielding materials, should give way to their wishes, the very least that it can do, is to lay down a strict rule of conduct for its functionaries, and to make that rule as public as possible.

That the whole agency is illegal, however, cannot be doubted, for the Company are prohibited from trading; and what is dealing in money but trading? They have no revenue in China; every dollar advanced by their agents has to be drawn for upon the Bengal Government. They must go into the market, like other merchants over whom they have no advantage except the superior credit of their employers, and sell their bills before they can buy bills on London. They must carry on a trade in defiance of the act of parliament, and, as is now shewn, a trade so managed, as to injure the private merchant who cannot possibly compete on equal terms with the favorites of the Company's agents. We feel quite sure, that the Bengal government will not sanction their proceedings. It may not be empowered to put down the agency, but it can starve it into honesty, and if, after this public exposure, it should feed corruption, by giving it the means of further jobbing, it would become a party to its baseness, which we will not suppose possible.—

THE COMPANY'S AGENCY IN CHINA.

To the Editor of the Englishman.

SIR.—In your paper of this date I have read an article, commenting upon some remarks made in the *Canton Register* of the 12th December, relative to the mode of conducting the H.C's. Financial Agency in China. Those remarks most seriously reflect upon the character of the gentlemen now in charge of it, and the libel thus published, will, through the medium of your columns, be widely circulated throughout India. An act of injustice which, I feel confident, you would not sanction, if informed of the true merits of the case.

I will not attempt to refute charges so vague and unjustifiable as those contained in the *Canton Register*; but will content myself by briefly stating that much as I, in conjunction with all others interested in the China trade, deprecate the continuance of the H. C's. agency as deeply injurious to its interests and prosperity, yet, I will venture to assert, and without the fear of one dissentient voice being raised among the merchants of Canton, that there do not exist men more honorable and disinterested, or less likely to allow feelings of private friendship to interfere with the discharge of their public duties, than those who have been thus unjustifiably calumniated. Trusting that you will insert this in your next number,

I remain, your obedient servant,

A CANTON MERCHANT.

P. S.—I annex to this my name and address.

☞ The above bears the authentication of a highly respectable gentleman.—ED.—*Ibid*, 26.

In a leading article in the *Englishman* of Thursday morning, there are some remarks on the Company's Financial Agency in India and China, which seem to have been called forth by the perusal of a somewhat furiously personal attack on the characters of the individuals composing the Agency in Canton, published in a recent number of the "*Canton Register*."

That publication criticizes the proceedings of the Company's agents in no gentle terms, and the vacillation and uncertainty, which a *chronological* account of their exchange operations exhibits, seem abundantly to gratify severe complaints as to the pernicious influence of their action, on the trade of the private merchants. There appears indeed to be now, amongst Mercantile men, but one opinion on the subject, that unless the Company's China exchange opera-

tions can be [illegible] of [illegible] proper fore-ing, [illegible] no [illegible] be always given of the nature and extent of their intended remittances, the Agency ought to be altogether removed!

The "*Register*" however does not argue the point on the broad merits of the case as affecting the public at large, but grounds its complaints on an asserted improper partiality in the distribution of the advances in China, [illegible] accusing the *former* agency of having used the Company's Funds for their own especial advantage, and insinuating that the *present* Agents have been acting unfairly in a recent arrangement, as to he mode of valuing the Teas, to be advanced upon.

The *Englishman* does not appear to be aware that the present members of the Canton Agency are *not* the same individuals as those against whom the *first part* of the *Register's* attack, is directed; but what is of more importance he forgets to notice that the strictures on *both* are *exparte* assertions without evidence, and coming from a part of the world not particularly celebrated for the harmonious state of its Mercantile Society.

On the last occasion alluded to by the *Register*, the Financial agents appear to have agreed to advance on Teas, taking the valuations of a gentleman who was recently one of their own Inspectors, who is now Member of a Mercantile house; without requiring a second valuation from their present inspector.

We cannot see how the Mercantile public can be in any way injured by such an arrangement, and the Company's Agents are surely the best judges as to whether it will answer their own purpose. Still less can we see the justice of passing a sweeping condemnation on the present Agents, for an *asserted* partialty on the part of their predecessors.

Supplement to the Calcutta Courier Jan. 27.

We had no time yesterday to reply either to the remarks of our correspondent, A CANTON MERCHANT, or to the editor of the *Courier*, who says, the *Englishman* forgets to notice that the strictures on the Company's agent are *ex parte* assertions without evidence. To this we reply that we have evidence of some of the facts stated, and particularly of a mode of proceeding on the part of the Company's agents to which we have particularly objected. That is, the practice of allowing persons not having goods ready to ship, to put their names down for certain sums at a rate of exchange agreed on at the time, and thus enabing them to purchase bills from actual shippers at a profit. This, we believe, is a fact, not resting on the authority of the Canton *Register* alone, but generally known to every mercantile house in Calcutta trading with China. It is quite clear, even if no favoritism existed, as alleged by the *Canton Register*, yet that the Goverament did not obtain the market rate of exchange for its money, but lost the difference between the rate at which its agent sold, and the price obtained by the fortunate contractor. If, however, in addition to this the *Canton Register* has correctly copied the notice issued by the Company's agents, dated 14th October 1837, signed *J. N. Daniell T. C. Smith* and it be true that when the subsequent notice of 18th October was issued, the money had already been advanced to *Messrs. Daniell and Co.*, relations of Mr J. N. Daniel, the charge of favoritism is clearly made out. Corruption is another matter, which would require stronger proofs than the mere assertion of a newspaper, and we have not supposed it to exist. We have merely pointed out that the illegal agency maintained by the East India Company in China for the purpose of jobbing in the money market is not jobbing to the best advantage for its employers, and that it is a nuisance to the British merchant and ought to be put down. The interference of a great corporation speculating in exchange with the public revenue and acting on principles totally opposite to those which guide the private merchant, cannot fail of being pernicious, and there is no cause for it whatever, there being plenty of merchants who would undertake to make the remittances required for public purposes in the most direct manner and for the smallest possible per centage.

The CANTON MERCHANT, whose letter we published yesterday, vouches for the distinguished honor of the Compauys agents. It would be hard indeed, if these gentlemen could find some one to give them a character, but what has that to do with the charge against them! We have not, as our correspondent supposes, circulated '*the libel*;' we did not republish the remarks of the *Canton Register*, but we cannot suppose that it has falsified public documents, and the notices which it has published, with the signatures attached, fully bear out all that we have said against the agency. We have nothing to do with the personalities of the *Register*, but we think the editor, living as he does beyond the pale of law, ought to publish full proofs to justify such assertions, as he has made, and which one of our contemporaries has not scrupled to republish at length! The *Courier* in his last observations on the company's agents taking the valuations of tea from a member of a mercantile house, *recently one of heir own inspectors*, is singularly unfortunate. He cannot see how the mercantile public can be in any way injured by such an arrangement.

Though Mr. Reeves may be the most upright of human beings, we cannot believe that the teas of Messrs. Dent and Co. of which house he is a member, do not look better in his eyes than the teas of other houses. At any rate, it is quite impossible that other houses should *believe* they have justice done them by such an arrangement. And surely public servants, if they consulted only the interests of their employers, would be careful not to lay themselves open to the imputation (which it is clear they cannot escape from) of having put it into the power of an interested party *to value his own goods*, on which he is to receive an advance from their hands out of the government treasury.—*Englishman. Jan. 27.*

AN ORDINANCE.

Rejecting the Catholic religion.

As we have seen the peculiarities of the catholic religion and the proceedings of the priests of the Romish faith to be calculated to set man against man in our kingdom, and as we formerly saw that disturbance was made in the time of Kaahumanu I., and as it was on this account that the priests of the Romish faith were at that time banished and sent away from this kingdom, and as from that time they have been under sentence of banishment until within this past year, when we have been brought into new and increased trouble on account of those who follow the Pope; and as our determination to keep away such persons is by no means recent, and also on account of the requests of foreigners that we make it known in writing, Therefore, I, with my chiefs, forbid, by this document, that any one should teach the peculiarities of the Pope's religion, nor shall it be allowed to any who teach those doctrines or those peculiarities to reside in this kingdom; nor shall the ceremonies be exhibited in our kingdom, nor shall any one teaching its peculiarities or its faith be permitted to land on these shores; for it is not proper that two religions be found in this small kingdom. Therefore we utterly refuse to allow any one to teach those peculiarities in any manner whatsoever. We moreover prohibit all vessels whatever from bringing any teacher of that religion into this kingdom.

Any vessel that shall bring here a teacher of the Pope's religion or any thing similar, and wishes to enter the harbor on business, may enter, subject however to these regulations, viz. there shall no teacher from on board his ship be by any means permitted to come on shore, because all such have been strictly prohibited from this kingdom. And if any such teacher should come ashore, he shall be seized and returned to the vessel which he left. And the vessel in which he came shall not leave except he shall sail with it.

And if any shall come on shore without liberty, and shall be concealed until the vessel in which he came shall have sailed and afterwards shall be discovered, he shall remain a prisoner until a proper vessel can be obtained for him to return, and then he shall go after having paid to the chiefs a fine at their discretion.

But if it should be impossible for the said person to dwell [illegible] it shall be permitted [illegible] in writing to [illegible] bonds and security for the protection of the kingdom.

If the master of a vessel shall [illegible] this law, and shall set on shore the teacher prohibited by this act, in contempt of the government, then the vessel shall be forfeited to the chiefs of these islands and become theirs, and the cargo on board the vessel shall likewise become theirs, and the master of the vessel shall pay the sum of ten thousand dollars, but it may be optional with the chiefs to remit any part of the sum.

Moreover, if a stranger shall represent himself as a mechanic, a merchant, or of any other business, and it shall be granted him to reside here, and afterwards he shall be found teaching the doctrine of the Pope, or any thing else whereby this kingdom shall be disturbed, this law shall be in force against him, and he may be retained a prisoner or banished, after he shall have paid a fine at the discretion of the chiefs.

That this law may be extensively known, it shall be printed and published, and on the arrival of a vessel, it shall be the duty of the Pilot to carry with him this law and give it to the master of the vessel that he may not be ignorant of the law. And if the law is not shown to the master of the vessel by the Pilot, and any prohibited person should come ashore because the Pilot did not show this law to the master of the vessel, the Pilot shall pay to the chiefs one hundred dollars: and the person who left the vessel shall be returned on board again.

If any one, either foreigner or native shall be found assisting another in teaching the doctrine of the Pope's religion, he shall pay to the government a fine of one hundred dollars for every such offence.

KAMEHAMEHA III.

Lahaina, Maui, Dec. 18, 1837.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

LATEST DATES.

London	5th Dec.	Singapore	22d March,
Liverpool		Java	3rd March.
U. States	29th Nov.	Manila	7th April
Calcutta	1st March.	Austral-Asia	1st Dec.
Bombay	3rd Feby.	Madras	22nd Dec.

ARRIVED.—SULIMANY, Macfarlane, from Singapore and Calcutta. Left the pilot on the 3rd and Singapore on the 23rd of March.

SAILED.—On the 25th inst. The ships at LINTIN, from that Anchorage to HONG-KONG.

The SARAH BARRY, Evans, was despatched yesterday afternoon from Whampoa. She brings up at Hong-Kong to tranship goods.

Ship Bombay Castle, Capt. Wills, instead of Capt. Baxter, was erroneonsly inserted in our last Price Current.

By the *Sulimany*, we have received the *Calcutta Courier* and *Englishman* from 15th Jan. to 3rd February, the *P. W. I. Gazette* of 3rd and 10th and the *Singapore Free Press* of the 22d March.

The intelligence conveyed in the following advertisement will probably be as fresh to our readers as it is to ourselves. We have not seen it in any other paper.

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST INDIA STOCK.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—I am induced, at the suggestion of a numerous body of my Friends, to present myself to your notice as a CANDIDATE for a SEAT in the DIRECTION of your affairs at some future vacancy, and beg to assure you, that should I be so fortunate as to succeed in obtaining the object of my ambition, no exertion shall be wanting on my part to merit the trust you repose in me.

I am desirous to state to you that my earlist associations are connected with India, in the government and welfare of which country I have ever been accustomed to take the liveliest interest, and that the last 30 years of my life have been passed in the service of the East India Company in China, where latterly I had the honour to fill an office of considerable trust and importance in the chief management of their affairs at Canton.

I shall take an early opportunity of paying my personal respects to the Proprietors, and in the mean time have the honour to subscribe myself, with the greatest respect, Ladies & Gentlemen, your most obedient humble servant,

8, Devonshire-place. W. H. C. PLOWDEN.

(John Bull, July 16.)

East India Company's Agency in China.

With reference to the extracts in preceding columns from the Calcutta papers, the *Englishman* and *Courier*, under the above head, the admissions now made by both of those papers, relieve us from the task of saying much more on the subject.

[illegible] The *Courier* appears to have [illegible] rather [illegible]: he first [illegible] as [illegible] "[illegible] furiously [illegible] attacking the characters of the individuals composing the Agency in Canton," [illegible] in the [illegible] paragraph says:—"and the vacillation and uncertainty, which a *chronological* account of their exchange operations exhibits, seem abundantly to gratify (justify?) severe complaints as to the pernicious influence of their action, on the trade of the private merchants."

Now, if *chronological* facts are on our side, would it not have been more creditable to the *Courier*, and just to ourselves, to have concluded that our objects in producing those facts in one connected view, were of a public rather than of a private nature? We assure the *Courier* that we have no other personal feelings toward the E. I. Co.'s agents than which are based on their way of doing their public duty. The phrase of "measures not men"—we think sheer cant: it is impossible, in our opinion, to separate acts from the actors.

The *Courier* continues to say that—"The "*Register*," however, does not argue the point on the broad merits of the case as affecting the public at large, but grounds its complaints," &c.—Now, as the Editor of the *Courier*, when he wrote this paragraph, had not been a month in office, every allowance should be made for his ignorance or forgetfulness of former *Couriers* and *Registers*. But if he will have the goodness to refer to his office file, he will find, we trust, that it is the public interests, and the public interests only, that have ever elicited any remarks from us on the proceedings of the E. I. Co.'s agents in China.

To save our *Calcutta* cotemporary trouble, we beg to refer him to the following numbers of the *Canton Register*. August 5th, Nov. 11th, Dec. 16th, 1834. April 28th, July 21st, Aug. 11th, 18th, 25th, Sept. 1st, 8th, 15th, 29th, Oct. 6th 1835. Feby. 2d, March 8th, 15th, 29th, Oct 11th, Nov. 8th, Dec. 18th and Sep. 1836. *March* 14th, Aug. 8th, Nov. 28th, and (again) Dec. 12th 1837. When the present Editor of the *Courier* has read these Registers, we shall request him to have the kindness to inform us if he still thinks our feelings and actions have been excited and prompted by private instead of public motives.

The *Englishman* says,—"he cannot suppose that we have falsified public documents." A reference to his office files also would have proved the fact—whether we had or not so done. The *Englishman*—"thinking that, as we live beyond the pale of law, we ought to publish full proofs to justify our assertions"—draws a nice distinction between favouritism and corruption. Corruption is the want of honesty or integrity in the execution of a public trust. And we ask, if an unjust exception is made in favour of one party, where are the honesty and integrity of public principle?—If favouritism is present, how far is corruption off?—It is well known in Canton, that names have been received and registered by the E. I. Co.'s agents, for advances, which advances were afterward transferred to other parties who, *bonâ fide*, wanted them. We do not say that when the first applying parties sent in their *pro formâ* application, they had no intention of applying the advances to their proper purpose, but applied for only to dispose of the advances at a later period at a favorable rate of exchange, yet such has been the management of the agents, that they lie open to the charge of having [illegible] encouraged such simulative applications.

The truth of our charges, [illegible] and [illegible] *justifiable* as a "Canton [illegible]" in Calcutta is pleased to call them, we are [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] legitimate conclusions [illegible] the [illegible] acts of the Agents [illegible] been.

To the *Canton Merchant* in Calcutta, the writer of the letter to the Editor of the *Englishman*, dated January 25th, 1838.

SIR,—In consequence of your having accused me in your letter to the Editor of the *Englishman*, dated Calcutta, January 25th 1838, of having been the author of a "*libel*" on the E. I. Co.'s agents in Canton, and having further accused me of having "unjustiably calumniated "the said agents,—I hereby give you notice, that is my intention to prosecute you for slander and defamation of character, whenever or wherever I can find you within the pale of British law.

JOHN SLADE.

Editor of the Canton Register.

Canton, 1st May, 1838.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON REGISTER.

Dear Mr. Editor:—I have so great a dread of controversy, especially of Newspaper controversy, that I regard any indications of a belligerent disposition in any columns, I am wont to pore over, as justifying my own and any body's mediation. Now as you are confessedly, not of the pacifico-progressive party, and moreover have been crowing a little lately over the inconsistences of your cotemporary, you will excuse my feeling some concern for a friend of mine, C. C. C. I mean, who has has lately been lugged into your columns.

I have been talking matters over with C. C. C., and offering my friendly services in bringing him off, which he accepts; "only take care," says he, "for these Editors are, you know, as 'chock full of fight" as a Tyrolese peasant or a South Carolina lady." So, Mr. Editor, it is fully understood between you and I, that you are not to serve me, as third parties are sometimes served, and I will explain matters.

In the first place, C. C. C. has long believed that the Consoo-tax was but a paper tax, and not to be relied on by foreign claimants, as a fund for the meeting of hong insolvencies. In this view of the subject, he has found himself supported by some of the most intelligent of his brother merchants. His opinion rested however on this ground. When the old claims were paid off in 1834, although the Consoo tax, or Hongyung, remained unrepealed, *yet every hong merchant knew* that the contributions under that head for the payment of foreign claims were now no longer needed, and would not be called *for*. He made his purchases and sales accordingly, and the old Consoo tax, now uncollected, became merged in his profits, or, more correctly, was calculated on, as making up in part his barely living profit. Since 1834, we all know that the hongs have been doing business for less than a *fair* remuneration, even including the Consoo tax, which some suppose they have levied; and the proof is, that they are sinking, notwithstanding the increased amount of both exports and imports, into general insolvency. Now it is perfectly easy for us to say that we have paid to the Consoo fund one or two millions since 1834, but it is the unanimous declaration of the local government and the hong merchants themselves, that they have received no such fund in keeping for us. The governor says (11th April) "I made examination before regarding it (the Consoo charge), and found that it had not been kept to accumulate from year to year. It is a charge which should go to reward the toil of the hongmerchant."

This expression is, certainly, not a good one, but it and the paragraphs which follow prove, that the hoped Consoo tax cannot be separated, in the view of the government, from the ordinary hong profits. The hongmerchants say (April 20), "as to the Consoo fund, it has always existed only in name, and has not been a *fund of reserved money*. Every year, whatever remained, after payment of public claims on us, was applied to defray the necessary expenses of our establishments, &c. &c." Whatever remained—and one may call it profit or Hongyung, or what he pleases, has been employed, not to form a fund for future claims, but to pay present expenses; and, however the trade may have increased, the whole has not been sufficient to save the hongs from gradual involvement.

These views C. C. C. had long possessed, for the hongmerchants have always expressed them in private conversation, and he therefore concluded that it was unwise to act himself on the supposition of a reserved fund, and equally so to represent such a guarantee to distant constituents. In fact, he regarded the hong merchants as very much in the position of a poor agricultural laborer in England, who receives 9d. per week under name of wages and 9d. under the name of parish relief, which both are hardly sufficient to keep body and soul together. What good would it do, says C. C. C., to call the third six pence "a fund to be placed in the Savings bank?" would it meet the "present necessities", or would it, any more than our Consoo fund, be found forthcoming on emergency"? So reasoned C. C. C., and I agreed with him.

But two objections are started, that the extortions of the local officers one "an abyss," which swallows up profits, Consoo tax, and all; and that it is the fault of the hongs themselves, if they are not in funds to meet the insolvencies as they occur. As to the first, C. C. C. thinks, the charge of extortion fully proved as to the disposition and intent, and partly so as to the fact of commission. It would however appear that the large portion of the taxes collected from and through the hongmerchants, say four fifths, are for the public service, and as such, rest on the same basis as the so called "imperial duty." If the Chinese government choose to levy its customs under several names—imperial duty, contribution to the Elé territory, for repairs of the banks of the Hwang Ho, &c. &c., the obligation to pay is not impaired, nor is it done away by the tax passing under the Hongyung, or any other style and title. No one of us, who goes over with goods to Manila, thinks of saying. I will pay the "*Cuenta de la Real Hacienda*," but not the "*Subvencion de guerra*," or the "*Averia*." As to the second objection, that it is the fault of the hongmerchants, that they have no surplus with which to meet insolvencies,—C. C. C. tells me, that it is something for which, he is little afraid, we shall not have to be thankful long. He has been calling my attention to the remarkable resolution of the hongmerchants, stated in their chop of April 20. "We are resolved—say they—that each hongmerchant shall set aside in *the public treasury* of the Consoo house, but under his own charge, *the profits of his transactions*, whether in exports or imports. AS ALSO *the receipts under the name of* Consoo *charge* for general affairs, and that at the close of the year, *the whole* shall be disbursed. We have resolved that the foreign debts of Hingtae shall be repaid &c., that the old debts and public claims shall be paid off &c. &c., *and if there be any overplus; it will be required for the necessary expenses of the several hongs*."—So [illegible] we are [illegible] to find the difference between one monopoly and thirteen monopolies. The [illegible] hongmerchant, [illegible] with [illegible] to be [illegible] with us,

[illegible] with being [illegible] most power-ful competitor in the purchase and [illegible] of teas, is to increase the Hong's [illegible] of a [illegible] monopoly, under which competition is to cease and foreign com-merce to wither. This is what I have been fearing—says C. C. C.:—this is what I had in my eye, when I said that "the tendency of great insolvency-settlements was to do harm, by strengthening the Con-soo, and [illegible] from time to time its close control over its members."

But, Mr. Editor, I am running up a long charge on your space, and am not half done yet. Pray allow me to give you the rest of C. C. C.'s explanations in your next number. Your's truly,

C. G. R.

We are glad to see that C. G. R. has taken up the gauntlet in defence of his friend, C. C. C.; although we cannot praise his good taste in the manner in which he has thought it becoming to introduce him-self to our acquaintance.

C. G. R. argues very loosely. If the Consoo tax is only levied for the profits of the hongmerchants, where were their pro-fits before it was imposed?—And if it was not considered as a reserved fund, to be forthcoming when required for the pur-poses for which it was notoriously first levied, namely: to pay the debts of bank-rupt hongmerchants:—why did the hong-ist who first established and solely con-trolled this tax, exempt those articles, in which he principally traded; namely: wool-lens, calicoes, and iron,—from its action, when by making those articles liable to the tax he would have bought them so much the cheaper? What is the present deter-mination of the hongists to pay the tax into the public treasury, but a confession that it is an item of public, or hong, revenue, and not a private emolument of each par-ticular hongist? If there has been mal-versation, mis-appropriation, or self-appro-priation of the proceeds of this tax, does such facts weaken the claims of the foreign-ers for the production of the amount levied for the purpose of paying Hingtae's debts? It is a lapsed fund, by which the hongmerchants have profited in each and all of their transactions in the articles on which the tax has been imposed; it has been mingled with their trading capital, and now that it is required for for its particular use, it must be withdrawn from that capital and appropriated to that use.

It is not our business to trace the cau-ses of the successive involvements of the hongs; but with reference to the operation of the consoo tax, to the detriment of the foreign merchant and the direct profit of the hongist, we beg to refer C. G. R. to the *Chinese Commercial Guide*, page 33. We shall be glad to see the rest of C. C. C.'s explanation next week.

The *Press* says that our arguments on the subject of Kingqwa's debts are "not very clear." We will the elucidate them by the following extract from—'The Chinese Security Merchants in Canton and their debts,—

"An attempt was made on this occasion by four of the solvent Hongs, to monopolize the whole business, which was [illegible] by the Select Committee [illegible] permission for the five bankrupt Hongs, to continue their [illegible] under a trust-deed, and the following minute was [illegible] in their records on the occasion."

"The [illegible] creditors of the Hongs [illegible] [illegible] have at length come [illegible] [illegible] respecting the debts due by these [illegible] and have [illegible] to [illegible] the [illegible] of their claims by [illegible] [illegible] carried on by the Hongs, in pre-ference to making any application to government for the payment of these [illegible] debts [illegible] would occasion these Hongs being declared bankrupt. With the exception of Conseequa and Chequa, whose debts to the Company are not considerable, these Hongs have cleared off their debts with the Company, and all have a balance [illegible] this season, when all the Teas are delivered."

"In 1832 we find the following memorandum in the books of a private creditor. 'If the liquidation of these [illegible] (Gowqua, Manhop, and Pwanqua) debts, were to proceed merely in the same ratio that they have done for the last eight years, the creditors must see at once the necessity of an appeal to government, taking all chance of the issue; but hopes are held out of a more rigid system of management being observed than hitherto, and the merchants being subjected to fewer demands on them."

In addition to the above, we now inform the *Press*, that the debts of a hongist have never been paid by his co-hongists, unless he had been previously declared bankrupt and his hong closed by the government.

With reference to what the *Press* said further on this subject last Saturday, respecting bond and simple contract debts, we beg to refer it to a more attentive perusal of the pamplet quoted above, Pages 6 and 7.

The Press has, most falsely, put an argu-ment into our mouth which we have never used; and has, most gratuitously, placed this falsehood between inverted commas, by those means giving the public to under-tand that it has quoted not only our sen-timents but our very words. E. G. "It is an unhappy argument for the Register to say of the creditors of Kingkwa,"—they have broken the laws of China and are not therefore entitled to be paid—my friends have not done so,—*ergo*, their's is the pre-ference." This is simply a base and baseless piece of sheer, insolent falsehood, paltry and low. We now repeat what we did say:—the cohong cannot legally agree to pay off Kingqwa's debts and place his creditors on the same footing as those of Hingtae, until Kingqwa is made a bankrupt: this was M.'s argument; and such has ever been the custom of the port. (*vide* Pamphlet, P. 14.)

And what is meant by this petty, dirty al-lusion to "*my friends*?" We know not, except from common report, who are the creditors of Hingtae; and we know not, even by that channel, who are Kingqwa's creditors. Neither do we know the name of our cor-respondent, *M.*

Why is this second insidious attempt made to injure the Editor of this paper in public estimation; and place him in an inimical position as to Kinqua's creditors, by falsely representing him as opposed to the settlement of their claims? as the first attempt was intended to produced the same effect on the signers of the memorial, by con-veying,—through the means of an affected candid disbelief that "the Editor, merely with the wish to injure the success of the ap-plication to the British government, should have wilfully misrepresented so important a fact"—a warped and crooked construction of the use we had made of all the facts then in our knowledge. And what fact did we then misrepresent, either wilfully or inadver-tently?

But will the hints, and opinions, belief or disbelief of the *Press* on these subjects, have a feather's weight with the public of Canton?

This *Press*, which says it is unacquain-ted with and never uses personalities as a weapon, will scarcely be able to explain away its personalities toward ourselves, as quoted above, or the following toward others.—"but what if they have been equally regardless of the laws of the celestial em-pire? if, though they should not have lent money to Hingtae, a concession we are not disposed to allow, they had allowed years to pass on without obtaining payment from him for debts contracted, would the law of China, our cotemporary has thought proper to bring into play, not likewise invalidate their claims."—To which pretty piece of abstractedness, the following ex-tract is the reply.

"Hingtae suspended payment towards the end of 1829, and a petition was sent by foreigners to the Viceroy to demand payment of his debts in the April following. After some delay, a Committee was appointed, consist-ing of the three Senior Hong merchants and three foreigners, to examine the claims which were put in at $ 2,738,768—and were eventually passed by the Committee at $ 2,261,439—the amount curtailed being chiefly surcharges for interest, or unadmitted claims for bad goods; but the whole of the debts appeared to have been incurred in actual legitimate trade.

As the *nature* of the *claims* on the Hingtae hong, in our last number, was quoted from the pamphlet; and as we have had occasion again to refer to it, we take the liberty of stating that there are many errors of the *Press* in it, which should be corrected in a second edition, as they may mislead and confuse distant readers. We shall point out twoor three. Page 10th, 4th line from the bottom, for Dec: 1823, *read* Feby: 1834. 3d line do, for 1826, *read* 1831. Page 13, line 3d from the top, for $790,845, *read* 190,845. It should also be explained that *Exchin* and *Pacqua* denote the same hongist.

The *civilised* world will learn with extreme surprise the intolerant spirit of religion—the *odium theologicum*—which has been introduced and fostered in the Sandwich Islands by the Cal-vinist Missionaries of the United States. In another column will be found an Ordinance of the King of that interesting groupe, for-bidding the teaching of the Roman Catholic religion under severe penalties. We have heard that the adherents to the Roman Cath-olic church are increasing in the U. S.; not only by the influx of new citizens born and bred in that persuasion and belief, but by proselytes from various forms of Protestant-ism. If this be true, is it not then singular that citizens of a republic whose first article of their declaration of independence is that all men are born equal and free, and whose bond of union is the full and uncontrolled liberty of conscience, should, in a foreign land, originate the most odious form of persecu-tion—religious persecution? Thus, we have lived to see the days of *Protestant Bulls*.

Protestants, who have their name from pro-testing against the errors of the church of *Rome*, are now falling into one of those errors, *thus taking away the essence of that name* by which they first designated them-selves, and committing a *Bull* in the original and true meaning of the word. *Luther*, the founder of Protestantism, defied those *leaded* parchments when issued by the Pope; yet Calvin burnt Servetus at the stake; and we observe that the Editor of the Sandwich Island Gazette entertains some doubts whether an Unitarian clergyman, who is on his voyage from the U. S. to the S. Ids., will be permitted to land and preach the tenets of his persuasion. If the lust of irresponsible and uncontrolled power, except to and by each other, has taken such entire possession of the S. I. Calvinists, then men like Milton, Priestley, Channing, and, at one period of his life, Coleridge, cannot set their feet upon that portion of God's earth! —Is such exclusion a good comment on the text—"Arise, Peter; slay and eat."

Whether this Calvinist *Bull* will have the desired effect, is, we think, doubtful. The framers appear to have forgotten that *Sanguis martyrium est semen ecclesiae.*

These islands, if they were not ceded to Capt. Vancouver, are yet, we believe, under the pro-tection of the British crown; and we trust Her majesty's ministers will use their influence with King Kamehameha, for the repeal of an ordinance which is conceived in the spirit of the order of *St. Dominic.*

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 11. TUESDAY, MAY 8TH, 1838. NO. 19. PRICE 50 CENTS.

OFFICIAL NOTICE TO HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS.

Macao, 3rd May, 1838.

At the instance of His Excellency the Governor of Macao the subjoined translation of certain regulations, to take effect from the 20th instant, is published for the general information of Her Britannic Majesty's Subjects visiting this Port.

By order of the Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects in China.

EDWARD ELMSLIE.
Secretary & Treasurer.

NOTIFICATION.

Adriao Accacio da Silveira Pinto, Commander of the order of Christ, officer of the Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Tower and Sword, of Valour, Loyalty, and Merit, &c. &c. &c. Lieutenant Colonel on the General Staff of the Army of Portugal, and Governor of Macao and its Dependencies, for Her Most Faithful Majesty, whom God preserve, &c.

To all whom it may concern:

Whereas a great number of Schooners, and Boats, lately built, navigating from here to Canton, and other places, pass into and out of the Inner Harbour of this Port, without formality or permission, thus defeating the intention with which the Superior Government of India has granted the existence of a small number of such vessels in this Port; now pending further measures in the premises, I do order

1st. That every Schooner and Boat, or other vessel of whatsoever description, which navigates between this and Canton, and other places near this settlement, and which enters and leaves the Inner Harbour of this Port shall be subject to the registration and other existing regulations in respect to the Lorchas, which are of Portuguese property.

2nd. That the entrance or departure of every vessel which has not received it's permit, nor conformed to other regulations, which will be issued from the Office of this Government, is prohibited from the twentieth instant.

3rd. That the Cutter, attached to Her Britannic Majesty's Establishment in China, is exempted from the foregoing regulations, and shall continue to enjoy the same privileges and advantages, that it has hitherto enjoyed.

And for the information of all parties interested, this order shall be printed, and posted in public places.

Macao 2nd May 1838.

(Signed) The Governor Adriao Accacio da Silveira Pinto.

(True copy.)

(Signed.) The Secretary Miguel Pereira Simoens.

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Agents are ready to receive bonafide Tenders for Advances on Bills of exchange, secured by consignments to England of Tea and Nanking Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled, "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China," at the rate of Four Shillings and six pence (4s. 6d.) per Spanish Dollar.

Until further notice, Fifty per cent of the same will be made in Cash, and the residue in Bills on the supreme Government of India, at the rate of two hundred and ten (210) Company's Rupees per one hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after sight.

[Signed] J. H. ASTELL.
H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company

Canton, 29th March, 1838.

FOR BOMBAY.

The ARDASEER, A. McIntyre, Commander, is daily expected, and on her arrival will meet with quick despatch to the above port. For freight apply to

Canton, 7th May, 1838. H. & N. CURSETJEE.

FOR SALE.

THE British ship SIR CHARLES MALCOLM, of 688 Tons, James Lyon, Commander. Built at Bombay of the best materials in 1829, and carried from 1,300 to 1,400 tons of Tea to England in 1835. Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton 13th April, 1838.

FOR SALE, OR FOR CHARTER TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.

THE well known fast sailing Danish Ship SYDEN, about 790 tons, built at Damaun of the best Teak, John Dean, Commander, shortly expected to arrive. Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 31st March, 1838.

NOTICE.—The business hitherto conducted by the undersigned in Canton under the firm of "James Hewston," will cease from this date. Parties holding bills on the said firm, or having other business to transact with it, are requested to apply to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Canton, 7th May, 1838. Wm. MACDONALD.

TO SELL OR LET.

ON very moderate terms, a house of two stories, built four years ago, situated in Macao in the street near the church of Santo Antonio. The house is very commodious and well ventilated, commanding excellent views. For particulars apply to it's present owner, the Major ALMADA, of Macao.

FOR SALE.—Bills on London, in sets of £500 to £1,500 drawn by the Morris Canal and Banking Company at 6 months sight, on Messrs. SMITH, PAYNE, & SMITHS. Apply to

WETMORE & Co.

Canton, 16th April, 1838.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant policies, on goods, payable in Calcutta, London, or this place.

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 1st January, 1838.

TO LET.—A part of the Lower Half of No. 2 Creek Hong, with Treasury and Office on the Ground Floor. For Terms, Apply at the Canton Register Office.

(From the London Price Current January 5.)

Sugar East India.—The demand for Bengal has also become very languid, at the public sales on Tuesday, which comprised 1870 bags, previous prices were barely maintained, and a large proportion was bought in; fine white 68s to 70s, good do 66s 6d to 67s 6d, good bright yellow 65s to 66s 6d, and damps 64s 6d to 68s per cwt. There is scarcely any enquiry for Manilla, yet the holders do not appear inclined to submit to lower prices, and nothing has been done.

Ginger has not been much enquired for, but the prices remain firm, particularly of East India, of which there is very little offering.

Cassia Lignea.—There are several orders in the market for this article, and fine quality would readily command 59s, but owing to there being so little on the market and no arrivals, holders are not sellers thereat.

Tea.—The whole of the Teas offered for sale have now passed auction, excepting about 15,000 packages. Within the last few days the trade have exhibited an increased disinclination to purchase. The extent of sales has consequently been very limited; with few exceptions, the prices have been maintained; the merchants exhibiting much confidence in the prospects of the market, and attribute the present flatness to the large quantity offered, without any corresponding reductions in prices to justify the trade in entering into extensive speculative purchases.

The following are the quantities of Tea upon which duty was paid in the United Kingdom last year to the 5th ultimo, with the Exports from London and Liverpool:—

Duty paid—English ports	23,919,334	lbs.
Scotch ports	1,688,388	
Irish ports	3,497,008	
Total	29,104,730	lbs.
Exported from London—Bohea upon which the duty of 1s 6d had been paid	985,798	lbs.
Other sorts	3,231,082	lbs.
from Liverpool	463,924	

Silk.—The market continues very firm, and prices are gradually improving, but there has not been much business done since our last. The latest advices from Italy state that higher prices had been obtained there, the knowledge of which fact has given the holders here of that description additional confidence and a further improvement in prices is looked for.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

LATEST DATES.

London	6th Jan.	Singapore	18th April.
Liverpool		Java	9th March.
U. States	11th Dec.	Manila	7th April
Calcutta	24th March.	Austral-Asia	1st Dec.
Bombay	9th March.	Madras	9th March.

ARRIVED.—ARIEL, (May 3d) Warden, from Calcutta 20th March and Singapore 18th April. ANN McGowan, from Calcutta 16th March and Singapore 12th April. SIR EDWARD RYAN, Fyber, from do do. TAPLEY, Mallory, from London. SIR CHARLES MALCOLM, Lyon, from Singapore. SACHEM, (Am.) ——, from Java. OMEGA, (Am.) Bowell, from New York, 11th Dec. Singapore 10th April. BAPTISTE MUZZEL, (Am.) ——, and PHILIP I, (Am.) ——, from Philadelphia. ALEXANDRIA, Maclachlan; from Liverpool, 17th Dec.

SAILED.—SARAH BARRY, Evans, for London, ELEANOR, Lyons, for Hobart Town. SOUTHAMPTON, (Am.) Tibbits, for New York. ROUBLE, (Am.) Benson, for Boston. RUNNYMEDE, Wildridge, for Hobart Town and Sydney. CLAUDIUS, (Am.) Whitney, and SPLENDID, (Am.) Laud, for Manila.

PASSENGERS.—Per Claudine, A. Matheson Esq.

The ARIEL, Warden, was despatched yesterday evening, and is expected to sail from the outer anchorages for Singapore and Calcutta on Saturday next. The ANN, McGowan, is under despatch for the same ports on Wednesday at 6. P. M.

The SULIMANY, Macfarlane, is under despatch for Bombay, and is expected to sail from Macao, about the 10th inst.

The late arrivals have brought much important intelligence. We have made several extracts. We beg to acknowledge the receipt of the 2nd number of the new paper published at Malacca—"*The Weekly Register.*"

There is a rumour floating about Canton that H. E. the naval commander in chief is expected in the Chinese waters. Should H. E. come, the creditors of the Hongists will no doubt make use of his presence for the settlement of their claims. They should not neglect to state their case so clearly as to justify the interference of H. E. in their behalf.

We request C. G. R. will excuse us for not replying to some parts of his letter in our present number; but we will not fail to say what little we have to say next week.

A correspondence has passed between the Hospital committee and the governor, which has resulted in H. E. issuing orders to Captain Elliot to apply for a "red chop," to come up to Canton, and either send "Baker's ship" away, or order her to be broken up. It is needless to say that Captain Elliot has proved contumacious on this occasion. We may probably return to this subject next week.

We have inserted, both in Portuguese and English, the account of the public rejoicings at Macao on the the 4th of April, the birth day of H. M. F. M. the Queen of Portugal. For the translation we are indebted to a friend.

Wang, the acting treasurer, has issued orders to the hongmerchants, dated the 7th of the 4th moon (30th April), in which he recapitulates the edicts of the governor and hoppo respecting the passage boats dated the 22nd April; and threatens the same severe measures to all parties concerned in case of disobedience. The hoppo forbids the smuggling of foreign women and military weapons as well as merchandise.

The following letter reached us yesterday evening. The information which it contains will not be new to our readers, but we publish it to show that H. M.'s Post Master General is ready to receive and answer remonstrances against the conduct of his department. We trust that in all future cases the answer may be equally satisfactory.

General Post Office.
London, 20th November, 1837.

Sir,—I am directed by my Lord the Post master General to inform you, in reply to your printed letter of the 25th May last, that Newspapers and Prices Current from China are liable, by Law, to the full rates of letter postage when delivered in this country; but that his Lordship has obtained the authority of the Lords

of Her Majesty's Treasury for delivering news-papers printed within [illegible] the reduced rate of 2d each and prices Current for one penny each.

I am, Sir,
Your Obdt. hble. Servant,
Thos. Lawrence.

John Slade, esq.
Canton.

The most important piece of information that it is now our duty to communicate to our readers, and which requires their serious attention, is conveyed in a supplement detailing the proceedings in the India house on the subject of the E. I. Co.'s *agency* in Canton. After our readers have perused Mr. Weeding's speech on bringing forward his motion, we invite them to a consideration, *seriatim*, of the objections urged against it.

We give Mr. Weeding credit for more honesty of intention than skilful conduct in the bringing forward and management of his motion. The E. I. house was not the fair arena for battling this question. The moneychangers themselves will never resign the pursuit that enables them to dress in fine linen and fare sumptuously every day. They must be scourged out of the temple: and the manufacturers of England must change their useless *whips* of slavish memorials for the *scorpion stings* of vengeance for the insulted national rights and dignity.

To begin with Mr. Marriot. Is this proprietor of the stock of a mercantile company to be now told that *banking* is *trading*, and that a *banker* is a *trader*?

The speech of the chairman is singularly absurd. The interests of the E. I. Company, that is of about 4000 proprietors of E. I. stock, are avowedly made paramount to those of the whole *British empire and its colonies*. The dividends must be paid although commerce is injured by the payment. Rates of exchange, as being a peculiar and difficult question, must be left in the hands of the executive—the twenty four directors being above all other British subjects the most capable of understanding it!—And that able, aged, and incorrupt corps desire that the companys remittances should be made in a way the least likely to interfere with the operations of commerce; and the chairman, when a better mode than the present is pointed out, will *not be so pugnacious as to adhere to the present system!*—We ask, does any one believe the first assertion?—and the following extract from the message of the first magistrate of a mighty people will be the fittest comment on the last insolent assurance of a private and unknown individual.

These are my views upon this important subject (administration of the finances &ca.) formed after careful reflection, and with no desire but to arrive at what is most likely to promote the public interest. They are now, as they were before, submitted with unfeigned deference for the opinions of others. It was hardly to be hoped that changes so important on a subject so interesting, could be made without producing a serious diversity of opinion; but so long as those conflicting views are kept above the influence of individual or local interests; so long as they pursue only the general good; and are discussed with moderation and candor, such diversity is a benefit, not an injury. If a majority of Congress see the public welfare in a different light; and more especially if they should be satisfied that the measure proposed would not be acceptable to the people: I shall look to their wisdom to substitute such as may be more conducive to the one, and more satisfactory to the other. In any event, they may confidently rely on my hearty co-operation to the fullest extent, which my views of the Constitution and my sense of duty will permit.

The *Canton Register*, the Press of India, the memorials of the merchants of England, have long told the mode in which the E. I. Co.'s remittances should be managed. But the creator among his creatures has only given understanding to the four and twenty cyphering citizens of London whose *natale solum* is the E. I. house! We again tell them, or rather we petition parliament to order them to open their treasury on the governments of India, distributing the sums required over defined spaces of time, and at the the lowest rate of exchange that will preserve them from either profit or loss.

The court of directors used to boast, during the palmy days of *their* monopoly, that their regard for the interests of British manufacturers was so great and sincere, that they annually exported to China immense quantities of the produce of British industry and skill, costing large sums, which were sold by their agents at a loss to the Chinese; but now that, according to the act of parliament, they pretend to derive their dividends from the territorial revenue of India only, the regard they cherish for British manufacturers is akin to that which a cow has for its bastard calf. But how false and foolish it is to say that an agency in China is *necessary for the government* of India. Suppose, which is not utterly impossible, that the port of Canton was closed against all foreigners—would the directors pretend that they could not then realize their remittances? And would not such absurd pretension be laughed to utter scorn, whilst it would prove that that body was fitter for Morden college than for *Leaden*—hall. But if the country is so blind to its proper commercial interests as to allow this pawn-broking to go on any longer, let it insist that the three *gilt leaden* balls of leadenhall street be restricted to their temple of Mammon in India—Juggernaut—a shrine worthy of the presiding divinities. We conclude with observing that every new event elucidates and justifies the memorial of the British Chamber of Commerce of Canton on this subject, drawn up in Nov. 1834. (*Vide* C. R. for that month and year). We may recur to this important subject in our next.

Much as has been said for and against a *Free Press*, we believe that both its advocates and opponents are agreed in the opinion that it is a *safe safety valve*, a better "remedy for the consumption of the purse" than the courts of law; and as wholesome a prophylactic against dangerous diseases, engendered by pent up and stagnant bile, as the lancet, Morrisons pills, or a depletion on the field of honour. When any man nowadays feels himself aggrieved, his very usual means of righting himself is an appeal to the columns of a newspaper; and Editors are no more displeased with such applications than lawyers are with briefs.

Newspaper controversy, then, although universally condemned is universaly resorted to; and why should that which is common to all be denied to an Editor; or why should any squeamish scruples trouble him as to the propriety of fighting his own battle with his pen than with any other weapon? If a cock is not to crow on his own dunghill, we should like to know where he is to crow? When, therefore,—as must sometimes inevitably happen—we have occasion to speak of ourselves,—although self is rather a delicate subject to handle,—we feel no reluctance in attempting to put ourselves right with the public. On the contrary, we go to the task with a will and alacrity, for it is a duty to ourselves to stand well with the public; it is a duty and respect due to the public that we should show that we consider our first praise to be its good opinion and confidence.

These remarks are introductory to a *reply* we intend to make to the Editorial article in the *Press* of the 5th inst.

Requesting our readers to bear in mind what we said last week on the subject of Kingqua's debts, we subjoin in a note † the matter bearing on the settlement of the debts of bankrupt Hongists, which we then referred to in pages 6, 7 and 14 of "The Chinese Security Merchants" &c.

The *Press* makes itself very sure of the favorable opinion of the public; and it has no doubt that the public will allow its fidelity in condensing our aqueous vapour into a "very vinous ice" of its own pressure; and it is further assured that the judgment of the public will pronounce that the extract, quoted from the *Press* in our last, beginning "But what if they"—&ca—is not only altogether free from personalities, but that it is borne out by truth: all this confident feeling is, no doubt, very comfortable, but we shall shortly see whether it be not founded on an excess of vanity and presumption.

As the *Press* kindly put his *own words* between inverted commas—such punctuation being universally received as denoting a *quotation*, not the *writers present writing*—to elucidate our argument, we ought, perhaps, to feel obliged for such candid assistance; but we confess we do not understand the explanation of the *Press*, which it is uncertain the public will allow; namely: "that a proof of this (i. e. *clearly to show our argument, not to make it appear he had quoted our own words*) may be found in our having used the *singular case* instead of the editorial "*we*". Here we are completely foundered—for we neither understand what a "singular case" is,—nor see where it stands sentry for 'we.'"—As the public are obliged as well ourselves to the *Press* for its attempt "clearly to show our argument", we leave this small difficulty to them to deal with; the next is a more serious matter.

The *Press* says—"the word "friends" we made use of, was by us meant to design the party, i. e. Hingtae's creditors, whose interest above those of the creditors of Kingqua, the Register advocated."—The *Press* shall have the full benefit of this explanation.

Our readers cannot fail to perceive that the plural personal pronoun "they," indicates the individuals designated by the Press, two lines above in the same paragraph, as "my friends:" said friends, according to the *last* explanation of the Press, being *all* the creditors of Hingtae, respecting whom the Press—as "my friends," —made this surmise.—"But what if &c.; if they had allowed years to pass on" &c. Now it is well known that amongst the creditors of Hingtae there is one English firm which was only established in Canton a *few months* before Hingtae suspended payments; and how *short a time before* many other claims may have had their origin, although we know not, the Committee which adjusted the claims can tell.—

We have thought it necessary to say thus much on this matter, as the Press has not only tortuously charged us with advocating particular in preference to public interests, but has said that our advocacy has been tinctured with so much malevolence, that in order to benefit "*my friends*" and to injure others, we would even make allies of the Chinese and their laws. *Au reste*—we never thought of Kingqua's debts until we received M.'s letter; and we should probably never have volunteered a discussion on those debts, unless brought to our notice by a correspondent; and as to the "amount of trade in the hands of the signers and non-signers of the memorial,"—we gave a sufficient answer in our paper of the 10th of April.

We feel it to be wholly unnecessary to say another word on this subject. The Press has said that "my friends," "they," and the creditors of Hingtae are the *same*. It is for that paper to explain why the same cap does not fit them all.

---

† Pages 7, 8. As the Cohong established by the Edicts had subsequently [1771] been nominally dissolved at the foreigners request, it now became a question how far the system of mutual security was still applicable to foreigners, and if it were, how far they had reason to expect debts to be paid of the nature of those described above, which had been incurred in direct opposition to the imperial mandate. Captain Panton was able to effect nothing on his first visit, but he went to Madras and returned again to China; whilst during his visit, frequent communications took place between the creditors, the Select Committee, and the civil authorities of Canton, who had lately submitted the case to the Emperor. The debts on the 31st December 1779, with the accumulation of interest, were as follows.

owing by the hongmerchant -	Yngshaw	Drs.	1,354,713
	Coqua	„	1,151,299
	Seunqua	„	634,784
	Kewshaw	„	438,725
	Munqua	„	141,112
	Conqua	„	81,944
under 208 bonds		Drs.	3,802,587
owing by shopkeepers, under 41 bonds		„	494,063
		Drs.	4,296,650

The emperor's will was communicated by the viceroy of Canton to Captain Panton, in his second visit, in October 1780. It referred to the former edicts respecting loans of money to the hongmerchants, and described several of the above debts as coming under this head and being, moreover, made up of usurious interest. Others, as Coqua and Seunqua's, were owing by men long since bankrupt, upon whose debts there could be no accumulation of interest allowed. It finally selected Yngshaw and Kewshaw's debts as the only ones entitled to consideration, on the ground that these parties acknowledged to have received to the extent of 136,700 and 85,600 taels respectively in money, in the 23rd year of Keenlung, prior to the edicts of the 25th year. One half only of their accumulated debts in December 1779 was, therefore, ordered to be paid; namely, $600,000 in ten annual instalments of 60,000 each. The distinction of bond debts, and trading debts is distinctly preserved in the reply, by which the mutual guarantee system is tacitly admitted to be still in force, and we shall see that it has been acted upon ever since. The mode of paying the debts was not prescribed by the emperor, but left to the local officers of Canton, between whom and the hongmerchants it was arranged, the following year, to impose a duty of 1 tael 2 mace per pecul upon green teas, 6 mace 2 candaria upon black tea, and 6 per cent upon Raw Silk.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE [illegible]

Dear Mr. Editor,

With all due [illegible] introduction, I proceed with my [illegible].

What I said in my last [illegible] course not intended as a full and logical [illegible] the subject, but merely to shew that "the extraordinary and unaccountable error" you supposed C. C. C. to have committed [illegible] Matheson & Co. and Messrs. [illegible] & Co. [illegible] tradition.

Two other points remain to be explained—C. C. C.'s failure "to state facts so fully as he might have done regarding the opium trade—and the view you seem to have adopted that he would have his government "denounce the acts of its own subjects to the Chinese government."

C. C. C.'s idea that his government should disclaim all responsibility for acts done prior to its first participation in the China trade, is so simple & so just, that I cannot think it open to objection. But he is express in stating, that "the historical explanations the consul can make, would be of no use on this point, as the opium trade has almost wholly grown up since 1784" C. C. C. therefore conceives that you mistake in saying that he would have "the American baby" put on "the pure unadorned face of an angel" while "old England assume what disguise she may, will stink of opium." He had further admitted "that it is no secret here, that Opium has long been imported on American account, that American vessels store it at Lintin, that the American flag covers it up the coast, and that one at least of the American residents at Canton, has already been included in an edict of expulsion, on its account. These full admissions cover so nearly your own ground, that C. C. C. supposes they must have escaped your notice, when looking over his article.

The above reference to Opium ships under the American flag, may be fairly taken to cover the Wabash as well as the Lintin, Rose &c. &c. Whether the opium on board the Wabash constituted the whole or chief attraction to the pirates who attacked her, C. C. C. does not remember ever to have heard, nor has he ever had the means of ascertaining, whether the Chinese lives then lost, exceed or fall short of those sacrificed in the various conflicts with the preventive service.

It is always difficult for one to discourse well on a subject, with the details of which, he is not familiar, C. C. C. felt this embarrassment, as to the opium question, and therefore took shelter under the official statements of the Chamber of Commerce. It was not his profession "grapple with the opium question in all its bearings" but he was equally free from any desire to conceal or misrepresent the true position of the subject. His idea has been and still is, that the opium of India, not only comes to China under the British flag, but that little or none of it is for any other than British account. The deliveries from the Lintin he supposed to shew merely that the Indian drug was and is sometimes stored, and sold on commission, by American Shipowners & merchants. What part of the deliveries ex Lintin are really for American account he has no means of knowing nor does he conceive, in the absence of such information, there would be any propriety in subtracting the value from the British trade, and placing it with the American. One might as well take off from the former trade account, all the goods which have been brought up from Lintin to Whampoa in American ships, or sent out for sale to American commission agents.

P. 14. The case was again referred to the viceroy and has since been repeatedly urged on him, who has engaged that "the debts shall be paid to the uttermost mite [Edict 1st December 1837] and has enjoined the hong-merchants to make arrangements for that purpose. They proposed to pay the claims by instalments, beginning in the shipping season of 1838-39, at first in 20 years, then in 15 and lastly in 9 years. The claimants, however, have not only objected to such a distant liquidation of the debt, without interest, but they have required that Kingqua shall also be included in any arrangement that is made, whose debts to foreigners are said to amount to about one million of dollars. This hong has long been considered insolvent; but the foreigners have forborne to press their claims out of respect to the late father of the family, an old man of 80 years of age, for whose sake it was hoped his countrymen would find the means to carry on the hong—and not expose him to the penalty and disgrace of a public bankruptcy. Since his death which, as before noticed, occurred a few months ago it has become necessary to put in the claims against the hong. *This is the more requisite as it is understood that in* [illegible] [illegible]

Finally, as to this point, C. C. C. will be glad if you will supply the deficiencies, and put the public in possession of complete statistics as to the traffic in opium. A little table, shewing the names, tonnage, ownership, deliveries &c. of the 20 vessels now said to be pushing it outside and up the coast, as well as of the 30 armed boats employed in smuggling the drug within the Bogue, would doubtless be acceptable to your readers, generally.

As to the second point—you were perfectly right in supposing, that C. C. C. neither thinks himself, nor would persuade any one else to think, that his government will pass any act to prevent the growth or transportation of opium, or to interfere in any way, with the industry, time, talents or capital of its people. Its action on this point, whenever it is approached, will certainly be confined to stipulations with the Chinese government, made necessary by the position and the exposure of the American residents in China. What that action will be, we can only infer from the precedents furnished by the American diplomatic code from which, please allow me to select a few instances.

The celebrated treaty with France of 1778, provides in its Art. 10. that "in cases where the respective subjects or citizens shall have committed any crime or breach of the place, *they shall be amenable to the judges of the country.*"

The existing treaty with Sweden of July 4th 1827, provides Art. 1st. "The citizens and subjects of each of the two high contracting parties shall enjoy the most entire security and protection in their mercantile transactions, *on conditions* of their submitting to the laws and ordinances of the respective countries."

The convention with Great Britain of 1815, since indefinitely extended, provides Art. 1st. The merchants and traders of each nation respectively shall enjoy the most complete protection and security for their commerce, *but subject always to the laws and statutes of the two countries.*" The 4th article of the same convention extends the same provisions to the American consuls declaring "that in case of illegal or improper conduct toward the laws or government of the country to which he is sent, such consul may either be punished according to law, *if the laws will reach the case*, or be sent back" to his own country.

The treaties in force with Russia, Prussia, Austria, Spain, Denmark, &c. &c., contain similar stipulations. Several of these conventions, furnish, for better understanding, specific lists of articles considered contraband, thus sanctioning the right of laying under complete prohibition, goods offensive to either country.

Such, Mr. Editor, has been and now is, the course of American diplomacy as to the protection of the merchant residing in, or trading to European nations. The following extracts show the degree of protection afforded him, in some less enlightened communities. The treaty of 1786 with Morocco (lately renewed, I believe), provides, Art. 20th. "If any of the citizens of the United States shall have disputes with each other, the consul shall decide between the parties, and whenever the consul shall require any aid from our government to enforce his decisions, it shall be immediately granted him. And Art. 21st.—If any citizen of the United States shall kill or wound a Moor, or on the contrary, if a Moor shall kill or wound a citizen of the United States *the law of the the country shall take place*, and equal justice shall be rendered, the consul assisting at the trial."

The conventions with Tripoli and Tunis contain similar provisions.

The treaty in force with Algiers, at the time of its occupation by the French, provided, Art. 19th. "if any disputes take place between any citizens of the United States, and the subjects of the regency of Algiers, the same shall be decided by the Dey in person, and no other." The stipulation as to killing or wounding an Algerine correspond with those given above, with the further clause,—"that the sentence of punishment against an American shall *not be greater or more severe*, than it would be against a Turk, in the same predicament."

I will give only one instance more from the treaty with the Ottoman Porte of May 7. 1830. Art. 3d.—"American merchants established in the states of the Sublime Porte for purposes of commerce, shall not be disturbed in their affairs, nor shall they be treated, in any way, contrary to established usages."

Art. 4th.—Citizens of the United States, quietly pursuing their commerce, and not being charged or convicted of any offence, shall not be molested; and even when they may have committed some offence, they shall not be arrested and put in prison by the local authorities, but they shall be tried by their minister or consul, and punished according to their offence, following in this respect, the usage observed toward other Franks."

These extracts, Mr. Editor, furnish a full synopsis of American regard for the absent citizen. The late treaty with Siam did not secure the appointment of any American consul, any resident judge there, but only the right of a future Exequatur, in case it were conceded to other nations. It is however an interesting instrument on two accounts—*it grants the prohibition of opium as a contraband article*—and by Art. 9th. it provides that "merchants of the U. States trading in the Kingdom of Siam, *shall respect and follow the laws and customs of the country in all points.*"

Now it is evident from the extracts, that where the government of the U States has confidence in the justice of the power with which it is treating, it submits its citizens, without reserve, to foreign legislation and judicial tribunals, in all points.

The treaty with Siam is fair evidence, that it has tolerable confidence in the prohibitory wisdom and penal justice of the states of the East. And under provisions like those just given—*ratified at Washington only four years ago*—the great majority of the American agents residing in China would find it hard to escape severe punishment, if not an ignominious death.

But C. C. C. waived this severe instrument—notwithstanding its late and near application—and looked to the more protective arrangement formerly made with the Barbary powers, and now in force with the Sublime Porte. In the former states, two stipulations were relied on to secure leniency—the presence of the consul at the trial—and judgment by the Dey or Regent himself. The former provision can evidently do no more than secure the exact operation of the law by the presence of a faithful reporter; and as to what could be hoped in China, from an appeal to the emperor, we can infer from the fate of the unhappy Kwo Seping.

The convention with the Porte affords perhaps the mildest and safest position which the American enjoys abroad, insamuch as it makes his countryman, his sole judge. At least so it appeared to C. C. C., and therefore, instead of recommending the adoption in China of the provisions in force in Great Britain or Siam he said:—"to us it has always appeared that the Chinese have pursued a mild, and benevolent course, in calling on the public representative of the foreign nation to restrain his countrymen, because it is in fact a preventive, not a vindictive course. If the Chinese still prefer to follow this system, we see no reason why the United States should not lay the necessary injunction on their people:—why it shall refuse to do at Canton what it is glad to do at Constantinople—but *if this be too great a deviation from Western usage, it is enough* for the national vindication that the viceroy be informed that the American offender has forfeited his country's protection." With these things premised, C. C. C. submits it to you, Mr. Editor, whether he is urging his government and fellow-citizens "to condemn and denationalise" the American opium dealer, when he prays it to apply to their case the mildest provisions known to the American diplomatic code. He submits it to you, whether his recommendation be not more lenient than the alternative he supposes his government to resolve on, viz. the terms of the treaties with Great Britain and Siam. Finally, he leaves it to you to decide, whether it is an "absurdity" and an "injustice" for the Chinese to prohibit what the Siamese are justified in prohibiting, and whether public opinion may not be expected to declare opium illicit and punishable in China, now that the voice of the executive has admitted it to be contraband in Siam.

To borrow an illustration from your closing paragraph, C. C. C. says he can see no more necessary connexion between the legitimate trade with China, and the opium trade, than between "killing and making alive," or between "child-bed-linen" and shrouds. He therefore continues "to cherish his democratic faith in man"—to hope that the American [illegible]

dealers will take warning from their diplomatic code, and shake off their obsequious connexion, with the opium trade, "with becoming readiness."

Your's truly.

C. G. B.

SENHOR REDACTOR DO CANTON REGISTER.

Macao 6 de Abril de 1838.

O dia 4 de Abril, he hum daquelles de muito regosijo á Naçaõ Portugueza, por ser o Natalicio de S. M. F. a Rainha, Filha do Grande, e sempre chorado D. Pedro Duque de Bragança: Quem pensaria que este dia quando toda Naçaõ festeja com enthusiasmo, a Camara Municipal de Macao destinasse para leilaõ das cazas chamadas do Baraõ pertencentes a Fazenda Publica, publicando-o por seu Edital na parte official do No. 144 do Macaista Imparcial? Eu reputaria esquecimento se essa intitulada Camara (ora reduzida dos sete Vogaes á quatro, a saber: Pedro Jozè da Silva Loureiro, Bento Jozè Gonçalves Serva; Hum Joaõ Dias, e hum Vicente Francisco Baptista) corrigisse o seu comportamento, porem pelo contrario ella deo as mais dedicadas provas da sua mais escandoloza insensibilidade para com a Rainha Constitucional, pelo dobrado motivo da muito agradavel noticia do Nascimento do Princepe Herdeiro, naõ só por deixar de convidar aos Habitantes de Municipio para festejar esse dia, illuminar as suas cazas, mas atè por naõ illuminarem os mesmos vogaes as suas proprias cazas, e as da Camara; quando os mais fieis Portuguezes imitando ao Illmo Governador Adriaõ Accacio da Silveira Pinto, illuminaraõ as suas rezidencias na noite daquelle dia, tendo concorrido pelas onze horas de manhaa na Igreja da Sè Cathedral ao *Te Deum* com omesmo Governador, e mais Authoridades publicas do lugar, menos essa Camara em caracter publico, ou seus vogaes como particulares: isso, e os festejos que o ditto Illmo. Governador mandou fazer por occaziaõ desse dia 4, assim como a falta da commemoraçaõ destes no Macaista Imparcial, daquelle dia me moveraõ para pertender consignar esses factos em alguma folha publica.

Vendo o Illmo Governador o Edital da Camara para leilaõ no dia quatro de Abril com esquecimento, ou insensibilidade de ser o Natalicio de S. M. F. a Rainha, deliberou por si só, e a propria custa festejar aquelle dia, para o que passando logo publicar a sua deliberaçaõ convidou as Authoridades do Paiz (excepto a Camara por ter entre outras razoens á de carecer a sua assistencia para o leilaõ das cazas publicado pelo seu sobredito edital) por officios, que lhes dirigio, e ao Publico por hum edital para assistirem ao *Te Deum*, que pedira ao Illmo. e Rmo. Cabido fizesse cantar naquelle plauzivel Dia com asseio, e pompa, ao que omesmo Cabido se prestou de muito boa vontade: ordenou tambem omesmo Governador os regozijos Militares, que tiveraõ lugar pela maneira seguinte.

Ao começar o dia quatro de Abril achando-se já reunida a banda da muzica do Batalhaõ Princepe Regente a porta da rezidencia do governador, rompeo ella o toque d' alvorada, e descorrendo por toda Praia Grande athe o Quartel, fez aggradavelmente despertar aos Habitantes ao som deste armonioso toque, e ao dos hymnos Constitucionaes e outras pessas da Musica, e as Fortalezas se embandeiraraõ, naõ salvando em consequencia da Portaria de 6 de Mayo de 1837, que das tres salvas reduzio a huma unica ao meio dia.

As onze horas o Batalhaõ Princepe Regente marchou em seu grande e [illegible] do seu Quartel em S. Francisco para Cathedral aonde depois concorreraõ todas as Authoridades publicas, e os moradores (com excepçaõ dos vogaes da Camara) para render as Graças ao Todo Poderoso pelo Natalicio de S. M. F. a Rainha, e Nascimento do P. Herdeiro. [illegible] Illmo. [illegible] o Illmo. e Rmo. Vigario Capitular Candido Gonçalves Franco com assistencia do Cabido, e de grande numero de Ecclesiasticos o *Te Deum*, [illegible] o Illmo. Governador, [illegible] publico [illegible] a S. M. a Rainha, e ao seu Governo Constitucional, [illegible] Batalhaõ se formou em Grande Parada no campo de S. Francisco [illegible] Governador [illegible] AA. RR. o Princepe [illegible] Portuguezes [illegible] e o mais vivo enthusiasmo pelo Batalhaõ, e [illegible]

[illegible] do [illegible] S. Francisco [illegible] Pedro. A [illegible] de [illegible] Governador [illegible] As [illegible] Governador, o [illegible] do Juiz de Direito [illegible] Gomes, o Juiz de Paz e Tenente Coronel Commandante do Batalhaõ com [illegible] Ingleza [illegible] Nacionaes e Estrangeiros em numero de 150 pessoas, e a cuja [illegible] entrando [illegible] do Palacio [illegible] Portico do Palacio [illegible] de [illegible] de China, e de Europa, continuando athe a [illegible] Escada, e apresentando na parede as armas de todas as qualidades [illegible] de fitas da cores Nacional e [illegible] com duas Bandeiras Nacionaes [illegible] vasos de flores, e luzes a entrada da salla [illegible] aonde [illegible] se via huma coroa de murtha, flores, e luzes, mas as de mais sallas estavaõ ornadas com huma ellegancia simples, porem exquezita, e de hum gosto superior, tudo propio do grande dia, que se festejava, e da boa vontade do festejador.

[illegible] he que he o gabinete de Governador como a mais retirada havia sido destinada para se entreterem aquelles concorrentes em differentes jogos, quando quizessem, a onde entre outros quadros de primor, via-se o do Busto de S. M. I. o nunca assaz chorado D. Pedro Duque de Bragança: Em a 2a as quatro bandeiras das Naçoens Portugueza, Britanica, Hespanhola e Franceza, unidas ingenhozamente com laços da cor Nacional reprezentando a quadrupla Aliança, cahiaõ a hum, e outro lado, e cubriaõ o Retrato da Rainha Constitucional prendendo á todas no tecto da Caza huma coroa de flores; aos cantos da mesma salla os vazos de flores naturaes, e muitas luzes espalhadas por toda ella formavaõ o seo ornado.

Na 3a. salla (ou de respeito) deste lado hum vivo e bem parecido Retrato da Rainha coberto com huma formozissima coroa de Flores, e cercado de huma Tarja das mesmas, d'outro lado o seo Augusto Espozo S. A. R. o Princepe D. Fernando, cuberto com huma coroa civica de mirthos, Flores, e cercado de huma tarja do mesmo gosto, muitas jarras de Flores em uma Meza, que ficava no centro, e em outra parte por baixo do Retrato da Rainha, muitas luzes, ricas cortinas, e tapete, compunhaõ o seu adorno. Na 4a. salla tambem alcatifada e com cortinas do mesmo gosto huma jardineira cheia de flores, Piano forte, varios quadros de Pessoas Reaes, cheia de Senhoras rica. e ellegantemente vestidas nada deixavaõ a desejar aos concorrentes: Ao lado desta salla estava outra com refresco de todas qualidades, e com a maior profuzaõ, e depois daquella outra salla destinada para dança que antes parecia hum Jardim, e aonde tambem se via hum Retrato de S. Magestade a Rainha.

As 9½ estando reunidos todos os concurrentes foraõ servidos do excelente chá com bolos de diversos qualidades, e findo este começou a dança. A huma e meia hora depois de meia noute começou a cea, e naõ posso descrever o magnifico della, pois o ornato da salla, a riqueza dos serviços a variedade e delicadeza dos manjares, o gosto dos adornos; as excelentes, e obzequiozas maneiras do Illustrissimo Governador sua Exma. Consorte D. A. A. da Silveira Pinto, e das suas galantes meninas, tudo era certamente digno do Grande Dia, a que era didicado. A hora propria o Illmo. Governador propoz o unico Brinde d' etiqueta—A. S. M. F. a Rainha—a alegria manifestada pelos concurrentes por seus continuos aplauzos durou algum espaço, quando Leonardo d' Almada e Castro pedio licença, e recitou o Soneto que segue, e teve, o prazer de ouvir aplauzos por essa sua producçaõ taõ expressiva.

Espero Sr. Editor queira dar lugar a esta narraçaõ na sua primeira folha, já que o Macaista Imparcial naõ nos fez o favor de comemorar o dia quatro de Abril e os festejos havidos, talvez por que naõ os fez a Camara.

Hum Portuguez de Macao.

Soneto.

[illegible]
Do dia quatro a Aurora refulgente
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
E verte de prazer suave pranto.

[illegible]
Os coraçoens se recendem d' alegria
Tudo respira paz, tudo sorri[illegible]
[illegible] Maria
Digna Rainha de Luza Naçaõ
Vivas se entoaõ, hymnos d' ovaçaõ.

(Translation.)

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON REGISTER.

Macao, 6th April, 1838.

The 4th of April, the birthday of H. M. the Queen of Portugal, daughter of the great and ever lamented Don Pedro Duke of Braganza, being a day of general rejoicing with the people of the nation; who could have supposed that the Municipal Chamber of Macao would fix upon it for the sale, by Public Auction, of the property known by the name of the Baron's—now belonging to the Crown, as advertised officialy in No. 144 of the Macaista Imparcial? I should have attributed to oversight this proceeding of the so called Chamber (now reduced from 7 to 4 members; viz: Pedro Joze da Silva Loureiro, Bento Joze G. Serva, a Joao Dias, and a Vicente F. Baptista), had it eventually postponed the sale; but, on the contrary, it has shewn the strongest signs of a most shameful disregard towards the Constitutional Queen, having a twofold motive for calling forth our joyous sentiments, in consequence of the Birth of an Heir to the Throne, by the said Chamber, not only neglecting to call on the inhabitants of Macao to celebrate the day and to illuminate their houses in the evening, but the respective members having refrained from illuminating their own residences and even the Senate house while all the other more loyal inhabitants after the example of H. E. the Governor S. Adriaõ Accacio da Silveira Pinto, illuminated their houses, having attended in the forenoon with him and the other authorities, (excepting only the members of the Chamber either in a public body, or individually) at the *Te Deum* which was sung at the Cathedral: for this reason as well as to record the entertainment given by E. H. the Governor on the occasion, the *Macaista Imparcial* having failed to do so, I have been induced to consign the facts to the columns of a public paper.

H. E. the Governor, having seen the advertisement of the Chamber for the auction on the 4th made either from oversight or regardless of its being Her Majesty's Brithday, took upon himself to commemorate the day at his own expense, and invited the authorities of the place (excepting the Chamber, for sundry reasons, one of which, that it would have to preside at the auction as announced by the abovenamed advertisement), and the public at large, to attend the *Te Deum* which he had requested the Chapter of the Cathedral to perform, and to which the whole body acceded most willingly; H. E. also directed the usual military honors to be observed, which took place as follows.

At the dawn of day of the 4th of April, the band of the Battalion Prince Regent was already stationed in front of the gate of government house and struck up the *Alvorada*, and continued playing along the praya grande up to their quarters, thus pleasantly awakening the inhabitants from their slumbers by the sound of their delightful music and of constitutional hymns. The Forts all displayed their colours, but did not then fire any salutes, in consequence of the regulation of the 6th May 1837 which directs that only one salute shall be fired and that at noon.

At 11. A. M. the Battalion marched in full uniform from their quarters in Sam Francisco to the Cathedral, where all the

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

CANTON REGISTER.

CANTON, TUESDAY, MAY 6TH, 1834.

authorities and inhabitants (with the exception of the members of the Chamber) had assembled to offer thanksgivings to the Almighty, on the occasion of the natal day of H. M. the Queen, as well as for the birth of the Heir to the crown. And having witnessed the Hon. the most Revd. the Vicar General Fr. Candido Gonçalves Fraseo, followed by the chapter and a large body of the clergy, chanted the *Te Deum*, H. E. the Governor and the faithful inhabitants of Macao thus displaying their loyalty to their Queen and to her constitutional Government. This religious ceremony being over the Battalion drew up in the Franciscan green, and the Governor being there present, after a *feu de joie* and vivas to the Queen, to their R. H. the infant Prince and Prince Ferdinand, and to the constitution of the Portuguese Monarchy, which were responded to with the liveliest enthusiasm, by the Troops and a large concourse of spectators; the Forts of Monte, Sam Francisco and Sam Pedro then firing a Salute each. In the evening the inhabitants (with the exception of those composing the Chamber and a few of their followers) voluntarily illuminated their windows following the example of H. E. the Governor, but the brilliancy which his residence displayed, surpassed that of any other house.

At 11 p. 8 the Company began to assemble at Govt. house, the acting Judge Jóse Baptista Gomes; the justices of the Peace the commandant of the troops and all the officers, H. B. M. Superintendent, the guests amounted to about 120 including several of the foreign residents of Macao with their ladies. At every step as they entered they were agreeably surprised with the beautiful scenery which presented itself from the gateway of the Palace, and up the flight of steps leading to the entrance hall were placed two ranges of vases of choice flowers both Chinese and European. On the wall were hung a variety of military arms neatly arranged and intersected with blue and white ribbands and wreaths of myrtle and covered with 2 Portuguese flags. In the anteroom was placed merely a crown composed of myrtle and with a vast number of lights but the other rooms were all decorated in a style of neatness and every where displayed the goodnature with which the whole was executed worthy of the occasion of their meeting and of their kind host.

The first room, which was the audience chamber of the Governor, and being more retired, meant apart for such of the guests who might wish to unbend themselves at cards &c., and where, among other paintings, was to be seen the portrait of H. I. M. the ever lamented Duke of Bragança. In the next the flags of Portugal, England Spain and France, emblematic of the quadruple alliance, ingeniously interwoven, and fastened with blue and white ribbands were suspended from the ceiling by a garland of flowers, and fell over the portrait of her majesty.

The 3d room, which was handsomely furnished, contained the the portrait of H. majesty crowned with a most tasteful garland of flowers, and surrounded by festoons, and facing it, that of H. R. H. Prince Ferdinand, similiarly decorated. In the 4th, equally well furnished and ornamented with flowers and the portraits of Royal Personages, the Ladies were assembled, all beautifully and elegantly dressed, and nothing was wanting which could contribute to the entertainment of the whole company; of this room refreshments of all sorts were laid out, and adjoining to it the dancing saloon, which had the appearance of a beautiful garden, and here again was to be seen another portrait of the Queen.

The guests had all arrived by 1 p. 9, when Tea was served up, after which the dancing commenced, and was kept up with great animation till ½ past 1. Supper was then announced, and here I find it is out of my power to do justice to the description of it; the beautiful decorations of the Hall, the rich service of plate, and the variety of the choicest viands, added to the kindness and hospitality of the H. E. the Governor and his amiable Lady and daughters, all could not fail to create the highest degree of satisfaction among the guests, and worthy of the day they were commemorating.

The Governor proposed one only toast which was to H. M. the Queen, and the enthusiasm manifested on this occasion by all the company, was conveyed in their loud and continued cheerings; after this Lourenzo de Almeida e Castro rose, and having first requested permission of H. E. recited the following sonnet, for which he received the applause of every one present.

I hope *Mr.* Editor that you will give the foregoing narrative a place in your paper since the Macaista Imparcial has not favored us with an account of the festivities of the 4th April, probably because they were not given by the municipal Chamber.

A Portuguese of Macao.

The young Aurora, on the fourth rip'ning morn,*
Torn her black mantle from the gloomy night,
And, brighten'd all our city with delight,
Then rose in our thronged streets the sounds of horn
And trumpet's clang, which told that day was born
Now since nineteen springs, Maria bright,
The gun sluting round; in martial, might
Her Lusitanian marched; the heavens were torn
With cries rejoicing;—our glad peoples hearts
In peace and union poured forth their joy,
Then their Queen hailing—sons from all parts
Swelled on the air for thee and for thy boy!
While hymns of harmony, in choral starts,
Spoke that deep entry which knew no alloy.

* April, from Aperille-quasi-to open all things.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.

Yesterday a general meeting of the proprietors of stock was held at the India-house The court was made special to consider a resolution for the abolition of the honourable company's agency at Canton, and on other matters.

Sir J. R. Cerusse, Bart., in the chair.

ABOLITION OF THE COMPANY'S AGENCY AT CANTON.

Mr. Weeding then rose to bring forward the motion of which he had given notice for the abolition of the East India Company's agency at Canton. He expressed his regret that the directors of the company had not, seeing the facilities of obtaining remittances from India by other means, abolished the agency in Canton. As, however, that had not been the case, he now asked the court of directors and of proprietors to put an end to this finance agency. As there were, no doubt, many gentlemen present who were not aware of the nature of this agency, he would state that the gentlemen composing that body draw bills in Canton on the Bengal government, which were either purchased with money or bills payable in England, on condition that goods were placed in the hands of the company, the bills being drawn for one-third less of the value of such goods, which were hypothecated to the East India Company, with power of sale in the event of the bills not being duly paid. The effect of these operations was to render the exchange very changeable and injurious to commercial transactions, and many parties had pronounced an opinion that they were illegal. If, however, they were legal they were against the spirit of the law by which the commercial operations of the East India Company were abolished. The 3d and 4th of William IV., c 85, sec. 4, was to the following effect:—"And be it enacted the said company shall, with all convenient speed after the said 22d day of April, 1834, close their commercial business, and make sale of all their merchandise, stores, and effects, at home and abroad, distinguished in their account-books as commercial assets, and all their warehouses, lands, tenements, hereditaments, and property whatsoever, which may not be retained for the purpose of the government of the said territories, and get in all debts due to them on account of the commercial branch of their affairs, and reduce their commercial establishments as the same shall become unnecessary, and discontinue and abstain from all commercial business which which shall not be incident to the closing of their actual concerns, and to the conversion into money of the property hereinfore directed to be sold, or which shall not be carried on for the purposes of the said government." [The reading of the last sentence elicited cries of "Hear!" from the chairman and directors]. The question was, whether it was compatible with the interests of the British merchants to continue the agency. If he could show that the agency was not necessary, the court of proprietors ought to recommend its discontinuance. He would found his objections to it, not on its legality, but on the ground that it was injurious to the commerce of England and India, and unnecessary for any purpose but that of producing loss to this country, independently of the charge occasioned by carrying it on, which was nearly £ 20,000.

For the safety of the commerce between England, India, and China, he hoped the agency would not be continued. In 1834 the company's commercial operations were brought to a close, and the British merchants, the manufacturers, and the consumers prepared to take their place. The latter sent their goods to China, and the profits were calculated at £700,000 to £800 000, the rate of exchange then being 4s. 11d. to 5s. the dollar. The merchants and manufacturers thought they had secured their profits, when an advertisement was issued on the 7th October, from the company's finance committee, inviting persons to accept remittances at 4s. 7d. the dollar, thus knocking down the exchange 4d., or 7½ per cent., and occasioning a loss of £50 000 to the merchants in the transactions of the previous six months. The British merchants were ready to buy teas to the extent of £1,000,000 or £ 2,000,000; but as soon

...ur operations of the finance committee were known, by which an additional capital of £ 900.000 was in circulation, up rose the price of teas and, other China produce, occasioning a further loss of £250,000, and instead of 30,000,000lbs. to 40.000 000lbs. of tea being brought forward, 40,000,000lbs. to 50,000,000lbs. came to market. In consequence of this the price went down here full 20 per cent., producing a further loss to the trade of £400.000. Thus there had been lost to the British merchants not less than £650,000 by the mistake of the company in forcing this agency into operation. The Chinese had realized a large amount from their teas, while the company on their stock of tea on hand had in the cost price sustained a loss of £600,000. The principle adopted, therefore, by the company in the formation of the agency was an unsound one, the company having, by it been saddled with an enormous loss, as well as the British merchants and manufacturers. Another effect of the agency might be, that the Chinese would become exporters of their own produce without reference to the importation of British goods, and the trade of India injured. The inhabitants of India traded largely with China, and the effect of the agency at Canton being to raise the price of China produce, the trade was injured, and there was no reason why it should be continued. It was not necessary for obtaining remittances. From the 1st of May, 1835 to April, 1836, the company had received at their own rate of exchange upwards of two millions, and in subsequent years other large sums came into the home treasury. As sovereigns of India, the court of directors ought not to enter into competition with the merchants of this country. The company obtained large profits on the bullion paid into their treasury, the profit on the rupee being full five per cent with interest. Though justified under the strict letter of the law, the directors ought not to continue the agency. By the sale and purchase of bills the agency inflicted injury to the commerce of Great Britain and India. He had endeavoured to show that the British merchant, the manufacturer, the producer, and consumer were injured by the continuance of the agency. After adverting again to the losses that had been occasioned by the agency, the honourable proprietor concluded by moving the following resolution:—"That it is expedient to discontinue the East India Company's finance agency at Canton inasmuch as it deranges the operations of commerce between Great Britain and China, to the great injury and loss of the British merchant, manufacturer, producer, and consumer, while it is not indispensable as a means of enabling the company to the place sufficient funds in this country to meet the territorial payments of India payable in England."

Mr. J. C. Whiteman seconded the resolution, and considered that as the company had agreed for forty years to refrain from trade and commerce with India, the buying and selling of bills was an infringement upon the laws. The company realised a considerable profit by the remittances to this country, amounting to not less than 10 to 12 per cent. The agency was unnecessary, especially as it was known that the *American* trade, which required at least three millions sterling per annum, was principally carried on by British capital. The company would confer a greater boon upon the commercial community of the country by endeavouring to open the northern ports of *China*.

Mr. Fielder said he hoped that the honourable proprietor would withdraw his motion.

Mr. Merrill said that if there had been any violation of the contract entered into between the court of directors and the government, the latter would take the proper steps to keep them to that contract. The present might be called a banking, but certainly was not a trading, transaction. He should oppose the motion as being an unnecessary interference with the court of directors.

The Chairman said he should oppose the motion. He certainly was, he confessed, a little surprised to hear in that court gentlemen rising and advocating the interests of the trader, the agent, and the manufacturer; in fact, every interest but that of the East I. company. An honourable proprietor (*Mr.* Fielder) had fairly stated that the question was one between Lloyd's coffee-house and Canton; but it was further a question of primary importance, as affecting the character and stability of the company and the interests of the East India proprietors [hear, hear!]. The whole of the dividend just made depended upon the realization of the remittances. He would not dispute the right of any honourable proprietor to bring forward that or any question relative to the conduct of the directors for discussion in that court; but, in the present case, he very much doubted whether that right had been justly or discreetly exercised. All questions relative to the rates of exchange involved points of very considerable delicacy, as well as difficulty, and affected complicated and numerous interests, and ought, therefore, as far as possible, be left in the hands of the executive body [hear, hear, hear!]. It was the desire of the directors that the company's remittances should be made in a way the least likely to interfere with the operations of commerce. The interests of the merchants and those of the company were to a certain extent identical, and if any evidence could be afforded that another mode of remittance could be adopted, which would be attended with benefit to the merchants and at the same time not injurious to the company, he (the Chairman) would not be so pugnacious as to adhere to the present system [hear!], and if any such a change should be adopted, he would take care to give due notice of it, so as to prevent the consequences that might arise from any sudden departure from the established system; but at the present moment he was not at all disposed to entertain the motion of the honourable proprietor (*Mr. Weeding*). The court of directors were there to defend their own interests, which were identical with those of the proprietors. The honourable proprietor (*Mr. Weeding*) had said that the conduct of the directors was illegal. If that were the case, why, then, there was an end of the argument.

Mr. Weeding: I said that the conduct of the directors was so far legal that they had adhered to the letter but not to the spirit of the act.

The Chairman said the honorable proprietor had, in support of his position, read a portion of the act only; he would take the liberty of reading the remainder. Having done so, he said the directors had long since anticipated the objections now taken by the honourable proprietor. They knew that it was necessary to continue their mode of remitting money, and that in a very short time the merchants would come into collision with the East India company, and they, in one of their special supplementary papers, which they submitted to the notice of the government, stated that by the present system the operations of the East India company would impede those of private merchants. The attention of government was then called to a full consideration of the question; and yet, after that, a bill was passed containing an enactment which rendered the financial agency of the company at Canton perfectly legal. Unless hon. proprietors could suggest any other plan by which the company could obtain a remittance of their funds with regularity and certainty, they ought not to interfere with the present system, the only object of which was the realisation of their funds. For the reasons he had already stated he should oppose the motion, and he hoped the body of proprietors would support him in so doing, and agree with him on a question so deeply affecting their interests.

Mr. Twining said that it appeared to him that the present plan was in some degree an experimental one on the part of the directors, and had the effect of enhancing the price of tea in China to an extent that would be injurious to the public, who had a right to expect that every facility would be afforded for the importation of that very necessary article of consumption at a reasonable rate. If, therefore, when the trade was permanently settled (as he believed it soon would be), it should be found that the course adopted by the directors enhanced the price of that article, he thought the subject would then become one that would afford a strong ground of claim on the consideration of the court of directors. The interests of the company was certainly a matter of great importance to the directors, but still they ought not, in supporting those interests, to lose sight altogether of the public, who expected to realise considerable benefits from the opening of the trade of China.

Mr. Wigram (a director) said he was surprised at the observations of the honourable proprietor who had last addressed the court, the effect of which was to charge the court of directors with endeavouring to do that indirectly which they could not do in a direct manner, namely, advance the price of tea. He trusted the court of directors would not, by hastily adopting any visionary scheme, make an alteration in the present system.

Mr. Twining, in explanation, said that he had not called in question the conduct of the court of directors in the manner the honourable director supposed, nor had he cast any reflection whatever on that body.

Mr. Whiteman also said a few words in explanation.

Mr. Weeding replied. He said he did not consider the present as a mere question between the merchants at Lloyd's and those at Canton. He was surprised that such an argument should have been used by any gentleman at all conversant with the subject, and still more at the endeavours that had been made to brighten the proprietors by a reference to their dividends. He was happy to assure them that there was no ground for fears on the subject. In conclusion, he begged to state, that in bringing forward the present motion he was not actuated, as some honourable proprietors appeared to imagine, by any desire to support any particular interest; on the contrary, he could assure them that his only object in doing so was to promote the general interests of the E. I. company, and if he were outvoted on the question he should submit to the decision of the court, satisfied that he had done his duty in calling their attention to it.

The Chairman than put the resolution, which, on a show of hands, was negatived bp a very considerable majority.

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free "press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance "will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 11. TUESDAY, MAY 15TH, 1838. NO. 20. PRICE 50 CENTS

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Agents are ready to receive bonafide Tenders for Advances on Bills of exchange, secured by consignments to England of Tea and Nanking Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled, "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China," at the rate of Four Shillings and six pence (4s. 6d.) per Spanish Dollar.

Until further notice, Fifty per cent of the same will be made in Cash, and the residue in Bills on the supreme Government of India, at the rate of two hundred and ten (210) Company's Rupees per one hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after sight.

[Signed] J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company

Canton, 29th March, 1838.

FOR BOMBAY.

The ARDANEER, A. McINTIRE, Commander, is daily expected, and on her arrival will meet with quick despatch to the above port. For freight apply to

Canton, 7th May, 1838. H. & N. CURSETJEE.

FOR SALE.

THE British ship SIR CHARLES MALCOLM, of 886 Tons, JAMES LYON, Commander. Built at Bombay of the best materials in 1829, and carried from 1,300 to 1,400 tons of Tea to England in 1835.

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 13th April, 1838.

FOR SALE, OR FOR CHARTER TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD,

THE well known fast sailing Danish Ship SYDEN, about 700 tons, built at Damaun of the best Teak, JOHN BURD, Commander, shortly expected to arrive. Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 24 March, 1838.

NOTICE.—MR. JOSIAH STOKES has been this day admitted a partner in our firm.

RITCHIE, STEWART & Co.

Bombay 1st February 1838.

NOTICE.—The business hitherto conducted by the undersigned in Canton under the firm of "JAMES HAMILTON," will cease from this date. Parties holding Bills on the said firm, or having other business to transact with it, are requested to apply to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Canton, 7th May, 1838. WM. MACDONALD.

TO SELL OR LET.

ON very moderate terms, a house of two stories, built four years ago, situated in Macao in the street near the church of Santo Antonio. The house is very commodious and well ventilated, commanding excellent views. For particulars apply to it's present owner, the Major ALMEIDA, of Macao.

FOR SALE.—Bills on London, in sets of £500 to £1,500 drawn by the Morris Canal and Banking Company at 6 months sight, on Messrs. SMITH, PAYNE, & SMITHS. Apply to

WETMORE & Co.

Canton, 16th April, 1838.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant policies, on goods, payable in Calcutta, London, or this place.

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 1st January, 1838.

TO LET.—A part of the Lower Half of No. 2 Creek Hong, with Treasury and Office on the Ground Floor. For Terms, Apply at the Canton Register Office.

NOTICE.—THE LIBRARY OF THE MORRISON EDUCATION SOCIETY,

is now open to the public, a suitable room having been found for it, in No. 1, Lungshung, or Old English factory. The terms of contribution for those who are not members of the society are $ 10 yearly, or $ 5 for half a year or any shorter period.

J. ROBT. MORRISON,
Secretary & Librarian.

Canton, 26th March, 1838.

FOR SALE at the Canton Register office No 2 Creek hong, *The Anglo Chinese* Kalendar for 1838, price 1 Sp Dr.

FOR SALE, at the Canton Register Office, No. 2 Creek Hong, the CANTON REGISTER and PRICE CURRENT for the year 1837, bound in one Vol. Price 12 Sp. Drs.

FOR SALE.—A few copies of '*A Vocabulary of the Canton Dialect*,'—by R. Morrison, D. D. Price $1. Apply at the *Canton Register* Office, No 2 *Creek* Hong.

FOR SALE at *half price*, the Canton Register for 1828-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36, Vols 1-2-3-4-5-6-7 & 9 bound $ 6½. Also, Complete Files of the General Price Current of 1835-36 $ 2½. *Also* the *Anglo Chinese Kalendar* for 1837.—$ 1. Apply at the CANTON REGISTER Office, No. 2 Creek Hong. At *Lintin*, on board the *Hercules*; at *Macao* to Messrs. Stanford & Marks and Mr. Robt. Edwards.

FOR SALE.—BLANK BILLS OF EXCHANGE, printed from C. P. Plate, on thin blue wove and Bank post 8vo. hot pressed at $2 per 100. LONDON PRINTED BILLS OF LADING on laid post, hot pressed at $ 1½ per 100. Apply at the *Canton Register Office*, No. 2 Creek Hong.

NOTICE.—Charges for JOB PRINTING at the *Canton Register Office*.

Bills of Lading and Exchange, ...	per	100 $1.
Opium Order and Boats notes, ...		
Linguist's Reports, Reports of Cargoes, &c,	"	1.50
Policies, Auction Bills and Folio pages....	"	5.
Auction Bills on Quarto pages, ...	"	2.50

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

LETTER FROM TIMUR-BEC TO BAZAJET.

To the Emperor of Roum, Bazajet the Thunderer.

"After the usual compliments, we let you know, "that by the infinite grace of God, the greatest part "of Asia is in subjection to our officers, which we "conquered by our strength, and the terror of our "arms. Know likewise that the most powerful Sultans "of the earth are obedient to our commands; that we "govern our dominions by ourself, and have even "constrained fortune to take care of our empire; "that our armys are extended from one sea to the "other, and our guard consists of sovereign kings, "who form a hedge before our gate. Where is the "monarch who dares resist us? Where is the po-"tentate who does not glory in being of the number "of our courtiers? But for thee, whose true origin "terminates in a Turcoman sailor, as every one "knows, it would be well, since the ship of thy "unfathomable ambition has suffered shipwreck in the "abyss of self-love, if thou wouldst lower the sails of "thy rashness, and cast the anchor of repentance in "the port of sincerity, which is the port of safety; "lest by the tempest of our vengeance you should "perish in the sea of the punishment which you me-"rit. But as we have learnt, that in obedience to "the precept of the Alcoran, which orders us to wage "war with the enemys of the Mussulman laws, you "have undertaken a vigorous war with the Europeans; "this zealous devotion hath hindered us from making any "insults in the lands which are subject to you: and "the reflection that your country is the bulwark "of the Mussulmans, hath obliged us to leave it in "a flourishing condition; for fear the passage of our "armys into it should raise a division among the in-"habitants and cause the Mussulmans to be disquiet-"ed and the infidels to rejoice. Then take care of "your self, and endeavour by your good conduct to pre-"serve the dominions of your ancestors, not suffering, "for the future your ambitious foot to wander out of "the limits of your power, which is but small. Cease "your proud extravagances, lest the cold wind of hat-"red should extinguish the flambeau of peace. You "may remember the precept of Mahomet, to let the "the Turks remain in peace, while they are quiet: "don't seek to wage war with us; which no one "ever dar'd to do, and prospered. The devil certainly "inspires you to ruin yourself. The you have seen "in some considerable battels in the woods of Natolia, "and have gained advantages upon the Europeans; "it was only thro the prayers of the prophet, and "the blessings of the Mahometan religion of which "you make profession: don't be proud at these advan-"tages, nor attribute them to your own valor. Believe "me, you are but a pismire: don't seek to fight against "the elephants; for they will crush you under their "feet. The dove which rises up against the eagle "destroys it self. Shall a petty prince, such as you "are, contend with us? But your rodomontades are "extraordinary; for a Turcoman never spake with "judgment. If you don't follow our counsels, you "will repent it. These are advices we have to give "you: do you behave yourself as you think fit."

The above letter from a Tartar to a Turk, might with a few alterations, pass far a Tartar imperial rescript of the present day.

The causes which incited Timur to undertake the conquest of the kingdom of China.

"God hath favored us with such extraordinary good "fortune, that we have conquered Asia, and over-"thrown the greatest kings of the earth; few so-"vereigns in past ages having acquired so great do-"minions, or attained so great authority, or had such "numerous armys, or so absolute a command. And "as these vast conquests have not been obtained with-"out some violence, which has caused the destruction "of a great number of God's creatures; I have re-"solved to perform some good action, which may atone "for the crimes of my past life, and to accomplish "that which all the world besides is not capable of, "that is, to make war on the infidels, and ex-"terminate the idolaters of China, which can't be done "without very great strength and power. It is there-"fore fitting, my dear companions, that those very troops "which have been the instruments whereby those "faults were committed, should also be the instruments "of repentance; and that they march into China, to "acquire the merit of that holy war, in demolishing "the temples of the idols of the fire, and erecting in "their places mosques and chappels. By this means "we shall obtain the pardon of our sins, as the Al-"coran assures us, saying that *good works efface the* "*sins of this world*."

Timur died at Otrar on his march to China, on the 1st of April, 1405, and the further prosecution of the expedition was consequently abandoned. The Mongols had been driven out by the Chinese about thirty years before.

Of the first Foundation of the City of Macao, and its Forts.

(*Gemelli Careri's* voyage round the world 1695).

I am now at length come to enter upon the vast empire of China, and could with my stile and language were suitable to the greatness of the subject, that I might give the curious reader such a draught and description as it deserves; but that being above my capacity, he must be forced to take up, and be satisfy'd with my unpolish'd way of delivery. Therefore to begin at one of the ports of this empire, that is, Macao, which was the first place I came to, it is to be observed, That Macao in the Chinese language

signifies a port, and is otherwise called Amagao, a name given it from an idol so gilded, which was adored in that place. It is seated in 14½ degrees of longitude, and 22 of latitude. On the point of an Island called Haichau, in the province of Canton. The shape of it is like an area, encompassed on all a sea by the sea, except where it joins to the shoulder. The ground it stands on is uneven, being hill, vale, and plain; the houses are well built, after the manner of Europe; the churches very fine for that country, especially that of the Jesuits College, which has a noble front adorned with beautiful pillars. In this church is preserved that most precious Relick of St. Francis Xaverius, being the bone of the arm from the shoulder to the elbow. Next the churches of the Augustins, of St. Francis, St. Laurence, the Misericordia, and the Nuns are decently built, and adorned. The streets of the city are all paved, because there is no want of it at all. There are in it 5000 souls of Portuguese, or better, and above 15000 Chinese.

It is above 110 years since this place was founded by the Portuguese, for they coming from Malacca and India, to trade with the Chinese, and being overtaken by the bad weather, some ships miserably perished, for want of a secure harbour in the Islands about Macao, which made them ask some place of safety to winter in, till the season would allow them to return home, and the Chinese, for their own advantage gave them this spot of rocky land, then inhabited by robbers, that they might expel them, as they did. At first they were permitted to build thatched houses, but afterwards having bribed the Mandarines, they not only erected substantial structures, but made forts. One of these is at the mouth of the harbour, called the fort of the bar, whose wall upwards terminates at the rock, called A Penha, which is an hermitage of the fathers, of the order of St. Augustin on the hill. The other being the biggest, is called the forth of the mountain, because seated on the very top of a hill. There is also another high fort called Nossa Senhora 'da Guia, or our lady of Guidance.

Philip Ferrarius was much mistaken, when in his geographical dictionary he said. That this city had belonged to the king of Portugal, and that in the year 1668, it was taken by the emperor of China, and made subject to his dominion; for from its first foundation it never suffered any Revolution, being a colony of Portuguese, by antient grant of the emperor, to whom they pay not only a yearly tribute, but custom for goods, and a duty upon every vessel proportionable to its bulk, though it be not loaded, after the same manner as those of the Moors, and English do; nor can any boat go in or out, without leave from the Chinese, who guard the mouth of the harbour.

This little rocky enclosure of three miles has not provisions to subsist a day, but all is brought to it from the towns of the Chinese, who have shut up the Portuguese, as it were in a prison, having secured that narrow neck of land which lies between the main sea, and the little arm of it next the continent with a wall and gate, which they lock up when they please, and starve the inhabitants as often as they will; though the country of China is so plentiful, that the value of a piece of eight in bread (which is the best in the world) will keep a man half a year.

The Chinese allow the Portuguese the government of the city of Macao, as far as relates to the administration of justice; and for this privilege they pay a yearly imposition of 600 Tools, each of which is worth fifteen Carlines of Naples, which is about a noble sterling; besides the customs received by a mandarine, whom they call Uim, and the duty, as was said before, upon every vessel proportionable to its bulk, the least of which pays no less than 1000 Tools, that is, so many nobles. The city chooses a judge or supreme magistrate, who has the management of civil and criminal affairs, in all cases where no Chinese is concerned. The political government is in a captain general, appointed by the king of Portugal, and the spiritual in a bishop. All these officers and commanders are maintained by the city, which allows the captain general a piece of eight a day, and 3000 every three years; 500 to the bishop, 150 to the captains, and proportionably to the soldiers; which charge is defrayed by a duty of ten per cent. upon Portuguese goods, and two in the hundred upon money. Though the king of Portugal has the naming of the captain general for this small place, yet he does not allow him a farthing pay.

Besides these burdens this poor city lies under, all the mandarins that come from Canton are to be lodged and entertained, and this is no small expense. The Upu, as soon as he came, ordered a cow to be slaughtered immediately, for him to eat a little, and ease his indisposition, forasmuch as the Chinese look upon it as as dainty and savoury meat.

All the income and revenue of the city and inhabitants of Macao, depends upon the uncertainty of the sea, for all persons whatsoever there apply themselves to trade; and the gentry deal in their money, putting it out to use, or sending merchandise, or gold ingots to be changed into pieces of eight at Goa. Though at Macao they have not ground to sow a handful of pease, yet god provides for them, in such manner that they live in plenty enough, all necessaries being brought them from the adjacent parts, and they make so much of themselves, that their tables are never without sweet-meats, excellently made by the women; and I may truly say I never fed so well any where as at Macao, the women there knowing how to cover a table for a king, and to please any nice apetite.

When the trade of Japan flourished, this city was so rich, that it could have paved the streets with silver; but after the slaughter of so many christians, the trade of Nangasache was quite lost to the Portuguese, it being death for any of them to be seen in that port. Thus for want of that trade, the inhabitants of Macao are fallen into that poverty they now labour under, having but five ships left of their own to maintain all the city, and these do not bring home returns of 300 per cent. as Japan afforded, but a very inconsiderable profit, and this will still be lessened by the setting up the new East India company, which prohibits there resort to favorable ports, and some of their commodities.

* * * * * * *

On Tuesday 9th I went to see a play acted after the Chinese manner, it was represented at the cost of some of the neighbours for their diversion in the middle of a small square. There was a large stage to contain thirty persons, men and women actors, and though I understood it not, because they spoke the mandarine, or court language, yet I perceived by the manner of it, that they acted with life and skill. It was partly recited, and partly sung, the musick of several instruments of wood and brass harmoniously answering the voice of him that sung. They were all we I enough clad, their garments adorned with gold, which they changed often. This play lasted ten hours, ending by candle light. When an act is done, the players fit down to eat, and very often the audience does the same. On Wednesdy 10th, the same company acted another play in the house of the Upu, or customer.

SEA SNAKES.

To the Editor of the Madras Spectator.

Sir,—By publishing the enclosed case, for general information in your widely circulated journal, it may haply be the means of preventing a similar fatal accident as the following:

On the 9th October last, while her Majesty's brig *Algerine* was at anchor in Madras roads, one of the Sea Snakes so common in the bay of Bengal came along-side, and was hooked on board with a boat-hook by one of the men, when Mr. Hyman, a mate, belonging to H. M. S. *Wolf*, but at that time lent, and doing duty in the *Algerine*, took hold of the animal which siezed his left hand over the metacarpal bone of the index finger, and held fast the doubled up skin, until taken away by force. This took place at 7. 30. A. M. after which, thinking the affair a trivial one, he went down to breakfast, soon after which he became slightly sick and giddy, felt considerable uneasiness in his throat, which began to swell, became unable to articulate, insensible, and died at 10. 30. A. M. exactly three hours after he was bitten.

A few exceedingly small punctures were seen on the hand, and two medical gentlemen saw the patient not long after the accident, (not until the symptoms shewed themselves,) but so rapid and fatal was the poison, that very little time was left for any remedy to take effect, at the same time it must be borne in mind that about an hour was lost, by the patient treating the affair lightly and of no consequence; it is very doubtful, whether any good could possibly have arisen from any mode of practice, however energetic, put in force somewhat too late. Immediately after death the throat became discoloured, the body covered with dark spots, and in a few hours so offensive, that it was necessary to have it buried the same afternoon.

The Snake was preserved, and on examination I find it to be 6 feet 6 inches in length, 6 inches in girth at the vent its thickest part, from whence ran the compressed tail, like the blade of an oar, by which the reptile swims, general colour yellow, with 43 narrow black bands or rings, nearly equidistant, from head to tail, both jaws and palatine arches well furnished with small arcuated teeth, many of the back teeth broken and decayed apparently from age. The snake is the Coluber Laticaudatus of Lin: the same that Shaw names the Hydrus Colubrinus, and are plentiful all over the Indian ocean, Straits of Malacca, and the bays and rivers of India.

As venomous Snakes are known by having insulated fangs in front of the upper jaws, it has been supposed that those who have no pierced fangs are not venomous; there is however good reason to doubt the correctness of this opinion, and, in the above serious case, where no fangs were present, a direct proof to the contrary: all are furnished with a maxillary gland for secreting poisonous fluid, and it is now well known that the molar or back teeth are furnished with grooves which would readily convey poison; and to strengthen this opinion it may be here mentioned, that a tribe of Snakes spread all over India, called 'Rock Snakes,' and whose mouth and jaws are formed like the non-venomous, have been discovered lately, to have the first maxillary tooth furnished with a tube for transmitting poison.

Having often heard an opinion expressed, particularly by sailors, that Sea Snakes were harmless, and seen them handled in consequence of such belief, I was led to make some enquiries from natives of this country, and particularly the Malays, among whom these reptiles abound, and invariably told, that the Sea or River Snake, the 'Ular-Sawa' of that people, was highly dangerous, and invariably produces death, instances of which they had known.

In consequence of the above case ending in the death of a fine young man of 21 years of age, who had always been remarkably healthy, and as a caution to all whom it may concern, I have considered it my duty to have it published.

William Brand, *Surgeon*,
H. M. S. *Wolf*.

Madras Road, 29th Jan. 1838.

Execution of Three Mutineers.

On Monday, the 14th August, her Majesty's brig of war Harpy, anchored in the port of St. Joseph, Trinidad, bringing official information to the officers which composed the courtsmartial that sat on Daniel Stewart, William Satchell, Edward Coffin, and Maurice Ogston, that the sentences passed by them on the prisoners were approved of and confirmed by the general in command of that station. William Satchell was to be transported for life; and Stewart, Ogston, and Coffin were to be shot to death by musketry. This melancholy event took place during the morning of Wednesday, the 16th instant, on the little plain to the eastward of the officers' barracks at St. Joseph. It may not be improper to inform such of our readers as are not conversant with military matters, that in executions in the army twelve soldiers are taken by chance to shoot each of the condemned men; eight of whom only fire, four are reserved in the rear to be used in case the work of death be not achieved by the first volley. The men who fire are not allowed to load their own muskets, and it is the practice to charge the pieces with eleven ball and one blank cartridge; this is a humane stratagem, as each of the men who fires naturally hopes *his* firelock is loaded with blank cartridge, and that he deos not kill his unhappy comrade. Nothing seemed to have been neglected to render the execution solemn and impressive; and the scenery and weather gave additional awe to the melancholy proceedings. Fronting to the little eminence where the prisoners were shot was the scene where their savage and ill-concerted mutiny commenced; to their right stood the long range of white buildings on which they had vainly expended much of their ammunition for the purpose of destroying their officers; the rest of the panorama was made up of an immense view of forest below them, and abrupt masses of mountain above them; over these heavy bodies of mist were slowly sailing, giving a sombre appearance to the primeval woods, which in general covered both the mountains and plains! the atmosphre indicated an inter-tropic a morning during the rainy season; the sun shone resplendently between columns of clouds. A little before eight o'clock the mournful procession commenced. The condemned men were dressed, from head to foot, in white trimmed with black; their arms were bound with cords. They displayed no unmanly fear, on the contrary, they steadily kept step to the dead march which the band played; yet the certainty of death threw a cadaverous and ghastly hue over their black features, while their singular and appropriate costume, and their three coffins borne before them, altogether rendered it an almost frightful picture—hence it is not to be wondered at that two of the white soldiers fainted. The three mutineers marched abreast; the tall form and horrid looks of Donald Stewart were very conspicuous. He stood fully six feet six inches.

without shoes, and he had a cast in his eye not quite amounting to squint, but sufficient to give his savage features a forbidding appearance. The looks of Ogston were sullen, calm, and determined; those of Coffin were resigned and penitent.—Precisely at the spot, three graves were dug; their coffins deposited near them, and the condemned men were made to face to windward. Three sides of a hollow square were formed, flanked on one side by a detachment of the 89th regiment, and on the others by the 1st West India regiment and Artillery, while the recruits (many of whom shared the guilt of the culprits) were appropriately placed in the line opposite to them; the firing party were a little in the advance of the recruits.—Fort Adjutant Meehan now commenced reading the charges brought against Donald Stewart, Edward Coffin, and Maurice Ogston, the sentence of the courts-martial, the approval of the sentence by Lieut. General Sir Stamford Whittingham, the order for carrying these sentences into execution, and the confirmation of the same by the Lieutenant-Governor. —The chaplain of the forces then read some passages appropriate for this peculiar occasion, and rehearsed that beautiful piece from the burial service, commencing—"Man that is born of a woman hath but a short time to live." The passage "in the midst of life we are in death," sounded awful in the presence of three men who stood in the full enjoyment of health, yet who in a few moments, were to fill the three graves that yawned to receive them—The reading of the necessary documents and the prayers took twenty-two minutes. The men were directed to kneel. They sat on their thighs and heels, after the manner of their country. The chaplain offered each successively his hand. Steward and Ogston shook it carelessly; Coffin wrung it affectionately, and said, in tolerable English—"I am now done with the world." The clergyman then left them, and the acting provest-marshal ordered the firing party to advance.—An event now took place which it is necessary to relate. We have stated the condemned men's arms were bound, but yet they could bring their hands to their heads by stooping their heads. Their night-caps were drawn over their eyes as the firing party advanced. Coffin allowed his cap to remain over his eyes, but both Stewart and Ogston, at the same moment, pushed up theirs, the latter did this calmly, the former with great wrath. He appeared to conceive himself insulted by it being supposed he could not look at death in the face. His deep metallic voice sounded above that of the provost marshal. As the latter gave the words, ready! present! up to the moment of the men's levelling their muskets at him, his loud words of anger were heard; at that instant his during for sook him. With astonishing agility he sprung bodily round, still preserving his squatting posture, and received the contents of several muskets in his behind. While the less vociferous, but more brave Ogston, looked at the firing party full in the face as they pulled the fatal triggers.—At the word fire! a rather irregular volley was discharged, but the shots were well directed. At the same instant the three men fell. Ogston made a slight shudder, but in a moment life was extinct; Steward and Coffin never moved after they were prostrated. Little blood appeared from any of the wounds save from the one in the neck of Coffin, which seemed to have divided the carotid artery; a ball or some balls having perforated from behind the head of Stwart, carried away the greater part of the bones of his forehead, and rendered his skull an object too horrible for description.

The Weekly Chronicle October 29th 1837.

A Burglar's Letter.

Information having been given to the police at Greenwich that is was the intention of a gang of burglars to make an attempt to enter the Princess Sophia of Gloucester's residence at Blackheath, while the Princess is staying at Ramsgate, a party of police have been stationed nightly in the mansion, but as yet no attempt has been made. The following is a copy of a letter found on the railaway path at Deptford, which led to the precautionary measures for the prevention of the burglary:—"Friend Dick—I have got a glorious smash for us, lad, such a one as well make our fortunes; and therefore the chance ought not to be lost. It will be a quer job, no doubt, but if we are to be lagged, we may as well go for a good crack as a bad one. We must be all will armed; get six of the lads, rum ones, you know. Let there be Bill Snooks, Legger Ned, Joe Jaques, Smasher, Tom Hell, and though last, not least, Billy Blazes; for damned if we must be without him this time. He's a right one, worth three commoners at least. Before I go any further I must tell you my plan, and what the crack is. I suppose you have heard the Princess Sophia, on Blackheath, is out of town. Now I have heard on authority not to be doubted that there is at least eight thousand pounds worth of plate, jewels, &c., in the house, and that there are only four servants, two men and two women. This property is all secure, as they think, in a room in the centre of the house. Whether it will remain so after this depends upon our courage and dexterity; and the thoughts of eight thousand pounds at one crack among eight of us—O Lord, Dick! But now to my plan. Next Tuesday night is the time. Tell Blazes to meet me by himself on Tuesday afternoon, at three o'clock, in the Fountain parlour, at Deptford; I shall want him with me. You take the other five. By the bye, I had almost forgot, you most send a brace of double barrels, and that dirk of mine, and a bear skin coat, with good pockets, by Blazes, for me; and also a black mask, for I am a little known this way. Be sure to arm the lads well—a brace of well-leaded and capped doubled barrels each, and good knives; for if any thing should go wrong, you must all come prepared to fight desperate. I don't like blood, but we must not be nice to a shade this time; for if we are successful this time, we'll live honestly on the money. Bring some crows; the back part of the house, that looks into the park, must be the place of attack; never mind noise, that will be of no use, except the bell, cut the rope of that. You and three of the lads must be shut in the park at night; half-past twelve must be the time. I, Blazes, and Jaques, must be in the front at the time—when you get in at the back, make your way directly to the front, and let us in—put the lads about first. Snooks must be at the front, with his cart, at half-past one—once in, Hell itself shan't stop us from having what there is; when we have got the swag, you and I, with Snooks, must go in the cart with it to the old crib; the lads must scatter and meet us there. Two of them blue b——s are on duty in front, and two mounted ones on the road, armed with cutlasses and pistols, but the lot will be of no use to us, as they cannot mark so well as we—not so used to it. I think I have said enough to make you understand all that is wanted, and, wishing you every success to this glorious crack; I remain, yours &c., MIKE."—*Adressed to "D. K., Peel's Coffee-house, Fleet-street, Strand."—Ibid.*

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

LATEST DATES.

London	6th Jan.	Singapore	18th April.
Liverpool	5th Jan.	Java	21st March.
U. States	11th Dec.	Manila	23d April
Calcutta	24th March.	Austral-Asia	1st Dec.
Bombay	9th March.	Madras	9th March.

ARRIVED.—VANGUARD, Steward, from Liverpool 7th December. CONCORDIA, Kohn, [Hamb.] from Manila 23rd April. CORSAIR, Porter, from Singapore. ELIZABETH, Highat, from Bombay. RICHARD ALSTON, [Am.] Engle, from Valparaiso and Lima, 74 days.

PASSENGERS.—Per VANGUARD, Mr. Charles Stewart, R. N. Per ELIZABETH, Mrs. Highat.

SAILED.—ARIEL, Warden, for Singapore and Calcutta. ANN, McGowan, and SIR EDWARD RYAN, Pybus, for Calcutta. SULIMANY, Macfarlane, for Bombay. FACTOR, Pearse, CHARLOTTE, Gore, and PANAMA, Benjamin, for New York.

PASSENGERS.—Per ARIEL, Messrs. W. Macdonald, Dauphine, Toussette, and Capt. Shilstone. (Late of the EMILY JANE.) Per ANN, Capt. Guy. Per FACTOR, Messrs. Geo. Sturgis and R. Sturgis junr. Per CHARLOTTE, T. R. College, Esq. Per PANAMA, S. W. Archer, Esq.

To C. G. R., from the last speech of the President of the United State of America.

Between Russia and the United States, sentiments of good will continue to be mutually cherished. Our Minister *recently accredited* to that Court, has been received with a frankness and cordiality, and with evidences of respect for *his* country, which leave (us) no room to doubt the preservation in future of those amicable and liberal relations which have so long and so uninterruptedly existed between the two countries. On the few subjects under discussion between us, an early and just decision is confidently anticipated.

With the Government of the Ottoman Porte and its dependencies on the coast of the Mediterranean, peace and good will are carefully cultivated, and have been fostered by such good offices as the relative distance and the condition of those countries would premit.

The distance between *W*ashington and Petersburg is greater than that between the Straits of *A*frica, with which the U. S. have formed alliances, so well-rembered by the President.

The late events may bring a question of *allies* into their diplomancy, violated by one party—and although a treaty, mutual and defensive may be shirked with savages or barbarians, a diplomaist should remember the progress of civilazation; the rights of assembled men in tribes, if not nations, and the dignity of governments, from which he derives his knowledge, pursuit and pove .

The selection of the singular and the neglect of the plural pronoun—by the President who unifes in his address and speech the interests of a nation, rousing from its slumbers, and awakening to the sense of their own power and station, learnt from a course of rebellion against a generous mother—whose bosum is now wrung by the ill conduct of her far distant and their neighbouring children and people—in a state of progres to civil government—these affairs require reflection.

It is not now our purpose to enter into the history of the diplomacy of the U. S. We presume not to question, their political station among the nations of the world—nor their knowledge, intention and power to maintain it.

Yet there may be questions, as yet unexplained in the government of nations—and the course of human life—lived by sinful men, which we will not only not enter upon an explanation, but which we think unexplainable by any wisdom or knowledge yet given to us.

But, when the civil system of a nation is quoted against us—the history of the world proving that aggraudizement of their country, or the following out their own schemes, in difference from the systems of the other states with which they have political relations, are known to be the distinctive conduct of statesmen—we feel the difficulty of the question. That the system of the U. S. is fitted for the present and some few generations to come, and that the name of *Washington* has all the veneration we

have to offer, we admit with more than a feeling of conviction—reverence thrills our hearts when we think of the "Pilgrim Fathers", or of the Patriots of Bunker's Hill: we regard, with profound attention, the hopes and prospects, not of the government, but of the people of the U.S.—but to those who know the history of the world, a doubt may be spared and excused, if—in the face of old facts and opinions, —predilections or prejudices scarcely suit the public thoughts, of all the European nations—to one who, in reply to C. G. R.'s "democratic faith in man," quotes the following sentence from high authority —"the heart of man is desparately wicked."

Tung, Governor of Kwantung and Kwangsi, in reply.

The celestial Empire has shown it's tender and cherishing kindness towards men from afar, by viewing them in the same light as it views its own naturalized subjects. For each, however,—for those within, and for those from without,—there are distinct rules and restraints. And these the established regulations are worthy of all obedience. Hence, when the foreign merchants or seamen are attacked with illness, they may receive permits to proceed to the hospital-temple established at Macao, but the erection of other hospitals, in any other ports or anchorages, is not permitted, lest the old established regulations should be thrown into disorder. This is the reason why it becomes an urgent duty to command the expulsion of Baker's ship, which has irregularly come up to Whampoa. And the several foreign merchants, who are indebted to the all-protecting, all-embracing benevolence of the Great Emperor for the privilege of coming to the Celestial Empire to trade, ought assuredly to maintain implicit obedience to the laws and statutes of the Celestial Empire. This is a principle most clear and indisputable.

From the present address it appears, that the (English) Superintendent of affairs has represented, that this vessel has been purchased by the Sovereign of his nation, as an establishment wherein seamen and others may have their diseases attended to. This implies an anxious concern for the afflictions of a distant people, which it is probably may really exist. In the determination, too, of the said Superintendent, to address, on the one hand, the great ministers of his nation, and to come up, on the other hand, to Canton, to attend at once to the matter of this vessel, he approves himself possessed of a most lucid understanding of affairs. And his conduct is dutiful, becoming, and worthy of commendation.

I proceed to issue my commands. When these commands reach the said Senior Hong-merchants, let them enjoin the same on the said Superintendent, requiring his obedience of them. He is directed, immediately with all diligence, to request a permit to come up to Canton, and to require that Baker's ship positively set sail, and leave the port, within the present month. By whatever anchorages she may pass, whether in the inner or the outer seas, she must not be suffered to make the slightest delay, lest she be in consequence driven out with severity. If those in charge of her presume to offer opposition, and do not set sail, she must then be, through the instrumentality of the said Superintendent, broken up, and sold and the circumstance duly reported. Thus will the established regulations be conformed to. Let there be no connivance or indifference. In regard to said Superintendent representing these things to his own government, for the due fulfilment of the obligations of his office, it may be left to himself to determine whether he should do so or not.

Whenever subjects have arisen relating to the affairs of foreigners from without, such subjects have always been noticed by orders given through the medium of the hong merchants. The request, that commands may now be sent direct to the said Superintendent, is altogether contrary to rule, and it is therefore impossible to grant it. If the said Superintendent do indeed manage all affairs in a just and proper manner, he certainly will not fail of receiving from me the Governor the utmost degree of tender consideration. He must not fix his heart on this empty form.—Let him be desired to know and act in accordance with these commands. Let there be no opposition.

Taoukwang, 18th Year, 4th Month, 4th day (27th April, 1838.)

(True Translation)

J. R. MORRISON.

Chinese Secretary & Interpreter.

Tung, president of the military board, governor of the two *Kwang* provinces, and *Wan*, controller general of the maritime customs at the port of Canton, again issue a perspicuous proclamation on an affair that has been before treated of.

Howqua, and the whole body of the hongmerchants have petitioned, saying: Foreigners of every nation who come to Canton to trade, have hitherto been allowed by the fixed regulations to deal with the shopmen in the articles of leathern shoes, chinese-ware &c. in all eight articles. The trade in other articles of import and export—the duties thereon being a matter of importance—is entrusted to the hongmerchants; but since the 6th year of Taoukwang, the hongmerchants—on account of the increased number of the foreign ships and sailors, the eight limited articles of the trade not being equal to the demand, it was determined that in the articles of export consisting of 44 items, including tea and raw-silk,—and of the 58 articles of import,—including worleys and camlets these being the staples of the port—the shopmen should not be allowed to carry on a clandestine trade in them for the foreigners,—but that in other coarse and heavy articles of food, not enumerated in these two lists, as well as in articles of food, permission was given to the shopmen to deal in those articles with the foreigners. These circumstances were formerly communicated by petition to the then governor and hoppo *Le* and *Yeu*, and received their gracious approval in their public order: this is on record; but, for a long time, these regulations have been trifled with and disregarded.

We now find upon examination that the shopmen *Mihking*, *Chunkeun*, *Funglom*, *Yihtoan*, *Leouglin* *Fung Chsongfuh* &c. in their anxious shcoming after gain lost all regard for the regular duties; and have been carrying on a clandestine trade with the foreigners in the staple commodities of Tea and Raw Silk, and selling them below the market price, and thus throwing the commerce of the port into confusion, to a degree that the foreign trade has fallen in estimation and profit; it therefore becomes our duty to unite in petitioning for the exhibition of strictly prohibitory mandates, forbidding henceforth *Mihking* and others access to the foreign factories and to carry on a clandestine trade with the foreigners: this will act as a warning to traitors to their country."

These facts having come before me, the governor, it is my duty to return an answer.

For the affairs of trade, it is proved by the public records, that the hongmerchants are appointed to conduct them; the reason of such regulations is that they should be a watch on the bad habits of foreigners: this is their most especial duty (they are the only organ of communication between the government and foreigners—they are bondsmen for the foreigners). Now, with reference to their united request as to the commerce in the important articles of trade of which they have by law the monopoly, they desire that restrections may be laid on the trade with shopmen.

These circumstances have been before represented to the government, when former officers were in power; and the Sze officers were written to on the subject, with orders that the interests of the foreign merchants should be most tenderly cared for.

The remainder of this document is so absurd that we forbear to inflict it's falsity on our readers; and we have only now proceeded so far, so show that such a paper has been really placarded on the warehouse of a hongmerchant. Our readers will remember the force of edicts, signed by all the great officers of the provinces; it is not necessary, therefore, for us to invite attention to a placard.

SENHOR REDACTOR DO CANTON REGISTER.

Macao, 12 de Maio de 1838.

Li no seu Nº. 19 de 8 do corrente, e nelle a narraçaõ, que faz *Hum Portugues*, dos festejos havidos nesta Cidade pelo plausivel motivo do faustissimo dia 4 de Abril; porem o Soneto, que ali apparece (hoje alterado) naõ he meu, nem julgo capaz de tanto. E, para que se naõ roube a gloria á seu AUCTOR, declaro, que naquella luzida funcçaõ huma pessoa de respeito me pedio o recitasse depois do Brinde de Etiqueta: o que cumpri com todo o jubilo. Queira publicar esta na sua proxima folha, cuja despeza satisfará este

Seu Attento Venerador.

Leonardo d'Almada e Castro.

We beg to inform Senhor Leonardo de Almada e Castro that the gentleman who handed the enclosure of the festivities of the 4th April, at Macao, to us for insertion in our Paper, holds a station in that city which removed all doubts as to the correctness and truth of the description. We have complied with Senhor Castro's request to insert his letter; and we now confess our own share of the sin of poesy—we humbly endeavoured to English the happy terseness of Senhor Castro; we are dragged forth to this public avowal by his disavowal of the original: the child, in this case, is father to the man.

A RECORD OF THE PACIFICATION OF THE SEAS.

(By *Yuenyung Sun*, of *Heun-tih Heen*.)

[*Continued from No. 17. Page 68.*]

Pih-Ling, who had formerly been lieut. governor of Canton, was removed from the governorship of the three *Keang* to that of the two *Kwang*; and, in allusion to his name, the people said—*Pih-Ting-teen-lae*,—"Pih—just and pure as the azure heavens—has come!" But the power and audacity of the pirates encreased, and the old men of the villages, every day crowded about the gates of his office with their complaints, which moved the governor's breast with grief and apprehension; and he passed the days and nights in consulting on measures and devising plans. He invited by placards the military and people to offer their opinions and schemes. One, who recommended an embargo, spoke as follows.

"Since the death of *Wangpeaou*, the imperial troops have had but small success. During this year Kwoleang died in battle at Machow, and *Sun Tseuen-sow* was defeated near Macao. The second *Lin* cowardly ran away to the Lady shoe's fort; and now again *Tingkiwei* has been defeated, and died at *Kiwei Kea*; our rapid defeats have dulled the spirit of our leaders, and our troops are became disheartened. Events have proved that there are no hopes that the efforts of our oft-defeated leaders will be sufficient to exterminate the pirates, flushed with power and success. Our plan should now be to cut off their supplies of provisions, and stop all their communications, by laying an embargo on all vessels, and transporting the supplies of salt by land, to save the vessels from being plundered, and thus drive the pirates to self destruction; by these means we may, perhaps, disperse the pirates."

The governor adopted the plan; and the pirates did not obtain any plunder for several months; their supplies of provisions were cut off, and they were reduced to great straits, they then formed plans to enter the river.

When the pirates entered the river and laid waste the country, they divided their forces on three different roads; *Ching Yihsing* plundered *Sinhway* &c., *Changpoou* went by the way of *Tungwan*; *Ko Potae*, robbed *Pwanyu* and *Shuntih* Heen districts. My native village, *Hwang Gan*, is in the Shuntih district; and therefore I am able to give a rather minute relation of what the *Pwan* and *Shun* districts suffered from the ravages of the pirates.

On the 1st day of the 7th moon, *Ko Potae*, with upwards of a hundred sail of vessels, entered the river and burnt the village and custom house of *Tsaene*. On the second he divided his vessels into four divisions, and sent them on plundering expeditions to as many different places. *Their long dragons* (boats) passed *Tu wangkeaou* and came to the naval commander in chief's encampment, rowed round it and returned; whilst their large vessels were arranged in a circle at *Kekingtih*, from whence they sent letters demanding ten thousand dollars; of which sum, the small village of *Sanshenchwang*, in the right neighbourhood of *Tzene*, was required to pay two thousand. Amongst the villagers, some were for paying the pirates' demand, and some for refusing to pay. Those who were willing to pay said:—"The pirates are fierce and strong, we should pay their demand at once and so escape further oppression by them. Afterward we can at leisure divese some good scheme to preserve ourselves from injury. As our village is situated near the sea, and is entirely surrounded by water, if we are taken by surprise there is no road to fly by; what have we then to depend upon to calm our fears."—Those who were unwilling to pay, said:—"The pirates desires are insatiable; if we are able to pay the present demand, we shall not be able to meet the next exaction; for if we have to provide for another extortion, how shall we, in order to obey the pirates mandate, apportion the sum among ourselves. Why should we not rather arouse the courage of our youth by distributing this assessment of two thousand dollars among them, for the largeness of the reward will surely produce some valiant men; and if we are once victorious, the pirates will not then regard our village with contempt; it is by this policy we shall save ourselves from future calamities."—The discussion of the two schemes was continued with earnestness and warmth and was not decided when the day closed. Suddenly a villager arrived from without, and said the pirates are but a parcel of crows, you can easily match them: and he continued crying out vehemently—"pay not the tribute, pay not the tribute." (*To be continued.*)

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free "press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance "will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 11. TUESDAY, MAY 22ND, 1838. NO. 21. PRICE 50 CENTS

OFFICIAL NOTICE

TO HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY SUBJECTS.

THE Chief Superintendent has had occasion to request the attention of His Excellency the Governor of Macao to an irregular practice of requiring Chinese Boats from Canton having on board British Subjects, to anchor, or leave to off the Barra Fort, or otherwise to interrupt them for examination; and His Excellency has thereupon been pleased to signify that strict orders shall be issued with the purpose to obviate further cause of complaint on this subject.

If at any point, however, within the Inner Harbour a Portuguese functionary should desire to see the Passport, the Governor rests assured that the Passengers will direct the Boat people to exhibit it; and His Excellency has also expressed a wish that Her Majesty's Subjects would abstain from discussion with the persons performing duties of this description accepting his assurance that representations, of vexatious hindrances which may be preferred to him shall be immediately redressed.

The Chief Superintendent has to request on his own part that circumstances involving cause of complaint should be communicated to him for submission to the Governor.

By order of the Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects in China.

EDWARD ELMSLIE.

Secretary and Treasurer to the Superintendents.

Macao, 18th May, 1838.

NOTICE.

Canton, 22nd May, 1838

IT requested that the all monies due to the Estate of the late A. S. Keating, Esq. and all claims against it may be forwarded to the undersigned for transmission to the Registrar of the Supreme Court in Bengal by whom the Estate will be administered.

By order of the Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects in China.

EDWARD ELMSLIE.

Secretary and Treasury to the Superintendents.

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Agents are ready to receive bonafide Tenders for Advances on Bills of exchange, secured by consignments to England of Tea and Nanking Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled, "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China," at the rate of Four Shillings and six pence (4s. 6d.) per Spanish Dollar.

Until further notice, Fifty per cent of the same will be made in Cash, and the residue in Bills on the supreme Government of India, at the rate of two hundred and ten (210) Company's Rupees per one hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after sight.

[Signed] J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company

Canton, 20th March, 1838.

FOR BOMBAY.

The ABDASEER, A. McIlwraith, Commander, is daily expected, and on her arrival will meet with quick despatch to the above port. For freight apply to

Canton, 7th May, 1838. H & N. CURSETJEE.

FOR SALE, OR FOR CHARTER TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.

THE well known fast sailing Danish Ship SYDEN about 709 tons, built at Damaun of the best Teak, JOHN BURD, Commander, shortly expected to arrive. Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 21st March, 1838.

NOTICE.—MR. JOSIAH STOKES has been this day admitted a partner in our firm

RITCHIE, STEWART & Co.

Bombay 1st February 1838.

NOTICE.—The business hitherto conducted by the undersigned in Canton under the firm of "JAMES HAMILTON," will cease from this date. Parties holding Bills on the said firm, or having other business to transact with it, are requested to apply to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Canton, 7th May, 1838. WM. MACDONALD.

TO SELL OR LET.

ON very moderate terms, a house of two stories, built four years ago, situated in Macao in the street near the church of Santo Antonio. The house is very commodious and well ventilated, commanding excellent views. For particulars apply to it's present owner, the Major ALMADA, of Macao.

FOR SALE.—Bills on London, in sets of £500 to £1,500 drawn by the Morris Canal and Banking Company at 6 months sight, on Messrs SMITH, PAYNE, & SMITHS. Apply to

WETMORE & Co.

Canton, 16th April, 1838.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant policies, on goods, payable in Calcutta, London, or this place.

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 1st January, 1838.

TO LET.—A part of the Lower Half of No. 2 Creek Hong, with Treasury and Office on the Ground Floor. For Terms, Apply at the Canton Register Office.

NOTICE.—THE LIBRARY OF THE MORRISON EDUCATION SOCIETY,

is now open to the public, a suitable room having been found for it, in No. 1, Longshung, or Old English factory. The terms of contribution for those who are not members of the society are $ 10 early, or $ 5 for half a year or any shorter period.

J. ROBT. MORRISON,
Secretary & Librarian.

Canton, 26th March, 1838.

FOR SALE at the Canton Register office No. 2 Creek hong, *The Anglo Chinese* Kalendar for 838, price 1 Sp Dr.

FOR SALE at the Canton Register Office, No. 2 Creek Hong, the CANTON REGISTER and PRICE CURRENT for the year 1837, bound in one Vol. Price 12 Sp. Drs.

FOR SALE.—A few copies of '*A Vocabulary of the Canton Dialect*,'—by R. Morrison, D. D. Price $4. Apply at the Canton Register Office, No 2 Creek Hong.

FOR SALE at *half price*, the Canton Register for 1826-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36. Vols 1-2-3-4-5-6-7 & 9 bound @ $4. Also. Complete Files of the General Price Current of 1835-36 $ 2½ *Also the Anglo Chinese Kalendar for 1837*.—$ 1. Apply at the CANTON REGISTER Office, No. 2 Creek Hong. At *Lintin*, on board the *Hercules*; at *Macao* to Messrs. Stanford & Marks and Mr. Robt. Edwards.

FOR SALE.—BLANK BILLS OF EXCHANGE, printed from C. P. Plate, on thin blue wove and Bank post Bills, but pressed at $2 per 100. LONDON PRINTED BILLS OF LADING on laid post, but pressed at $ 1½ per 100. Apply at the Canton Register Office, No. 2 Creek Hong.

NOTICE.—Charges for Job PRINTING at the Canton Register Office.

Bills of Lading and Exchange, ... Opium Order and Boats notes, ...	per 100	$1.
Linguist's Reports, Reports of Cargoes, &c,	"	1,50
Policies, Auction Bills and Folio pages, ...	"	5.
Auction Bills on Quarto pages, ...	"	2 50

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

POST OFFICE ABUSES!

A Startling Document, claiming the attention of every one, shewing an average Yearly Loss of 1,400 Letters and £100,000 in Money, solely from the inefficiency of the management of the General Post Office, St. Martin's-le Grand.

To the Editor of the Weekly Chronicle.

SIR,—Thanks to Mr. Hume, we can now purchase parliamentary paper at a price somewhat proportioned to the actual cost of producing them; yet so little is generally understood of the value of the information which they sometimes contain, that the public profit little by their issue, unless some of the newspapers take the trouble of extracting the pith, for the use of those who are too indolent, too busy, or too little familiar with such matters to be independent of assistance Industrious people as we are, we must still confess to a good share of laziness in all that we do not consider to be strictly our peculiar business. We have no objection to others skinning our walnuts for us.—I have lately obtained a very curious paper, which is pregnant with meaning; and yet I believe few eyes will do more than glance at it, and throw it, aside. Some profound enquirer will perhaps examine a page or two; but very few will patiently compare each item, sum up the whole, and draw their own conclusions. The paper I speak of is "A return in detail of cases which have occurred, from Jan. 5 1829, of letters containing money, bills, &c., which have been secreted or purloined or been demanded from the post-office as undelivered."—(Sessional Paper 467, 1837.)—A more unpromising document I never saw. It consists of 81 pages of folio; all but the first page are in two columns, each subdivided into three columns, specifying the date, the nature of the property demanded, and the amount. A very little close attention to the particulars is sufficient to engage the interest. Beginning at the beginning, and scanning the money column, the eye is soon arrested by the startling sum of £506 16s.; presently we see £2,185 15s. 9d., and soon after £6,000. This first page is a return of those cases in which persons in the employ of the post-office have been convicted in England and Wales of purloining letters containing property. The nature of the property in these cases consists entirely of sovereigns bank-notes, and bills o' exchange. The grand total in the eight years is £9,339

18s. 5d.—In the next page we enter upon the wide sea of unconvicted purloinings, misdeliveries, and other miscellaneous losses. The paper is entitled, "A return in detail of the number of cases, which have occurred from January 5, 1829, to January 5, 1837, in each year, of letters, franked or unfranked, addressed to persons in London, Dublin, or Edinburgh, or which have been applied for through the General Post Office of those cities, containing, money, bills, bank-notes, or other property, which have been demanded therefrom, by private parties, as undelivered, with the amount thereof in each case, in each year respectively, as far as relates to the General Post Office in England."

The first in this stupendous list is 10s; the next is £1; the third, £10; the fourth, £11; the fifth, £15. Here is a pretty scale of increase. Presently we come to £30; soon after £90; then £94; £100; £170; £537; £1,890; £3,991. We have now reached the fifth column. In the eighth we observe £5,318; and in the fifteenth, £6,409; at p. 25 £8,000; at p. 44 £13,684; at p. 50 £10,000! and at p. 60 £28,750!!! Here is a still prettier scale of increase. The following table of totals will shew how common are considerable sums among the losses. I cannot answer for the literal accuracy of the calculation, as I have not had time to check it; but I do not think it is liable to any material error. It is apparent, also, that many of the claims might never have been substantiated. But making every allowance, we must still have a fearful balance.

A Return, &c. confined to those Cases in which persons, &c. have been convicted, &c.

Years	No. of cases.	Value.		
1829 to 37	28	£9,339	8	5

A Return, &c. of unconvicted and miscellaneous Cases.

Years.	No. of cases.	Value.		
1829	1023	£50,970	7	11
1830	1185	51,463	12	9
1831	1376	77,775	9	2
1832	1328	69,276	18	11
1833	953	56,938	19	10
1834	859	344,220	1	10¼
1835	762	58,739	15	2
1836	688	47,112	12	11
1837	8	25	0	0
9	8176	756,522	18	6¼

In these tables, the number of cases in which the respective value is not stated, amounts to about 393.

Unentered Cases.

Years.	No. of cases.	Value.		
1832	94	£ 3,685	7	7
1833	357	11,092	16	10
1834	735	32,178	0	7
1835	503	13,496	2	7
1836	560	14,861	2	7
5	2249	81,313	10	2

The number of cases, in which the respective value is not stated, about 285.

Twopenny Post.

Years.	No. of cases.	Value.		
1829	104	£3,572	18	2
1830	151	2,173	17	8
1831	156	778	17	8
1832	110	858	13	8
1833	108	[illegible]	0	0
1834	95	1,170	19	6
1835	93	1,291	16	4
1836	96	3,614	3	6
1837	1	5	0	0
9	912	13,788	7	3

Totals for the nine years.

	No. of cases.	Value.		
1	28	£ 9,339	18	5
2	8176	756,522	18	6
3	2249	81,313	10	2
4	912	18,788	7	3
	11,355	860,954	14	4

The totals are not worked in the report. They would, probably, have been too instructive. They give an average yearly loss of 1,400 letters, and £100,000 in money. The proportion which is to be observed between the first return and the others is particularly edifying. This is a creditable commentary on the management of the post-office. Knowing what we do, however, of the mode of proceeding in that place we can hardly be surprised at it. The matter for astonishment is, that people could continue to trust so very precarious a medium. The bad arrangement and confusion are such, that it is not at all wonderful that letters should be missent. The checking of the accounts is barely more than nominal. At the same time every letter has to be handled and examined at the candle, like a French egg, to see if it is double, or has any chargeable enclosure. It may easily be imagined how a few bills, cheques, or notes, paraded before a poor clerk—extravagant perhaps in habits, or burthened with a large family—may prove too strong a temptation for his virtue; especially, coupled with opportunity and the manifestly slight chance of detection; thus making a criminal out of a weak man—manufacturing crime. Can any person of tolerable sense review the table of totals above without coming to the obvious conclusion that there is something radically wrong in the present management in St. Martins-le-grand? Swinging as the public loss may be in the case in point, it is in reality but of very secondary importance compared with other losses arising from faults in the present system; among which the principal are the exorbitant rate of postage, and the unnecessary delays in the transmission of letters. The interests of us all, but especially of the poorer amongst us, are deeply involved in this question. At present all tidings respecting the welfare of a child living at a distance from his parents, or all fatherly advice, interchanges of brotherly affection or discussion on family matters, are taxed at a rate of many hundred per cent. on the prime cost. There is some difference between the profits of the post office and those of a Manchester weaver! But I must conclude for the present, or I shall encroach too greatly on your space.

I am, sir, your obedient servant.

A LETTER-WRITER.

The Weekly Chronicle.

A Column for the Curious.

STATISTICS OF NETS.

Let the reader go on to *Hastings*—it is the *fashion* to go to Hastings now—and there he will find the beach completely *carpeted* with nets of different shapes and sizes lying to dry; or trawls, hanging from the masts of seventy or more vessels, and waving in the breeze, may be seen torn and wounded, after being engaged in their perilous voyages in search of that great article of commerce which adorns the shops of our *Grocers* and *Gloters* at the *West End*. The nets alone at Hastings cost the owners £3,000 per annum. The mackerel nets extend two miles in length, and those for herrings one mile. Their twine is procured from Bridport, and other distant places; added to this, there are boats, and masts and looms, and *wear* and *tear*, to be taken into the account; so that, when we look into the matter, we shall find there is some ado to get a dish of fish.

Proclamation Extraordinary.

During the puritanical days of John Knox, a proclamation was issued, that no person, male or female, be they related or otherwise, should kiss one another; and that hereafter only shaking of the hands should be allowed. Heavy penalties were enforced for, to use the legal term, "infringing thereon;" but although the law was daily broken, to the credit of both sexes be it related, no person ever attempted to appear as informer against the hymeneal culprits.

Ladies' Second Thoughts.

It is generally said second thoughts are best, and that young ladies who pretend to be averse to marriage, desire not to be taken at their words. A lover asking his beloved if she would have him? "No, no, John," says, she, "I cannot, positively cannot! but here, John, listen! on second thoughts, you may have me if you wish it."

HOW TO RISE IN THE CHURCH.—By James Crow, Esq. —*Wilson.*—This is a *jeu-d'esprit* containing some good points of humour. Its form is that of a letter addressed by Mr. James Crow—that popular type of flexibility of principle—to his brother the Rev. John Crow, "who is determined to push his way in the world, after having *wasted* many years *in attending to his parish.*"—It appears that Mr. Crow, the parson, had been guilty of the monstrous indiscretion of advocating the Church Reform. His brother inveighs against this gross simplicity:—

"How simple you are! You put yourself voluntarily into the pillory, and then feel quite astonished that people pelt you with rotten eggs. Why, what could you expect but abuse and hatred when you revealed the awful secret of your wish to assist the whigs in their alteration of the church? You! a clergyman, wish to improve the holy establishment whose bread you eat! The thing is altogether damnable and heretical, and your ingratitude is not less glaring than your folly. If you were a layman, and did not know so much as of course you do of the secret workings of the machine, a desire to amend it might perhaps be excusable;—but for you who, as it were, drive the coach, and know where the springs are likely to snap,—for you to propose to alter the weights and new cast the rusty plates,—no language is adequate to express the audacity of the attempt. * * * * But seriously, dear John, your situation must be far from pleasant. A person of your profession, if he persists in liberal opinions, must make up his mind to be disliked, and looked down upon by his brethren. The sleek face of the reverend diocesan assumes an expression of dignified disdain, when his eyes by accident light on the unfortunate wretch who has ventured to think that twelve or fifteen thousand a year is somewhat too much for an overseer of the church."

The clerical outcry against the Church Rates measure, produces the following observation from Mr. James Crow:—

"To all that is advanced in support of the measure they have but one reply—they say that supporting the fabrics of the churches unless by the contributions of the whole people is a *denationalizing* of the church.—Dr Dunderhead asks you if any one has proposed keeping her Majesty's men of war in repair by a better management of the admiral's estates? Mr. Sycophant and Mr. Positive can see no flaw in the analogy, and rub their hands in triumph.—While you stand unable to reply to this startling inquiry, he adds by way of a clencher,—'And if the fabric of the navy *were* so supported, Sir, would it be a national navy any longer?' Next time the old gentleman asks you the same question, you will likely enough answer him, Yes,—that if the admirals were paid for their professional services in lands set apart for that purpose by the nation, and the navy were supported by improvement in the value of those lands, it would still be a national navy. But if you say so to him you will be a fool for your pains; he will not understand your meaning, on and will only keep an eye of redoubled vigilance over his silver spoons." * * * * * *

"It therefore rests with yourself whether you will continue all your life in your present station—(I have always though that *perpetual curacy* a very ominous name for your preferment)—calling yourself a whig, contemned and villified by your neighbours;—or kick reform, and liberality, and all that, to the first whig on record—(vide Dr. Johnson's opinion of the devil)—and lie in clover the rest of your days,—reposing your stall-fed carcase in a golden prebend, the admiration of vicars and curates for miles around. But perhaps you disapprove of prebends, and consider 'stalls' fitter places for the fattening of oxen than of self-denying *men*. My clear advice to you is, get one first and disapprove of it afterwards. Many people see little other use in the church than those nice nestling places among the towers of the cathedral. I wonder if old Lessing meant anything personal to our ecclesiastical dignitaries when he wrote the fable about 'Die Sperling.' The Venerable Canon Sparrows were no doubt furious at the German Esop; and I must say, I consider his insinuations against the hierarchy far from polite. 'An old church,' he says, 'which gave unnumbered nests to the sparrows was repaired. When it now stood in the freshness of its reformation the sparrows came back to seek their own dwellings. But they were all built up. What the deuce

is the value, they cried, of this huge building? Come, let us leave the useless heap of stones.'"

In speaking of those members of both parties who are individually possessed of patronage in the church. Mr. J. Crow remarks.—

"Within this year or two the government have improved, but they are but feebly imitated by their unofficial friends. What has been done during the last seven years? The crown has the bestowal of nearly fourteen hundred livings; and my friend Morgan told me that the average of a parson's life, after his induction, was fourteen years. Have seven hundred whigs been preferred?—or half of that number?—or a quarter? There are upwards of nine hundred livings in the gift of whig laymen—how many of these livings are held by whigs? My dear John, come over to us immediately. I grant you that ten years of rigorous exclusion of the tories from all church promotion—nay, that two years of undeviating persistence in the rule of never advancing any man who would use the immense local influence of his station in thwarting the progress of reform, would go a great way to alter the *animus* of the church, as of every other profession. It is not alone what the whigs would actually bestow that would work the change, as after all they could only give about a quarter of the livings to their supporters, but they would find that the whole body would become their supporters to 'qualify' for their share of that barter. It would be like a single pistol keeping a whole mob quiet, for though every body knows the pistol can kill only one, yet nobody knows who that one may be."

We have room for but one more extract, and we select a passage in which the writer, with considerable wit, describes the various dirty ways by which the majority of the great dignitaries of the church have won their way to mitres.

"I declare when I used to see them in the performance of their parliamentary (I had most said their religious) duties, following the ministers of the day, with meekness and humility, like well-trained pointers, they always put me into a train of serious and devotional meditation. Blessed truly in these days were the poor in spirit—they were sure to get on in the church. Oh, John, I find myself rising in enthusiasm every moment, when I think of the total absence of pride and vain-glory in those truly apostolic men. Think how gladly they exposed themselves to the sneers and scorn of the unregenerate world; to be the butts and lickspittles of the great and noble, that they might provide for their wives and families. Talk of martyrs! Why, a man of any self-respect must have endured more intolerable agonies in a half hour's cringing submission to the wife or perhaps the mistress, of some arrogant patron, than the agglomerated sufferings, from fire and scaffold, of all the saints in the calendar. But those holy gentlemen gloried in their woes as Sebastian did in arrows. 'Spit on! Spit on!' they cried, as St. Symphories exclaimed at the faggot, 'Hotter! Hotter!'"

Ibid.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

Latest Dates.

London	24th Jan.	Singapore	21st April.
Liverpool	5th Jan.	Java	21st March
U. States	11th Dec.	Manila	23d April
Calcutta	24th March.	Austral-Asia	1st Dec.
Bombay	9th March.	Madras	9th March.

ARRIVED.—Bonanza, Ponsonby, from Liverpool. Ann Maria, Edwards, from Singapore and Bombay. Richard, Alsop, [Am.] Engle, from Lima.

SAILED.—Canton, [Hamb.] Gerdes, for Valparaiso Concordia, [Hamb.] Kohn, and Luconia, [Am.] Henry, for Manila.

PASSENGERS.—Per Canton, C. A. Prand, Esq. Per Luconia, W. F. Robinson, Esq.

VESSELS PAST ANJER.

March 19th. Spanish ship Peru, Jimenez, from Manila 29th January, from Santander.

20th. British ship Marquis Camden, Gribble, from China 3d March for London.

20th. British ship Denison, Jones, from China 1st March, for London.

21st. British ship Duke of Sussex, Horsman, from China 2nd March for London.

21st. American brig Argyle, Coduern, from Canton 2nd March for Baltimore.

24th. British bark Arab, Perrier, from Singapore 13th March for London.

29th. British ship Boston, Farmington, from the Cape of Good Hope 10th Feby. for Batavia.

The *Anna Maria* has just arrived from Bombay bringing English intelligence to the 24th January by the overland mail. We must defer any notice of the different items of news until next week. We now only notice the entire destruction of the Royal Exchange of London by fire; as also that of the winter palace of the emperor of Russia at Saint Petersburg, and of the Italian Opera house at Paris.

We think the following extract, from *Bulwer's Athenians*, may, in some degree elucidate the peaceful policy which has been pursued in China since the Tartar conquest; for every allusion to war is always carefully avoided; the military profession, if not despised, is not honored; and the *materiel* of the army is suffered to remain in a wretched state of inefficiency.

Bulwers' Athenians.

It is to the imperishable honour of the French Philosophers of the last century, that, above all the earlier teachers of mankind, they advocated those profound and permanent interests of the human race, which are inseparably connected with a love of PEACE; that they stripped the image of WAR of the delusive glory which it took, in the primitive ages of society, from the passions of savages, and the enthusiasm of poets and turned our contemplation from the fame of the individual hero, to the wrongs of the butchered millions. But their zeal for that HUMANITY, which those free and bold thinkers were the first to make the vital principle of a philosophical school, led them into partial and hasty views, too indiscriminately embraced by their disciples:—and in condemning the evils, they forgot the advantages, of War. The misfortunes of one generation are often necessary to the prosperity of another. The stream of blood fertilizes the earth over which it flows, and war has been at once the scourge and the civilizer of the world: sometimes it enlightens the invader, sometimes the invaded; and forces into sudden and brilliant action the arts and the virtues that are stimulated by the invention of Necessity,—matured by the energy of Distress. What adversity is to individuals, war often is to nations:—Uncertain in its consequences, it is true that with some it subdues and crushes, but with others it braces and exalts. Nor are the greater and more illustritrious elements of character in men, or in states, ever called prominently forth, without something of that bitter and sharp experience which hardens the more robust properties of the mind, which refines the more subtle and sagacious. Even when these—the armed revolutions of the world—are most terrible in their results—destroying the greatness, and the liberties of one people—they serve sooner or later to produce a counteracting rise and progress in the fortunes of another; as the sea here advances, there recedes, swallowing up the fertilities of this shore, to increase the territories of that; and fulfilling, in its awful and appalling agency, that mandate of human destinies, which ordains all things to be changed, and nothing to be destroyed. Without the invasion of Persia, Greece might have left no annals, and the modern world might search in vain for inspirations from the ancient.

When the deluge of the Persian arms rolled back to its eastern bed, and the world was once more comparatively at rest, the continent of Greece rose visibly and majestically above the rest of the civilized earth. Afar in the Latian plains the infant state of Rome was silently and obscurely struggling into strength against the neighbouring and petty states in which the old Etrurian civilisation was rapidly passing to decay. The genius of Gaul and Germany, yet unredeemed from barbarism, lay scarce known, save where colonized by Greeks, in the gloom of its woods and wastes. The pride of Carthage had been broken by a signal defeat in Sicily; and Gelo, the able and astute tyrant of Syracuse, maintained in a Grecian colony the splendour of the Grecian name.

The ambition of Persia, still the great monarchy of the world, permanently checked and crippled, the strength of generations had been wasted, and the immense extent of the empire only served yet more to sustain the general peace, from the exhaustion of its forces. The defeat of Xerxes paralysed the East.

Thus, Greece was left secure, and at liberty to enjoy the tranquillity it had acquired, and to direct to the arts of peace the novel and amazing energies which had been prompted by the dangers, and exalted by the victories, of war.

The Athenians, now returned to their city, saw before them the arduous task of rebuilding its ruins, and restoring its wasted lands. The vicissitudes of the war had produced many silent and internal, as well as exterior, changes. Many great fortunes had been broken; and the ancient spirit of the aristocracy had received no inconsiderable shock in the power of new families; the fame of the baseborn and democratic Themistocles—and the victories which a whole people had participated—broke up much of the prescriptive and venerable sanctity attached to ancestral names, and to particular families. This was salutary to the spirit of enterprise in all classes. The ambition of the great was excited to restore by some active means, their broken fortunes and decaying influence—the energies of the humbler ranks, already aroused by their new importance, were stimulated to maintain and to increase it. It was the very crisis in which a new direction might be given to the habits and the character of a whole people; and to seize all the advantages of that crisis, Fate, in Themistocles, had allotted to Athens a man whose qualities were not only preeminently great in themselves, but peculiarly adapted to the circumstances of the time. And, as I have elsewhere remarked, it is indeed the nature and prerogative of free states, to concentrate the popular will into something of the unity of despotism, by producing, one after another, a series of representatives of the wants and exigencies of the Hour—each leading his generation, but only while he sympathizes with its will;—and either baffling or succeeded by his rivals not in proportion as he excels or as he is outshone in genius, but as he gives or ceases to give to the widest range of the legislative power, the most concentrated force of the executive; thus uniting the desires of the greatest number, under the administration of the narrowest possible control;—the constitution popular—the government absolute but responsible.

Medical Missionary Society.

"At a general meeting of the Medical Missionary Society in China, held at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, May 15th 1838.

1st. It was proposed by Wm. Jardine, Esq., seconded by J. C. Green, Esq., and resolved unanimously,—that the Corresponding Secretary be requested to forward a copy of the Regulations of the Society, the Address, and other documents, to various gentlemen in England and America (as per list) desiring them to adopt such measures as they may deem expedient to procure funds in it's behalf:—also that he address the Editors of various Medical Journals (as per list) requesting them to favor the society with their works, and to state that the society will be happy to forward them, in return, the Reports of it's Hospitals, and accounts of remarkable cases.

2d. Moved by Wm. Blenkin, Esq. and seconded by W. F. Gray, Esq.—that a subscription paper be opened in each of the principal Agency Offices in Canton, on board the receiving ships at Hong-Kong, and by Doctor Anderson and others, at his discretion, at Macao, for the purpose of procuring funds for the furnishing the Hospital at Macao, and for defraying the current expenses of the operations of the Society.

3d. On the motion of J. C. Green, Esq. seconded by the Revd. E. C. Bridgman, it was unanimously resolved, that the presiding Physician, Wm. Jardine Esq., and Doctor Anderson be a committee to ascertain the probable expenses of furnishing, in the Hospital at Macao, a room for medicines, and receiving patients, six wards for males, and six for females, and a room for the superintending physician, and report at a subsequent meeting of the Society.

4th. The report of the Committee on byelaws was read, and, after a free discussion of several points, the whole was recommitted, to be disposed of at a future meeting of the Society."

Canton Press, 19th May.

E. I. Company's last sale of Teas.

An important event, as regards the commercial intercourse between Great Britain and China, has occurred this week, and which has, though of course it was anticipated by the 3d and 4th of William IV., c. 85, been the topic of observation among the merchants. We refer to the total discontinuance of the connection which has existed between the East India Company and the Tea Trade. The Company, after having enjoyed the privilege of trading to China in teas for above 200 years, the first charter having been granted in 1600 during the greater portion of which it has exercised a monopoly, has, during the present week, disposed of the whole of the stock of teas which remained on hand at the date of the renewal of the charter by which its commercial privileges were abrogated. The "las

sale" by the Company commenced on Monday, and the whole of the stock of teas in their warehouses, consisting of 4,217,000lbs., has been offered and taken by the trade with the greatest avidity. It may be considered that so interesting an occurrence, recollecting the vast profits which have been realised by the Company, and the immense advantages anticipated by completely throwing open the trade in teas, is worthy of more than an ordinary notice. The "last sale" was attended, from Monday until its termination yesterday, by a greater number of parties interested in the trade than was ever recollected, and as the various qualities of teas offered were cleared off, a greater desire was shown by the brokers and dealers to obtain one or more of the last chests to be put up for competition. The last chest of Souchong was bought by Mr. R. Gibbs, a broker, at 2s. 7¾d. per lb. exduty; the last chest of Hyson at 6s. 4½d. without the duty, by Mr. Venn, on behalf of an old established dealer in the Strand. The very last chest in the sale was of Congou, and after a very spirited competition, it was knocked down to Mr. R. Gibbs, a broker, on his own account, at 7s. 6d. per lb., a price far beyond its real value, but many were anxious to buy the last chest of tea offered by the Company. The sale finally concluded at 25 minutes past 12 o'clock in the day, and the presiding director for the day, John Petty Muspratt, Esq., briefly addressed the trade in full conclave assembled on the occasion, wishing them health and prosperity. The sale throughout was conducted with spirit. Bohea, of which 98,7000 lbs. were declared, realized an advance of 6d. to 7d. per lb.; low Congous of 6d. to 8d. per lb; middling ditto, rather blackish leaf, 2d. to 4d. per lb., and superior Pekoe kind, full 8d. per lb. The Hysons sold much about the same as at the Company's previous sale. The stock on hand in the Company's warehouses already sold and paid for is 4,485,000lbs., to which add the amount disposed of at the sale just concluded viz. 3,124,000lbs. of Congou, 29,000lbs. of Souchong, and 77,000lbs. of Hyson, make a total stock of the Company's teas uncleared of 8,702,000lbs., a quantity rather under the usual quarterly declaration of the Company before the Act was passed abolishing the monopoly of the East India Company. As it is fully expected that the last teas sold by the Company will bear a high premium, not only among the trade, as a preference is given to them by the public very generally, we give the quotations realised for the various qualities at the last sale by the Company which terminated yesterday. Bohea (duty paid) 2s. 9¾d. to 2s. 11d. per lb.; middling, 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d. per lb., ex duty; best middling, rather blackish leaf, 1s. 10½d. to 1s. 11½d.; ditto middling, rather strong, 2s. 0¾d. to 2s. 3½d.; best middling, blackish leaf, 2s. 5d. to 2s. 5½d.; ditto strong, 2s 8¾d. to 2s. 11½d.; ditto, Pekoe flavour, 3s. 0½d. to 3s. 3¾d. Souchong, 2s. to 2s. 8¾.; Hyson, best middling 2s. 4½d to 2s. 7d.; 2s. 9d. to 3s. 3½d.; good ditto, brightish leaf, 6s. 1d. to 6s. 4½d. per lb., without the duty of 2s. 1d. per lb. The whole of the teas possessed by the Company have been sold. It is the intention of the trade to follow their example, and to establish quarterly sales. It is questioned whether the association of free traders in tea will not endeavour to establish a greater monopoly for the supply of the consumption of Great Britain than was ever exercised by the East India Company while their exclusive privileges existed. We mention this as the feeling of not a few interested in the trade. It may be considered a singular coincidence that the first charter was granted in 1600 to the Company as a trading body by Queen Elizabeth, under the title of "the Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading to the East Indies," and that *de facto* its operations as a commercial body should have terminated during the reign of a "Maiden Queen."

STEAM DEPARTMENT.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information the following Tables, exhibiting the arrangements made for the convenience of Mails by Her Majesty's Steam Packets between England, Malta, Alexandria and Beyrout; and have made for the French Government Steam Packet service for conveying Mails from Alexandria to Marseilles.

MAILS BY HER MAJESTY'S STEAM PACKETS BETWEEN ENGLAND, MALTA, ALEXANDRIA AND BEYROUT.

Dispatched from London.	Arrive at Malta.	Depart from Malta for Alexandria.	Arrive at Alexandria from Malta.	Arrive at Beyrout from Alexandria.	Depart from Beyrout for Alexandria.	Arrive at Alexandria from Beyrout.	Depart from Alexandria for Malta.	Arrive at Malta from Alexandria.	Depart from Malta.	Arrive in London.
Saturday.	*Tuesday.*	*Friday.*	*Wednesday.*	*Saturday.*	*Monday.*	*Wednesday.*	*Tuesday.*	*Monday.*	*Tuesday.*	*Monday.*
1838.						1				
Jan. 20th	Feb. 6th	Feb. 9th	Feb. 14th	Feb. 17th	Feb. 19th	Feb. 21st	Feb. 27th	March 5th	March 9th	March 26th
Feb. 12th	March 6th	March 9th	March 14th	March 17th	March 19th	March 21st	March 27th	April 2nd	April 5th	April 23rd
March 17th	April 3rd	April 6th	April 11th	April 14th	April 16th	April 18th	April 24th	" 30th	May 3rd	May 21st
April 14th	May 1st	May 4th	May 9th	May 12th	May 14th	May 16th	May 22nd	May 28th	June 1st	June 18th
May 12th	" 29th	June 1st	June 6th	June 9th	June 11th	June 13th	June 19th	June 25th	July 28th	July 16th
June 9th	June 26th	"	July 4th	July 7th	July 9th	July 11th	July 17th	July 23rd	July 26th	Aug. 13th
July 7th	July 24th	July 27th	Aug. 1st	Aug. 4th	Aug. 6th	Aug. 8th	Aug. 14th	Aug. 20th	Aug. 23rd	Sept. 10th
Aug. 4th	Aug. 21st	Aug. 24th	"	Sept. 1st	Sept. 3rd	Sept. 5th	Sept. 11th	Sept. 17th	Sept. 20th	Oct. 8th
Sept. 1st	Sept. 18th	Sept. 21st	Sept. 26th	Sept. 29th	Oct. 1st	Oct. 3rd	Oct. 9th	Oct. 15th	Oct. 18th	Nov. 5th
Sept. 29th	Oct. 16th	Oct. 19th	Oct. 24th	Oct. 27th	Oct. 29th	Oct. 31st	Nov. 6th	Nov. 12th	Nov. 15th	Dec. 3rd
Oct. 27th	Nov. 13th	Nov. 16th	Nov. 21st	Nov. 24th	Nov. 26th	Nov. 28th	Dec. 4th	Dec. 10th	Dec. 13th	Dec. 31st
Nov. 24th	Dec. 11th	Dec. 14th	Dec. 19th	Dec. 22nd	Dec. 24th	Dec. 26th	Jan. 1st	Jan. 7th	Jan. 10th	1839. Jan. 28th
Dec. 22nd	Jan. 8th 1839.	Jan. 11th	Jan. 16th	Jan. 19th	Jan. 21st	Jan. 23rd	Jan. 29th	Feb. 4th	Feb. 7th	Feb. 26th

At Malta four days, at Alexandria thirteen days, and at Beyrout two days, are allowed to return answers by the following Mail.

Instead of the Packet remaining six days at Alexandria on her return from Beyrout, it is probable that she will be ordered to be dispatched immediately, should a Mail arrive there from India before the expiration of that period.

By the new arrangements for the French Government Steam Packet service, commencing the 1st of December 1837, the communication from Alexandria to Marseille is kept up as follows.

Will arrive at Malta from Syria at 5. P. M. on the undermentioned days of each month.	Another Steamer (in pratique) will depart from Malta for Marseilles at 8. A. M. on the undermentioned days of each month.	Will arrive at Marseilles from Malta on the undermentioned days of each month.
23rd	24th	30th
3rd	4th	10th
11th	14th	24th

A Steamer will depart from Alexandria for Syria at 5 A. M. on the undermentioned days of each month.	Will arrive at Syria from Alexandria at 5 A. M. on the undermentioned days of each month.	Another Steamer will leave Syria for Malta at 1 P. M. on the undermentioned days of each month.
17th	20th	26th
27th	30th	30th
7th	10th	10th

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council. **E. M. WOOD,**

Lieut. Col. Secy. to Govt.

Bombay, Castle 29th Jan., 1838.

Gazette, 2nd Feby.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR APRIL.

THERM. noon.	night.	BAR.	WINDS.
○ 1	69	70	30:00 SE. Fine weather, mod breeze
● 2	70	77	30:00 SE a S. ,, ,, ,, ,,
☾ 3	70	78	30:05 N. a NNW. ,, at times, a fresh breeze
☾ 4	66	72	30:10 SE. Cloudy, with light rain 1st part light br
☾ 5	66	77	30:05 S a SE. Fine weather, mod br.
☾ 6	70	79	30:00 SE. ,, ,, ,, 1st & mid. mod. br. SE.
☾ 7	65	60	30:10 N. Cloudy, with rain most latterly pt. a fresh br
● 8	62	66	30:20 N. Cloudy, rain latter part, fresh breeze
● 9	60	65	30:25 N. Cloudy, 1st & latter part light rain, fresh br
☾ 10	56	66	30:25 N. Fine weather, at times a fresh br
☾ 11	60	68	30:10 E a N. Cloudy, with rain, mid part variable
☾ 12	64	68	29:90 E a SE. ,, ,, ,, most pt., Thund. & lightg. 1st part, mod breeze
☾ 13	69	76	29:80 SE. Cloudy with rain latter part, mod. br
☾ 14	66	68	29:85 N. First pt. fine, mid. & lt. cldy. with rn. fresh br
○ 15	62	70	30:00 SE. Fine weather, at times fresh br. N. ldy light
● 16	67	72	30:00 SE a S. ,, ,, ,, mod. breeze
☾ 17	66	72	30:00 SE a S. Cloudy throughout ,, ,,
☾ 18	69	76	30:00 S Fine weather mostly light br
☾ 19	70	77	29:90 S. Cloudy most part, mod br
☾ 20	71	80	29:90 S a SSW. Fine weather ,, ,,
☾ 21	73	74	29:90 N a NNW. ,, ,, ,, 1st part light, br S., mid cldy, with rain, fresh br. N. latter mod
○ 22	66	76	30:00 S. First pt. fine light br. N. mid & lt. cldy. lt. br
● 23	72	78	30:00 SaSE. Unsettled with rn. at times mostly fr. br
☾ 24	75	84	29:85 S a S E. 1st part fine, mid. & latter unsettled with rain at times, mod. breeze
☾ 25	77	86	29:75 S. Fine weather, in lt. pt. lightg. with rn. mod. br
☾ 26	70	79	29:75 N. Fine weather mod. br.
☾ 27	74	78	29:80 SE. Cldy. 1. & mid. pt., lat unsettl. T. & lig. mod.
☾ 28	72	78	29:80 E a SE. Cloudy unsettl with rn at times a fresh br
● 29	73	75	29:60 N a E. ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, mod. rble.
● 30	71	70	29:00 SE. most part rain Thund. & lightg. mid pt., fresh breeze N latter fresh bre ze

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 11. TUESDAY, MAY 29TH, 1838. NO. 22. PRICE 50 CENTS

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

TO HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY SUBJECTS.

THE Chief Superintendent has had occasion to request the attention of His Excellency the Governor of Macao to an irregular practice of requiring Chinese Boats from Canton having on board British Subjects, to anchor, or heave to off the Barra Fort, or otherwise to interrupt them for examination: and His Excellency has thereupon been pleased to signify that strict orders shall be issued with the purpose to obviate further cause of complaint on this subject.

If at any point, however, within the Inner Harbour a Portuguese functionary should desire to see the Passport, the Governor rests assured that the Passengers will direct the Boat people to exhibit it, and His Excellency has also expressed a wish that Her Majesty's Subjects would abstain from discussion with the persons performing duties of this description accepting his assurance that representations, of vexatious hindrance which may be preferred to him shall be immediately redressed.

The Chief Superintendent has to request on his own part that circumstances involving cause of complaint should be communicated to him for submission to the Governor.

By order of the Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects in China.

EDWARD ELMSLIE.

Secretary and Treasurer to the Superintendents.

Macao, 18th May, 1838.

NOTICE.

Canton, 22nd May, 1838

IT requested that the all monies due to the Estate of the late A. S. Keating, Esq. and all claims against it may be forwarded to the undersigned for transmission to the Registrar of the Supreme Court in Bengal by whom the Estate will be administered.

By order of the Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects in China.

EDWARD ELMSLIE.

Secretary and Treasury to the Superintendents.

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Agents are ready to receive bonafide Tenders for Advances on Bills of exchange, secured by consignments to England of Tea and Nanking Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled, "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China," at the rate of Four Shillings and six pence (4s. 6d.) per Spanish Dollar.

Until further notice, Fifty per cent of the same will be made in Cash, and the residue in Bills on the supreme Government of India, at the rate of two hundred and ten (210) Company's Rupees per one hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after sight.

[Signed] J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company

Canton, 29th March, 1838.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY CASTLE, Captain BAXTER, will have immediate despatch from Whampoa. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 23rd May, 1838.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE ABDASEER, A. McINTIRE, Commander, is daily expected, and on her arrival will meet with quick despatch to the above port. For freight apply to

H. & N. CURSETJEE.

Canton, 7th May, 1838.

FOR SALE, OR FOR CHARTER TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD,

THE well known fast sailing Danish Ship SYDEN, about 700 tons, built at Damaun of the best Teak, JOHN BURD, Commander, shortly expected to arrive. Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 21st March, 1838.

NOTICE.—MR. JOSIAH STOKES has been this day admitted a partner in our firm

RITCHIE, STEWART & Co.

Bombay 1st February 1838.

NOTICE.—The business hitherto conducted by the undersigned in Canton under the firm of "JAMES HAMILTON," will cease from this date. Parties holding Bills on the said firm, or having other business to transact with it, are requested to apply to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Canton, 7th May, 1838. WM. MACDONALD.

TO SELL OR LET.

ON very moderate terms, a house of two stories, built four years ago, situated in Macao in the street near the church of Santo Antonio. The house is very commodious and well ventilated, commanding excellent views. For particulars apply to it's present owner, the Major ALMADA, of Macao.

FOR SALE.—Bills on London, in sets of £500 to £1,500 drawn by the Morris Canal and Banking Company at 6 months sight, on Messrs SMITH, PAYNE, & SMITHS. Apply to

WETMORE & Co.

Canton, 16th April, 1838.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant policies, on goods, payable in Calcutta, London, or this place.

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 1st January, 1838.

TO LET.—A part of the Lower Half of No. 2 Creek Hong, with Treasury and Office on the Ground Floor. For Terms, Apply at the Canton Register Office.

NOTICE.—THE LIBRARY OF THE MORRISON EDUCATION SOCIETY,

is now open to the public, a suitable room having been found for it, in No. 1, Longshung, or Old English factory. The terms of contribution for those who are not members of the society are $ 10 early, or $ 5 for half a year or any shorter period.

J. ROBT. MORRISON,
Secretary & Librarian.

Canton, 26th March, 1838.

FOR SALE at the Canton Register office No 2 Creek hong, *The Anglo Chinese* Kalendar for 838, price 1 Sp Dr.

FOR SALE at the Canton Register Office, No. 2 Creek Hong, the CANTON REGISTER and PRICE CURRENT for the year 1837, bound in one Vol. Price 12 Sp. Drs.

FOR SALE.—A few copies of '*A Vocabulary of the Canton Dialect*,'—by R. Morrison, D. D. Price $4. Apply at the *Canton Register* Office, No 2 Creek Hong.

FOR SALE at *half price*, the Canton Register for 1828-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36. Vols 1-2-3-4-5-6-7 S&S bound $ 6½. Also, Complete Files of the General Price Current of 1833-36 $ 2½ *Also the Anglo Chinese Kalendar for 1837*.—2½. Apply at the CANTON REGISTER Office, No. 2 Creek Hong. At *Lintin*, on board the *Hercules*; at *Macao* to Messrs. Stanford & Marks and Mr. Robt. Edwards.

FOR SALE.—BLANK BILLS OF EXCHANGE, printed from C. P. Plate, on thin blue wove and Bank post 8mo, hot pressed at $2 per 100. LONDON PRINTED BILLS OF LADING on laid post, hot pressed at $ 1½ per 100. Apply at the *Canton Register Office*, No. 2 Creek Hong.

NOTICE.—Charges for JOB PRINTING at the *Canton Register Office*.

Bills of Lading and Exchange, ...	per 100	$1.
Opium Order and Boats notes, ...	"	1.50
Linguist's Reports, Reports of Cargoes, &c,	"	5.
Policies, Auction Bills and Folio pages....	"	5.
Auction Bills on Quarto pages, ...	"	2 50

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

(*London Market, from the Public Ledger, Jan. 20*)

		s.	d.		s.	d.	
Indigo, Manila.	- -	3	4	a	5	8	per lb.
Java.	- -	6	6	a	7	3	"
Coffee, Sumatra & Samarang.		28	0	a	35	0	per cwt.
Batavia.	- -	35	0	a	45	0	"
		£	s.		£	s.	
Drugs, Camphor, China.	-	8	5	a	8	15	"
		s.	d.		s.	d.	
Rhubarb.	- -	3	8	a	3	6	per lb.
" Round.	- -	3	0	a	3	3	"
" Terra Japonica square.	- -	27	0	a	29	0	"
" Cutch or brown.	-	60	0	a	0	0	"
		s.	s.				
" Turmeric. Java.	-	9	a	18			"
" China.	- -	20	0	a	26	0	per cwt.
Rice, Java.	- -	9	0	a	11	6	"
Silks, China, Tsatlee.	-	17	0	a	23	0	per lb.
" Taysaam.	- -	14	0	a	17	0	"
Pepper, Sumatra, sifted and unsifted.	- -	0	3¾	a	0	4	per lb.
" White.	- -	0	9	a	0	20	"
Sugar, Java, in bond.	-	18	0	a	29	0	per cwt.
Siam, yellow.	-	18	0	a	23	0	"
White.	- -	26	a	31			"
Manila.	- -	18	0	a	22	0	"

Total Destruction of the London Royal Exchange by Fire.

This event occurred on Wednesday night. The fire broke out in Lloyd's Coffee-room, at the north eastern corner of the building facing the Bank and never was destruction more swift it its progress. The flames were first discovered by a watchman at about half, p st ten; and by half-past three o'clock the four sides of this lofty and massive edifice were a heap of smoking ruins. Upon the alarm being given a strong body of the City police and night watchmen, and the soldiers on duty in the Bank, repaired to the spot. Considerable difficulty was experienced in obtaining any entrance to the building, and when this was accomplished the flames broke through the windows with great fury, and drove the people back. The scene which ensued was a most extraordinary one; the whole neighbourhood was alarmed, and the tradesmen who held the small shops around the exterior of the building instantly commenced the removal of their goods.

The Jeffries-square White-cross-street, Farringdon-street, Southwark-bridge-road, Holborn, Chandos-street, School-house-lane and Wellclose-square engines, with those belonging to the West of England, the County-office, and several others, were all on the spot, with sixty-three of the fire brigade men, within an hour after the fire was discovered. Before any water could be thrown on the building, it was necessary to thaw the hoses and works of the engines by pouring hot water upon them. For some time, owing to the intense frost, there was great difficulty in working the engines, and the fire continued extending in a south-west direction, consuming the whole of the long range of offices belonging to the Royal Exchange Assurance Company.

At twelve o'clock these, and Lloyd's establishment, the coffee-room, the captains' room, and the offices of the underwriters presented one body of flame, which shot up to a fearful height, illuminating the Bank, St. Bartholomew's, St. Michael's and St. Mary's churches. Every object was visible as at noonday, and the people assembled in such large numbers that the police and military experienced great difficulty in keeping them beyond the reach of danger which was very great, owing to the large quantities of burning timber falling

every minute into the street. At this period it was found necessary to clear the interior of the area of the Exchange, where for centuries our merchants have daily met, of the people collected there, owing to the density of the smoke and the rapid progress of the flames; but many would not leave the covered walks until they were half suffocated, and not a few were expelled vi et armis for their own safety. The gates had been forced open with crow-bars at the commencement of the fire.

At one o'clock the north and west sides of the Exchange were consumed and the fire was rapidly approaching the new tower, which was erected about twenty years ago. The efforts of the firemen appeared not to have the least effect. Twenty engines were at work, but for what good they seemed to do they might as well have been unemployed. The Lord Mayor, and a great number of commercial gentlemen urged Mr. Braidwood to cut off the communication, and save the remaining portion of the edifice. He explained that it was impossible; the building was so connected together with one continuous roof, and there was such an immense column of flame, that it would be fatal to any man who ascended the building. At two o'clock the flames reached the tower. The whole of the exchange was now one mass of flame, and the heat was so great that the firemen and auxiliaries could scarcely pursue their labours. The splendid tower, nearly 150 feet in height, was reduced to ashes; the muffled peal of eight bells, with a tenor about eighteen hundred weight, and each weighing about three tons, fell one after the other, carrying away every thing in their progress towards the pavement, including the roof and stone work, and the arch over the central entrance.

The clock had a very singular effect while the tower was burning. The plates of the dial became red hot, and the hands pointed to the hour, twenty-five minutes past one, when the works too khee melting the chime barrels and the machine in a few minutes. On the tower taking fire, the Lord Mayor sent a messenger to the Tower for more troops to assist the civil power. And in a very short time a large body of soldiers arrived, some of whom took up a position on the south side of Cornhill while others were ordered to assist the inhabitants in removing their property to places of safety. Cornhill was immediately cleared of the people, who, it is but justice to state, behaved in a very decorous manner.

Under a suggestion by some gentlemen present several engines were ordered to be drawn up opposite Sweeting's alley. On this being done, the hose was conveyed on to the roofs of the house and the east side of the alley, which is a very narrow one, by which means the firemen had a perfect command over that portion of the Exchange, and torrents of water were discharged into the interior of the building; but, notwithstanding all these efforts, the flames rapidly extended and the firemen were obliged to retreat, in consequence of the great heat. The persons employed at the engines worked to their utmost, many of them up to their knees in water and ice, and they were encouraged in their efforts by the Lord Mayor and aldermen present, but unfortunately no one thought of obtaining refreshment for the poor fellows. The firemen's coats were covered with ice, and the whole of Mansion-house-street, Walbrook, Bucklersbury and every thoroughfare in the vicinity of the Exchange was covered with water which soon became frozen. The Gresham Lecture-room was totally consumed. At half past three the north, west and south sides of the immense building were burnt down, and the flames had reached the east side threatening the entire destruction of the range of shops and dwelling houses connected with the Exchange, and forming the west side of Sweeting's alley. The inhabitants, on both sides of this court succeeded in removing the greatest portion of their furniture and stock in trade before the flames reached the alley, and goods to the amount of at least 50,000l were deposited in places of safety, but a good deal of heavy furniture could not be got out of the house and was sacrificed.

At four o'clock the fire still raging with unabated fury. The wind, which was blowing fresh all the night, had increased almost to a tempest, and the immense area was one body of flames. The remaining wing, on the east, shared the fate of the other, and with it the houses and shops in Sweeting's alley, forming a part of the main building. The firemen again got on to the roof of the houses on the opposite side of Sweeting's alleys with their hose and branch pipes connected with eight powerful engines, and directed opientiful supply of water over the shops and houses below them, by which they were kept cool and prevented from igniting. The eastern wing of the Exchange, like the others, was soon reduced to a heap of ruins, the flames spreading from floor to floor, and from one story to the other. The roaring of the elements, the falling of huge timbers, and the noise of the engines, occasionally intermingled with the shouts of the firemen and assistants, were almost deafening. The firemen never flagged in their efforts from the commencement of the fire, but in vain—the Exchange no longer exists; it is entirely destroyed.

The walls in the interior of the Exchange fell with a tremendous crash, carrying away with them the numerous statues of the Kings and Queens who have reigned in England from the time of William the Conqueror. The shell of the lofty tower still remains, but it was feared it would fall. At five o'clock the fire was raging, but all apprehension of danger to the surrounding buildings was at an end. The works of several engines, at this hour were so contracted by the frost that it was impossible to work them. Crowds of persons assembled in all parts of the city, and nothing else was talked of but the destruction of the Royal Exchange. The shops of the news agents and and booksellers, and the offices of the stock-brokers, were consumed.

At twelve o'clock, when the flames had just reached the northwest angle of the building and were rapidly making their way to the tower, the chimes struck up, as usual at that hour, the old tune "There's nae luck about the house," and continued for five minutes. The tune was distinctly heard above the turmoil. These silver-toned bells played at intervals of every three hours "God save the Queen." "Life let us cherish." "There's nae luck about the house," and on Sundays the old 104th Psalm. Their ministrelsy is now over. The grand peal of twelve bells in the steeple of Spitalfields church, with similar chimes, was destroyed by fire about two years ago. The only chimes now existing are those of St. Clement Danes, in the Strand, in which the old 104th Psalm is played every four hours, and the musical chimes of St. Giles's Cripplegate, and St. Den's Back of Fenchurch-street.

The streets leading to the scene of devastation were covered with ice and water on Thursday; notwithstanding, people flocked from all quarters, unmindful of the cold and the wet, to obtain a glimpse of the ruins. In the evening the open space at the bottom of Cornhill was crowded with people of both sexes. In the course of the afternoon two large iron chests belonging to the Royal Exchange Fire and Life Assurance Company were dragged out of the ruins into the open street. Amongst the valuable articles destroyed is a splendid painting which decorated the Gresham committeeroom, and said to have been worth 3,000l. An attempt was made to secure it by the city watchmen before the fire had reached that part of the building, but the smoke and the intense heat compelled them to make a hasty retreat. The fire brigade also attempted to save the painting, but with no better success. On penetrating over the burning embers into the quadrangle a melancholy sight presented itself, nothing being observed of the piazza and the splendid embellishments which adorned the edifice but a mass of rubbish. The whole of the colonnade had been forced down by the falling roof, and timbers and the statues of the various monarchs were lying about, many of them broken to pieces; the lofty chimneys on each side present a very alarming appearance, and threaten to fall with every gust of wind. The statues over the portico of the principal entrance representing Europe, Asia Africa and America, and those of Kings Charles I. and Charles II. and Sir T. Gresham, have not sustained any material injury. So great was the crowd on Tuesday that it became necessary to put up the iron barriers sometime used at the Old Bailey, wood being found insufficient to withstand the pressure.

OVERLAND DISPATCH.—The public letters by this channel, down to October 25, have not yet arrived, of which it will be remembered Mr. Waghorn's portion was delivered in town on the 22d ult.: as usual *via* Marseilles; the former are expected by the "Soho" steamer from the Mediterranean. She is accounted rather a slow boat but the lapse of time which has already intervened leads us to anticipate some accident to the steamert must have taken place.—*Atlas, January 7.*

The letters forming the main despatch from India, down to October 25, were delivered in town on Monday last, (8th instant,) making a difference of just seventeen days between the delivery of those and the letters sent by Mr. Waghorn, *via* Marseilles, both of which were brought by the same steamer (the Hugh Lindsay) to Suez. The intelligence brought by this portion of the despatch has been anticipated by the letters so promptly transmitted by Mr. Waghorn.—*Atlas January 14.*

Trade with the East Indies and China.

The committee of the East India and China trade have completed their report for the past year. After alluding to changes which have taken place in the British agency at Canton, it proceeds to advert to the long-pending question of the Java duties, and the committee express a regret that notwithstanding the repeated and urgent applications to her Majesty's government, the question still remains unsettled; and that from recent communications from the merchants at Singapore, it appeared that the duty imposed upon cottons and woollens, when imported into the Netherlands India from places eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, were charged with a duty of seventy per cent. instead of thirty-five per cent. as formerly. It was also complained that measures had been adopted by the government at Batavia impeding the free communication of the natives of the Eastern Archipelago, contrary to the express stipulations of the fourth article of the treaty. Petitions to the Privy Council and to the India Board had been forwarded by the committee, which had been respectfully acknowledged; and Sir John Hobhouse had assured the committee that he would not fail to pay due attention to the contents of those documents. The committee express their disappointment that in the last treaty of commerce and navigation between her Majesty and the King of the Netherlands, founded upon a reciprocal abrogation of all discriminating and controverting duties upon ships and goods in the ports of either kingdom, no provision was made for putting the trade of Netherlands India on a similar footing. With respect to the *ad valorem* duty on the export of woollen goods, the equalization of the duties on East and West India sugar, tobacco, &c., the report states—"A custom bill will, it is understood, be introduced in the present year, and the committee have pressed upon the attention of the President of the Board of Trade the further consideration of those matters, and have been assured that their suggestions will have their lordships' consideration." The committee were also endeavouring to obtain a reduction in the duty on the importation of seed oils from India. The committee had likewise drawn the attention of the President of the Board of Trade to the policy of admitting the import of cotton and silk piece goods, the manufacture of India, at the same rate of duty as that paid on the British cotton goods imported into India. The committee in their report state that they have had under consideration the possibility of improving the machinery used in cleansing the cotton in India; that they were in correspondence with the Chamber of Commerce of Glasgow on the subject, which was admitted on all hands to be of the very first-rate importance, as well as to impressing on the cultivators in India the necessity of a more careful hand-picking in the field. The committee had pressed on the attention of the Board of Controul, of Lord Palmerston, the Admiralty, and the East India Company, the adoption of measures to facilitate the transmission of letters by the overland mail to and from India. The report next referred to the important subject of the East India Company's remittances from India, the main point to be attained being notification by the company of their prospective expected remittances from India, in order that those engaged in the trade might take the necessary precautions, thus preventing any abrupt interference in the commerce with the country. The company had expressed their opinion that the ordinary demands upon the Indian government for the funds to be remitted for the use of the home treasury in the year 1837 and following year were expected to amount to about 3,200,000l. annually. Should this ordinary demand be materially altered, further notification will be given." The committee had interviews with the chairman and the deputy chairman on this important subject, but they regretted nothing had yet been effected to place the system upon a better footing.

The committee conclude their report by an expression of satisfaction that their exertions to improve the trade had been favourably appreciated by the different chambers of commerce of India. Annexed to the report is a statement of the number of British ships and their tonnage which cleared outwards from London, Liverpool, and Bristol, in the last year, exhibiting a decrease of 62 ships, of the tonnage of 20,814 tons, as compared with the number which sailed in the previous year. The number of ships which left the three ports just named in 1836 was 483, of the aggregate tonnage of 193,509 tons.

Supplement to the Singapore Free Press 10 May.

The King of Hanover, has convoked the States, agreeably to the Constitution of 1819 for the 24th of February next. Many arbitrary changes have been introduced by His Majesty in the electoral law, as established by that Constitution, with the view of increasing the number of members of the house of nobleman, and of reducing that of the deputies. The King, promises to submit a new fundamental law to the approbation of the States.

It may interest some of our commercial readers to be made acquainted with the system pursued in France in navigating their vessels. In the country the merchant and shipowner are distinct parties. The remuneration of the crew is not a fixed sum but is contingent on freight. After all expenses are paid, victuals included, the net proceeds of the freight are thus divided;—the ships take two thirds and the crew one-third and this one-third is apportioned in the following manner:—the Captain receives two shares, the mates one share and half, and each of the sailors one share. By this plan the Captain of a vessel of 150 tons makes an annual income of about £150. This system identifies the crew with the interests of their employers, constituting in fact a quasi partnership, and to it, in a great measure, may be ascribed the prosperous condition of the French mercantile marine.

Sup. to the Sing. F. P. 10th May.

THE CANADAS

To the kindness of a subscriber we are indebted for the loan of the *Boston Daily Advertiser* from 19th to 30th December last, brought out, we believe, by the *Mary Frazier* which left Boston on the 2d Jany. Our attention has been particularly directed to such part of their contents as relate to the affairs of Canada, and from one of the extracts which we make from them, published in the usual place, it would appear that both in Lower and Upper Canada the rebellion had been suppressed—and that the Queen's government was no longer encountering armed resistance in either province. At

Grand Brunde, Sir John Colborne encountered no opposition, on the contrary flags of truce were hung out, and every person in the place surrendered unconditionally, reproaching their leaders, by whom they had been abandoned, as having deluded them by misrepresentation into acts of disobedience to the royal authority. At St. Eustache there was some opposition; one or two individuals of importance among the insurgents were killed, and a nephew of PAPINEAU taken prisoner. The *Advertiser* of 22d December contains some correspondence from Montreal, in which the following passage occurs:—"The papers of PAPINEAU which have been seized, are said to implicate deeply Mr. JOSEPH HUME and Mr. ROEBUCK. The letters of the former are all tackled in his own hand, to be and not to be made public. It is said that they recommend the very line of proceedings which have taken place, and that they are *highly treasonable* However they will be sent home, and the matter will not be so easily hushed up. Should the assertions prove true, Messrs Hume and Roebuck will have to answer to the people of England."

Under date 29th December it is said that on the 30th October the Mexican Army, at Matamoras, 2,000 strong, together with a reinforcement of 600 men, including 300 horse and two piece of artillery, had corssed the Rio Grande, and that it was supposed they intended to advance into Texas, although a different destination was give out.

The Singapore Free Press, 26th April, 1838.

BOMBAY.

(From the Gazette Feb. 19.)

PRODUCTION OF COTTON IN AMERICA.

We subjoin a letter to a mercantile house in this place from a highly respectable firm at Boston, the contents of which we recommend to the attention of our mercantile readers. We could wish that the statements therein contained would operate to discourage any advance on the price of Cotton in this market, as the chances appear to be very little in favour of speculation at any but extremely moderate rates.

The Gentleman who writes the letter is possessed of an intimate knowledge of the production of Cotton in America.

Boston, 22nd August 1837.

Gentlemen.—You will probably continue to feel an interest in the prices of our cotton and the prospects of our crops.

The crop now coming to a close say on the 30th September, has been usually estimated at 1,500,000 Bales against 1,350,000 Bales last year, but the return of receipts at the Cotton ports down to the time are 1,328,150 against last year 1,321,505 Bales. The export to Great Britain 806,371, againts last year 735,342. The whole export to Europe 1,104,818 against 1,068,523 shuwing an excess only of 36,395 Bales. In Great Britain they have been counting upon an increased export of 125 to 150,000 Bales, and when it is known that we may not have an increase of 50 to 75,000 Bales prices there may improve, but not enough I I think, to save the importers from a very heavy loss. It is thought, however, that owing to the existing low prices of Cotton the planters have retained in the interior 100,000 Bales, which will go to market with the new crop. Thus far the season is very favourable and cultivation has been greatly extended, there are 9 chances out of 10 we may have near 1,600,000 Bales, and it is nearly certain it will not fall short of 1,500,000 Bales of an average of about 400 lbs. each.

On the whole as production is ahead of consumption, and as even the present low prices do very well for planters, I think prices will be too low for some years to come to enable you to ship Cotton to market in competition with us even at 10 Rupees per maund of 82 lbs. exchange 24 freight £ 3 per ton of 50 feet, I shall be glad to know if you shall go on shipping Cotton to Great Britain based upon the June prices even if the cost of the article should decline 25 to 33⅓ per cent.

As to commercial matter generally we have never had such a disastrous period as the last 6 months, and it may require 12 months for confidence and credit to be restored.

We owe Europe, perhaps, 40,000,000 dollars of which 5 or 10,000,000 will never be paid, and 10,000,000 will be paid in all 1838 and 1839. The balance will be paid by March next, when we shall probably be in a condition to resume specie payments.

Your Obd't Servant.

Sept. 18th 1837.—The returns to 6th September of Cotton are as follows.

Exports to Europe 1,124,830 against 1,087,356 last year—to Great Britain 818463, against 749,694. The arrivals 1,353,479 against 1,328,387 last year. The season ends September 30th, and we shall not export much more till the new crop arrives.

There is no doubt a large quantity of the present crop retained by the planters which will go forwards with the new.

Our manufacturers, who usually buy 200,000 Bales, and most of it early in the season, are not in want, nor have they the means of buying their usual supply till they can sell their manufactures. On the whole, appearances both here and in England, indicate low, very low prices, at the opening of our season, say in December.—*India Gazette March 5th.*

(Malacca Weekly Register.)

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

LATEST DATES.

England	25th Jan.	Singapore	10th May.
U. States	30th Dec.	Java	14th April.
Calcutta	24th March.	Manila	23d April.
Bombay	1st April.	Austral-Asia	1st Dec.
Madras	9th March.		

ARRIVED.—BOMBAY CASTLE, Baxter, from Singapore and Bombay. VOLUNTEER, McMinn, from Singapore and Calcutta. THOMAS LOWRY, Bulley, from Liverpool and Singapore. MANDARIN, [Am.] Symonds, from Singapore.

SAILED.—BAPTISTE EZZICK, [Am.] Martin, and PHILIP I, [Am,] Skillington, for Manila.

The following is our latest List of ships passing Anjeer.

April. 2. Am. Ship, Valparaiso, Lockwood, from China 13th March, for New York.
2. Am Ship, Robert Fulton, Macmichael, from Batavia 1st April, for New York.
5. Am. Ship, Morrison, Copp, from China for New York.
6. Am. Ship, Frederick Warren, Campbell, from China 12th March, for Boston.
7. Am. Ship, Louvre, Gray, from China 18th March, for Boston.
7. Hamb. Ship, Alma, Heinrichen, from Hamburg, for Boston.
10. Am. Ship, Naples, Archer, from China 18th March, for Boston.
12. Brit. Ship, Vanguard, Stewart, from Liverpool 8th December, for China.
„ Neth. Ship, Verbond, Drayer, from Texel 6th January, for Batavia.
„ Neth. Ship, Sarah Lydea, Tak, from Texel 7th January, for Batavia.
„ Neth. Ship, De nias, Viltrouner, Texel 5th December, for Batavia.
„ Brit. Ship, Enterprise, Salthill, from Liverpool 3rd December, for Batavia.
„ Brit. Ship, Alexander, Maclachlan from Liverpool 8th December, for China.
„ Brit. Ship, Henry Wellesley,———, King George's Sound for Batavia.

In a Liverpool paper of 15th January, we notice the following vessels advertised for this quarter.

The John Dugdale for Singapore direct; The James Turcan for Singapore, Lintin and Manila; The Ranger for Batavia and Singapore; The Hope for Batavia; and the Tyrer, Gunsie and Parkfield for China direct. The Comala Sailed from Liverpool on 14th January and the Chieftain from the Clyde about 1st January for Batavia and Singapore.

The Singapore Free Press, 10th May

Our readers will perceive, from the many extracts we have made from the *Singapore Free Press*, that the loss of the ancient Royal Exchange of London is more than balanced by the suppression of the insurrection in Canada. Although many inspiring recollections are connected with the Building, the loss is a mere matter of money. The Exchange will soon be rebuilt and flourishing, but the unhappy remembrance of an unhappy attempt cannot be too soon lost. No *Catoline* appeared amongst the leaders who seduced a people from their allegiance. We regret to observe the allusion to two members of the British house of Commons.

We beg the attention of our readers to the account of last week's *Regatta*, which has been furnished by a young friend.

The prosy edict, the translation of which we have not had time to finish, may be considered scarcely worthy of any attention. However, there has been a dead set made at the free movements of the boats at Macao. The proprietors therefore, would, perhaps, do well to take their future measures into consideration.

THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

An imperial edict has been received in Canton, stating that the emperor has appointed *Yukwan* to be the new hoppo of Canton; *Wan* being recalled to Peking, and appointed to the council of war and to the office of a Tootung.

EDICT FROM THE GOVERNOR.

The hongmerchants are required to make themselves fully acquainted with these orders.

On the 27th day of the fourth moon of the 18th year of Taoukwang, I received a communication from *Wan*, the hoppo, to the following effect.

The large schooners of the foreigners are constantly going to and from the provincial city carrying smuggled goods clandestinely. I formerly received orders from your tribunal to meet with Y. E. on this subject; and it was then determined that all foreigners, whether coming from Whampoa to Canton or returing thither from hence in ships boats, must apply for a pass, which should be regularly and and truly examined. It was also determined, to prevent the boats from smuggling, that they should be examined by the government boats and forts, and then suffered to proceed. But if they had any smuggled goods on board, or foreign women or military weapons, or would not submit to be examined, or would not apply for a pass in going and returning, then the cruizers and the forts were to stop and detain them, and immediately petition for an examination. Those amongst them who possessed large masted and decked boats, the cruizers and forts were required to prevent from entering the port. Such were the circumstances; which coming before me, the hoppo, I issued orders to every custombouse station, to the hongmerchants and linguists to obey them; I also sent a report back to the governor's tribunal: this is on record.

Now, on the 11th day of the 4th moon the custombouse at the Bogue reported as follows:—We have respectfully obeyed the orders, and day and night having been cruizing about on the look-out without presuming to be negligent. On the 10th day of the present moon, Kaoutih, who was on duty, between three and five in the afternoon, observed four of the foreign boats presumptuously going through the Bogue without having reported themselves at the custombouse to be searched. Our boats were immediately manned and sent in pursuit to search them; but could it have been supposed that the said boats would not only not submit to be searched, but that they would not allow the cruizers to approach

them; and when they were asked the reasons of their conduct—as neither party understood each other, they made sail and went through the Bogue. Such conduct betrays a direct disregard and contempt for the laws; and we humbly think that as the trade with the foreigners is managed by the hong-merchants, if those merchants had fully explained the ancient regulations to the foreigners, we suppose they (the foreigners) would not not thus tread in their old paths (i. e. persevere in their old bad habits). And now, after the frequent luminous edicts of your excellency, the foreigners still persevere in their violent and barbarous conduct, it is clearly to be seen that the hongmerchants, profess an open obedience whilst they oppose in secret. We naw beg that orders may be issued to the hongmerchants, directing them to cause all those who possess boats for going and coming through the Bogue, to report themselves at the custom house to be searched, and to request passes: this may produce an implicit obedience to the laws, and clear away the present bad habits.

Further, a report of the 12th day states that between the hours of seven and nine in the morning one boat was again seen to go through the Bogue; and on the same day, between the hours of one and three, another boat was seen to enter the river. On the 13th a boat again left the river; none of which reported themselves at the custom-house to obtain their passes. We frequently went to examine them, but the foreigners in the boats dared to fire their muskets at us, thus attaking the cruizers, and our men scarcely escaped being wounded.

Again, a report of the 17th states that Chaoushing, between the hours of seven and eleven in the morning, observed two of the large foreign schooners enter the river; we immediately communicated with the naval and military officers to drive them out; but because the officers at the forts &c. did not receive orders from the commander in chief, they dared not to act thus; and we were only enabled to man our boats and send them in chase to drive them out; but how could it be supposed that the foreigners in the schooners would deceive our cruizers, which being small and our men few, they argain dared to fire at us and at once to make sail and enter the river.

Moreover, reports from the Canton cruizers and from the eastern fort at Whampoa &c. state that the foreign boats, taking advantage of the tide, pass and repass without applying to the customhouses for their passes.

All these matters coming before me, the hoppo, it appears that the foreign boats entering and leaving, do not, in obedience to the old regulations, report themselves for examination; and that the large schooners do not submit to be examined when they enter or leave the river: this is certainly showing great disregard and contempt for the laws. But as to those boats taking advantage of the tide to move about early and late in an irregular manner, not understanding the language, their dispositions being proud and haughty, obstinate and perverse; added to which the river is broad, it is difficult to be ready for them on all occasions; and although it is easy for the cruizers to cruize by day, it is just as difficult to keep a night guard.

[*To be concluded next week.*]

CANTON REGATTA CBUB.

The Third Meeting of the Canton Regatta Club took place on the 24th and 25th instant. It is with satisfaction we observe the progress and prosperity of this association; which, if it continue, and be not destined to take the way of many others which have at various times sprung up in China, must have the best effects on the tone of our limited community. *Esto perpetua*; and the best pledge of its permanency perhaps is that its management belongs to the young and ardent who will not permit any considerations to interfere with such manly exercises.

The course on both days presented a very gay appearance. Several large Chinese boats afforded accommodation to the spectators; while the racing boats—gay in the *Colors* of the pullers, glancing in all directions—with several sailing boats dashing boldly along, and tacking, under a fresh breeze—and various other craft—completed a most animated picture.

1st DAY.

[Umpire, Captain *W.* O. Young.]

Scullers.

Four Boats started—the *W*aterlily, Tam-o Shanter, Louisa, and Flirt. The Waterlily took the lead, which she maintained throughout, and won with ease. The Flirt, and Tam-o Shanter followed at a respectable distance. Louisa was no where.

4 Oared Gigs.

This was a good race—the boats being the Fanny and Gypsy. The Gypsies took the lead at starting, at a hard pace—followed closely by the Fannies. Towards the turning boat, however, they resigned the lead to the Fanny, which rounded first, and kept her station during the remainder of the Race. The interest was maintained throughout, as the Gypsy kept close attendance, and Fanny earned her honors dearly and well.

2 Oared Wherries.

Four Boats started—the Gazelle, the Cutty Sark, the Happy-go-Lucky and the *W*histling Swan. The light Gazelle took the lead, and her leaps soon distanced her pursuers. Cutty Sark did not display the same agility as erstwhile she did when she lap and flang till luckless Tam roared out "weel done Cutty Sark". She however came in second. The Happy was not-at-all-Lucky. The Swan might whistle for it.

SECOND DAY.

4 Oared Gallies and *W*herries.

This was the best race of the meeting. The boats were the Dragon and Ghost, and opinion was much divided before the start as to which should be esteemed the favorite. The Ghosts were the more experienced pullers; but the Dragon was the better boat. Away they went, the Dragon slightly ahead; but so close was the race maintained that it was difficult for one at the starting post to say which had the advantage. The Dragon however, scared by the Ghost treading behind, darted along and rounded first. The tide was now favorable and the Dragon encreased her distance and came in first, heading the other by 26 seconds.

Boats of all Classes for the Committee Cup.

There appeared three boats to contest this race—the Gypsy, the Dolphin, and the Young Queen. The Gypsy took the the lead which she maintained throughout, and came in a long way ahead. Her crew deserved their honors; but they were allowed to win them more easily than they might have done, in consequence of the Dolphin and Young Queen getting foul of each other in turning, which let the Gypsy get away from them. The Dolphin came in second and the Young Queen last; but the second place was disputed by the latter owing to the fouling, and we believe it has been given to her.

The Cup on being presented to the winner was filled with the good Champagne, and quaffed amid three cheers to the honor and prosperity of the Club.

And so ended the Third meeting of the Canton Regatta Club, which on both days afforded much amusement and satisfaction to every one.

Shoal in the Chinese Sea.

May 2nd 1838. *At* noon by correct observation was in Lat. 9°. 48'. N. Long. 108°. 28'. East, steering N. by E. with a moderate breeze at E. by N. *At* 3 P. M. saw from the main top a rock bearing E. by N. ½ N. distance off about 1½ or 2 leagues, about 20 or 25 yards in length and about 14 feet above the *W*ater, of a white appearance when first seen. Was then in 24 fathoms, having run from noon 7 miles N. by E. which will place the Rock to be in Lat. 9°. 54'. N. and Long. 108°. 35'. East. *A*llowing the Island of Pulo Cecir de Mar to be in Long. 108°. 53'. East, which Island we were within 3 miles of the next day at noon.

Sir, your most obedient,

J. G. H. FOSTER.

Brig Corsair Tipa 11 oclock A. M. Sunday.

Canton Press, 26th May.

MACAO.

Regulations for Boats.

" Instructions for all the schooners, lorchas, and boats, or any other craft that trade from here to Canton or any other places of this Empire.

" 1st. Captains or Tindals of the schooners, boats, or any other crafts, of any size whatever, are required to observe every article of the present Regulation, and bound to follow any other police-order that may be added to it.

" 2nd. All boats, on coming to the harbour, are obliged to anchor near the Custom-house.

" 3rd. *A*fter having discharged their cargoes and the Custom-house officers having been on board, the said boats or schooners are allowed to go out to the Praya grande. Should the Captains or Tindals of the boats not comply with these regulations, they will be put into prison and kept there for the term of 8 days, they being, moreover, liable to pay a certain fine. Such boats as have no cargo on board, may, after the visit of the Custom-house officers, move out to the Praya grande. No passengers can be landed before the visit from the officers, and the Tindal is to report his cargo and passengers.

" 4th. All Captains or Tindals of these boats etc. are required to have a correct list of their crews.

" 5th. The crews of the boats etc. are not allowed to take arms on shore, nor are any of them to remain on shore after 8 o'clock at night.

" 6th. In arriving at the harbour, the boats etc. have to wait near the Fort *barra*, until the soldiers shall have come on board.

" 7th. Should there be no Custom house officer, any goods to be landed will be attended to the Custom-house by a soldier.

" 8th. *A*ll boats, etc. to have a blue flag on their mast head with their respective names on it.

" 9th. All boats etc. going to, and coming from, the harbour, must have a regular passport from the governor.

" 10th. The crews are not allowed to leave their vessels to go on shore except under licence from the governor.

" 11th. Every owner of boats etc. is required to give in to the governor lists of such as he possesses, that they may be properly numbered. " *Ibid.*

DIED—At Singapore on the night of the 8th instant, ROBERT JAUNCEY, Esq., after a short but severe illness.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 11. TUESDAY, JUNE 5TH, 1838. NO. 23. PRICE 50 CENTS

OFFICIAL NOTICE

TO HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY SUBJECTS.

THE Chief Superintendent has had occasion to request the attention of His Excellancy the Governor of Macao to an irregular practice of requiring Chinese Boats from Canton having on board British Subjects, to anchor, or heave to off the Barra Fort, or otherwise to interrupt them for examination: and His Excellency has thereupon been pleased to signify that strict orders shall be issued with the purpose to obviate further cause of complaint on this subject.

If at any point, however, within the Inner Harbour a Portuguese functionary should desire to see the Passport, the Governor rests assured that the Passengers will direct the Boat people to exhibit it, and His Excellency has also expressed a wish that Her Majesty's Subjects would abstain from discussion with the persons performing duties of this description accepting his assurance that representations, of vexatious hindrance which may be preferred to him shall be immediately redressed.

The Chief Superintendent has to request on his own part that circumstances involving cause of complaint should be communicated to him for submission to the Governor.

By order of the Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects in China.

EDWARD ELMSLIE.

Secretary and Treasurer to the Superintendents.

Macao, 18th May, 1838.

NOTICE.

Canton, 22nd May, 1838

IT is requested that the all monies due to the Estate of the late A. S. Keating, Esq. and all claims against it may be forwarded to the undersigned for transmission to the Registrar of the Supreme Court in Bengal by whom the Estate will be administered.

By order of the Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects in China.

EDWARD ELMSLIE.

Secretary and Treasury to the Superintendents.

NCTICE.

IT is requested that all monies due to the Estate of the late Captain R. SWAN, may be paid into the hands of the undersigned, and that all claims against it, may be forwarded to the same.

EDWARD ELMSLIE.

Secretary and Treasurer to the Superintendents.

Canton, 31st May, 1838.

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Treasury is open for the receipt of Cash for Bills upon the supreme Government of India, at the exchange of two hundred and ten (210) Company's Rupees per one hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after sight.

[*Signed*] J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company

Canton, 4th June, 1838.

FOR LONDON.

THE "EARL OF BALCARRAS" 1488 Tons, John Vaux, H. C. S. Commander, daily expected, has room for a few tons on freight and will have immediate despatch, the greater part of the Cargo being ready.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 4th June, 1838.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY CASTLE, Captain Baxter, will have immediate despatch from Whampoa. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 23rd May, 1838.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE ARDASEER, A. McIntire, Commander, in a few days. For freight apply to

H. & N. CURSETJEE.

Canton, 4th June, 1838.

FOR SALE, OR FOR CHARTER TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD,

THE well known fast sailing Danish Ship SYDEN, about 700 tons, built at Damaun of the best Teak, JOHN BURD, Commander, shortly expected to arrive. Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 21st March, 1838.

FOR SALE.—3 small anchors of about 5 and 5¼ Cwt. Apply to

ROBERT EDWARDS, Macao.

NOTICE.—MR. JOSIAH STOKES has been this day admitted a partner in our firm

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

Bombay 1st February 1838.

NOTICE.—The business hitherto conducted by the undersigned in Canton under the firm of "JAMES HAMILTON," will cease from this date. Parties holding Bills on the said firm, or having other business to transact with it, are requested to apply to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Canton, 7th May, 1838. WM. MACDONALD.

TO SELL OR LET.

ON very moderate terms, a house of two stories, built four years ago, situated in Macao in the street near the church of Santo Antonio. The house is very commodious and well ventilated, commanding excellent views. For particulars apply to it's present owner, the Major ALMADA, of Macao.

FOR SALE.—Bills on London, in sets of £500 to £1,500 drawn by the Morris Canal and Banking Company at 6 months sight, on Messrs SMITH, PAYNE, & SMITHS. Apply to

WETMORE & Co.

Canton, 16th April, 1838.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant policies, on goods, payable in Calcutta, London, or this place.

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 1st January, 1838.

TO LET.—A part of the Lower Half of No. 2 Creek Hong, with Treasury and Office on the Ground Floor. For Terms, Apply at the Canton Register Office.

NOTICE.—THE LIBRARY OF THE MORRISON EDUCATION SOCIETY, is now open to the public, a suitable room having been found for it, in No. 1, Lungshung, or Old English factory. The terms of contribution for those who are not members of the Society are $ 10 early, or $ 5 for half a year or any shorter period.

J. ROBT. MORRISON,
Secretary & Librarian.

Canton, 26th March, 1838.

FOR SALE at the Canton Register office No 2 Creek hong, *The Anglo Chinese* Kalendar for 838, price 1 Sp. Dr.

FOR SALE at the Canton Register Office, No. 2 Creek Hong, the CANTON REGISTER and PRICE CURRENT for the year 1837, bound in one Vol. Price 12 Sp. Drs.

FOR SALE.—A few copies of '*A Vocabulary of the Canton Dialect*,'—by R. Morrison, D. D. Price $4. Apply at the *Canton Register* Office, No 2 *Creek* Hong.

FOR SALE at *half price*, the Canton Register for 1828-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36, Vols 1-2-3-4-5-6-7 S&9 bound $ 6½. Also, Complete Files of the General Price Current of 1833-35 $ 2½ *Also* the *Anglo Chinese Kalendar* for 1837.—$ 1. Apply at the CANTON REGISTER Office, No. 2 Creek Hong. At *Lintin*, on board the *Hercules*; at *Macao* to Messrs. Stanford & Marks and Mr. Robt. Edwards.

FOR SALE.—BLANK BILLS OF EXCHANGE, printed from C. P. Plate, on this blue wove and Bank post 8vo. hot pressed at $2 per 100. LONDON PRINTED BILLS OF LADING on laid post, hot present at $ 1½ per 100. Apply at the *Canton Register Office*, No. 2 Creek Hongs

NOTICE.—Charges for JOB PRINTING at the *Canton Register Office*.

Bills of Lading and Exchange, ...	per	100 $.
Opium Order and Boats notes, ...	"	1.
Linguist's Reports, Reports of Cargoes, &c,	"	1.50
Policies, Auction Bills and Folio pages....	"	5.
Auction Bills on Quarto pages,.....	"	2.50

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

CALCUTTA.

OPIUM. As was to be expected from the term of the last advices from China, our 3d sale on the 23d instant, went off under previous rates, the following being the result.—

	Chests.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Proceeds.
Behar,	2480	695	680	681-7-4	16,90,025
Benares,	1,500	575	505	534-7-2	8,01,675

The purchases were chiefly on China and Bombay account, hardly any being bought by the Native speculators. (*Englishman, April 28*).

SPAIN.

(From the Atlas. March 3.)

MADRID, FEB. 18.—The *Gazette* published a dispatch to-day from General Mirasol, dated Madridejos, the 14th instant, in which he gives the particulars of a skirmish between a few of the cuirassiers of the royal guard and a party of factious returning from Andalusia, in which the latter suffered some loss in killed and wounded. The details of the taking of a factious hamlet in the same quarter are also given in the same despatch. The celebrated robber of Manzanores, known by the name of Mercos Blancos, was taken prisoner on the occasion. Eight other of the gang were shot, and five made prisoners.

AMERICA.

(From the Atlas, March 3.)

The city of New York, so recently the scene of vast devastation by fire, has sustained another calamity of the like description, though not in an equal extent. The *New York Commercial Advertiser* of the 30th Jan., gives a long detail of the catastrophe. It appears that the fire broke out the preceding day, in the upper part of the city, and the houses being for the most part built of wood, it spread with uncontrolable rapidity, reducing two entire sirpets to a heap of ruins. The loss of property is said to have been very considerable, but fortunately without the sacrifice of human life.

(From the Last night's, Bombay Courier Extra.)

The United Service Gazette states that there is no doubt of the intended Marriage of our youthful QUEEN with PRINCE GEORGE of CAMBRIDGE.

On the 15th Feb. Mr. Grote brought his motion for leave to introduce a Bill "for taking the votes of Parliamentary Electors by way of Ballott". All the members of the Cabinet having seats in the House, with one exception, voted against the motion. Mr. Poulett Thompson was permitted, it is said, to be absent from the debate. On the division which ensued the entire number, were,

For the Ballot	200
Against it	317
Majority	117

The *Inglis* from London for Bombay had put into Falmouth with loss of sails and foretopmast:

The *City of Londonderry* Steamer which left Falmouth on the 19th with the Indian Mails of the 17th of Feb. put back on the 28th in a very disabled state; the mails were to be forwarded by the *Iberia* on the 5th of March.

Three English Vessels have been fired on by a Russian frigate in the *Dardanelles*. The foreign Secretary in answer to a question from Mr. McLean admitted the fact, but could not then say whether the act was justifiable or not.

A great number of Russian Troops were gathering along the frontier of Poland, subjecting all Travellers to undergo the most rigid examination, and requiring proof of the nature of their business in Russia or Poland.

Bombay Gazette, April 18.

Bombay Gazette Extraordinary, April 17.

Her Majesty was to have held her first drawing this month. The Coronation will take place in August.

The affairs of the Christinos appear to be improving in Catalonia, and General Urbistondo having quitted his command, the greatest confusion is represented as having taken place among the Carlists. He is stated to be under arrest at Tolosa, and to have been unable to procure an audience of Don Carlos, when the latter

passed through that town. Guergue Basilio Garcia and Cabrera are now the only old Military chiefs in the service of Don Carlos who are not either in disgrace or exile.

In the house of Commons, Mr. Fielden moved the repeal of the new Poor Law act. He was feebly supported. Mr. D. W. Harvey endeavoured to prevent the opinion of the house from being declared by moving the previous question, but Lord John Russell and Sir Robert Peel concurred in insisting that a direct negative should be pronounced—a division took place against the previous question 321—for it 17.

It may be presumed that this settles this question in Parliament, which has long been settled among all sensible persons out of the House.

On the 17th the John Stamp (Payne) from Bombay to Liverpool was wrecked off the Coast of Ireland, and 7 of the Crew were drowned.

A subscription list for the sufferers by the late Fire at Surat is in circulation amongst the English public. Her Majesty has sent £200 towards it.

The *Quotidiene* publishes the following which it says, has been received by express:—"The arrival of General Bourmount and his son at the head-quarters of Don Carlos is an unquestionable fact. The General is to have under his command Goni and 10,000 men of the province.

The infant son of the Queen of Portugal was formally exhibited to the Cortes at Lisbon on the 26th of January, as legitimate heir to the throne: his present title is Duke of Alcantara. There was but a thin attendance of members, and the ceremony was very flat.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

LATEST DATES.

England	6th March.	Singapore	20th May.
U. States	30th Jan.	Java	14th. April.
Calcutta	6th May.	Manila	23d May.
Bombay	23rd April.	Austral-Asia	1st Dec.
Madras			

ARRIVED.—ARDASEER, McIntyre, from Bombay and Singapore, H. B. M. S. LARNE, J. P. Blake, Esq. Captain, from Madras. WATER WITCH, Reynell, from Singapore and Calcutta. HINDOO, [Am] Pearson, from Boston Jan. 3d. Batavia and Manila. COMMERCE [Am] Rogers, from Manila

PASSENGER.—Per Water Witch, Mr. de Mello.

The Water Witch left Calcutta on the 6th and Singapore 20th May, the Cowasjee Family and Rob Roy, were to sail in a few days after her.

The Larne spoke the Earl of Balcarras from Bombay to China a few days ago.

SAILED.—GRIFFON, [Am.] Little, for Sandwich islands and Mexico. CHANDLER PRICE, [Am.] Dubs, for New York.

PASSENGERS.—Per Griffon Mrs. Little, S. Sturgis, Esq.

The Water Witch is under despatch for Singapore and Calcutta at 6 P. M. tomorrow.

The Ardaseer for Bombay in a few days.

The *Ardaseer* brought the news of the overland land mail to the 6th of March, having reached Bombay on the 17th of April, per *Atalanta*. It does not appear that much new and interesting intelligence has been conveyed to India by this opportunity. We have made a few extracts from the latest Bombay papers, which have been kindly lent to us. By a circular from the agents of the *Ardaseer*, it appears that the boat *Grampus*, on board which were the overland letters, grounded on the Oyster reef off *Chaupe*. The packets were reported to have been saved; and assistance had been sent from Hongkong: It is therefore expected the packets will soon arrive in Canton.

By the *Water Witch* we have received Calcutta Papers to the 28th April; but the *Singapore Free Press*, by this opportunity, has not yet reached us

From several paragraphs in the Calcutta papers, we are led to conclude that Admiral Sir F. Maitland will speedily be in the Chinese Waters.

Troops have been sent to Maulmain; although we do not gather that there is any serious apprehension of a rupture with the Burmese goverment.

THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

E-leang, the newly appointed lt. governor of Canton, has repaired to Peking from Keangsoo, to request the emperor to instruct him in his duties He was formerly the Chefoo of the Foo district of Kaouchow in this province; his elder brother, Kweileang, was formerly treasurer of Canton. E-leang's wife is a niece of the Emperor.

A pirate, named NeuKinshang, a native of Heangshan district, about thirty years old, is said to be committing great ravages.

The Cheheen has often despatched messengers to seize him, but they have not succeeded. A proclamation has been issued at Heangshan offering a reward of five thousand dollars to whoever captures him. Last month his wife was brought up for examination, but nothing was elicited from her.' She is to be kept in custody until her husband is taken. It has been since reported that he has gone to Cochin-China.

Peking Gazette. 2d moon, 13th day. (March 8th). The Censorate respectfully report (as follows).

Hwang Yew Suy, a native of Keeyang Heen (says), his spirit has been broken by robbery, oppression and all kinds of ill-usage, and in consequence he has preferred a duly prepared accushtion at our office. We took his evidence before a full board, which is as follows.

In my native district there is a literary graduate named Lin Wanglaou, at his place of residence he maintains a nest of murderers and swindlers. He remains at home and divides the plunder; some ten thousands of banditti watch the beck of his finger. Honest people are constantly plundered by them.

In the fourth moon of the 13th year of Taoukwang, his accomplice, Lin Wanyuh, opened the grave of my maternal ancestor of thirteen generations back, and stole the corpse; and then extorted forty taels of silver for it's ransom. In the 10th moon, he stole my niece Hwang, and extorted twenty taels of silver for her ransom I accused him to all the higher officers successively; and although I received strict answers, not one offender was seized. In the fifth moon of last year, my two cousins, Hwang Yewjin and Hwang Yew-e were with one hundred dollars going to buy cloth, when the boat arrived near his residence Lin called to his gang to stop the boat, and he carried away the two men and their money, and kept them in custody, and I know not where they are to this day. I made successive accusations at the office of the governor and lt. governor, for orders to the Foo to direct the Heen magistrate to seize (Lin &c.) But from first to last no seizure has been made. Such are the calamities occasioned by these swindling blackguards, yet the magistrates make no enquiry. In order that the distresses of good subjects should be righted. I have been obliged to come to Peking and here prefer my accusation. Such are his words.

We have repectfully written out the original deposition for your majesty's inspection. The deponent further adds that he has laid his complaints before the Foo magistrate thirteen times. Before the Taou six times; and before the governor, lt. governor, the treasurer and judge three times each—before the military commandant of Chaouchow and before the general officer at Hwuychow, once each. Yet not one of them has instituted an enquiry.

On this account we make this respectful report.

Peking Gazette.—2nd moon, 13th day. The following report is made by tue Censorate.

Chang●tsze, a native of Lechuen district in the province of Hoopih, has made the following accusation.

In my native district there is a literary graduate named LewShowKwan, who formerly mostgaged his land to my family, but, stifling good principles in his own heart, he schemed to deceive us, and consulting with my father's concubine, Chin, the thought arose to steal the mortgage deed. On the 16th day of the 10th moon of the 16th year of Taoukwang they watched my father and myself going out, when they bribed the robber Woo-Seaoukow and three others to come to my house and steal the mortgage deed, consisting of ten sheets, besides clothes &c. The next day I returned, and weht to my father's concubine to make enquiries, when I first learnt that Lew had bribed Woo to commit the theft; I immediately committed Woo to the custody of the Cheheen for examination. It clearly appeared from the evidence that Lew had connected himself with Woo, and planned the theft, and all the plunder had been given into Lew's keeping. Afterward Lew produced three sheets of the mortgage deed, the clothes and mosquito curtains; in all three articles. The rest of the plunder was not forthcoming. My father made repeated applications to the magistrate to hasten the delivery [of the rest]. The police runner Yang, being bribed, would not seize them. In the 2d moon of last year, I laid an accusation before the Chefoo, who wrote to the Cheheen to examine into the matter and recover the property; still there was neither enquiry nor seizure On the 2d day of the 6th moon, my father directed my cousin Chang to go to Lew's house and receive the interest; Lew called and ordered his son and nephew to take and bind my cousin until he died. My father reported the affair to the Cheheen, that he might come and view the corpse, which lay in Lew's field, stripped entirely naked the wounded bowels protruding; but the heen magistrate would not even enquire into the circumstances of a case of death; on the contrary, he manacled and imprisoned both my father and myself. I, because I procured security, was released, but my father has not been set at liberty even until now. So, though this depraved scholar has linked himself on with robbers, no enquiry has been made (into the stealing the deeds), there has been no recovery (of the deeds); the circumstances of a death has not been cleared up; the relations of the dead have been imprisoned, and thus the living and the dead are both oppressed. Nothing was left but to come to Peking and present my accusation. These are his words. We copy the evidence and respectfully present it.

EDICT FROM THE GOVERNOR.

(Concluded from last week).

But the custom-house stations, revenue cruizers and tidewaiters are only for the examination of goods, and to look after smuggling; moreover they are not allowed to carry military weapons, which makes it more difficult for them with only their own strength to manage the matter. It is absolutely necessary to call in the aid of the navy—then the foreign boats may be stopped and detained. Yet, as the distances between the naval forces and batteries vary, whilst the revenue officers are communicating with them, the foreign boats are already at a distance, and all traces of them are lost. I have again and a fourth time thought how this affair is to be managed, and all plans are most inconvenient. It appears reasonable to deliberate upon and to devise some safe measure; but it should be perfect, in order to manifest the majesty of the laws that they should be respected, and be effective in guarding against (the boats).

As to the substance of the foregoing petitions; besides, that orders should again be issued to the hongmerchants to be by them transmitted to the foreigners of every nation, that hereafter they will not be allowed to bring up their large sailing boats to Canton; and that with reference to ships boats going between Canton and Whampoa, they must apply for passes and respectfully request to be searched: on these matters the slightest opposition will not be allowed—I am also to report the governor, and request him to consult upon the management of the facts.

This coming before me, the governor, I have examined the records and find that with reference to the large and small boats in question, I have already given orders to the major general of the centre division of the fleet. If hereafter any of the foreign boats large or small refuse to submit to be searched, the custom-house people are immediately to give information of the same to the naval and military officers for help to detain them: this is on record. Now the said boats still do not apply for passes, but enter and leave the river of their own accord: this is great disobedience and opposition.

Now, since the cruizers and military officers, when the custom-house people communicated with them, said that they had not received any orders, and made no effort to assist in detaining the boats—and not a letter of a petition has reached me on the subject—this is really utter negligence and trifling. Having received the report of the foregoing circumstances, besides

again issuing orders to the (said) major-general that hereafter he is to acknowledge the truth in stopping (the boats), it is right to issue another edict: when it reaches the hong-merchants they are to transmit it immediately to all the foreign merchants—that henceforth they are not to bring their large schooners to Canton as passage boats; and ship's boats in travelling between Canton and Whampoa, must, according to the old regulations, apply for passes and to be searched, when they will be allowed to proceed. Let there be no opposition. Find out to what nation the boats referred to in the petition, belong; and why they presumed to enter and leave the river; and whether they were smuggling or not; and report the facts to me for my management. Let there not be the least glossing over or delay. Hasten, hasten!—These are the orders.

4th moon, 29th day (22nd May).

The *Macaista Imparcial* of the 23d of May is extremely angry with us for having published the letter of *Hum Portuguez de Macao*, detailing the festivities at the government house on the 4th of April; and expresses its surprise that we should *prostitute* our columns to publish a "relation so false and inflaming." It is also said in the same Paragreph, that the Editors of the two English Journals in Canton were resolved never to admit into their Journals any papers relating to the politics of Macao.

We will endeavour to restore the good humour of the *Macaista Imparcial*, and ourselves to it's good opinion and graces; we, therefore, beg to observe that *Hum Portuguez de Macao* uses the words—referring particularly to the *festivities* at the government house—"assim como a falta da *commemoraçaõ* destes no M. I."

The Editorial notice of the proceedings of the *day*, which appeared in the M. I. of the 11th of April, no doubt "contão o facto como foi;" but the mere *relation* of a fact and the *commemoration* of a festival are surely different; and it this is granted, we trust the M. I. will acquit us of any intention of neglecting its valuable information;—and allow that we are guiltless of *prostituting* our columns by merely publishing a letter giving an account of a ball and supper. It is true, we did not, at the time we published the letter, recollect that the M. I. of the 4th of April could not have inserted in it's columns the festivities of the evening.—It is not our business to ask why the letter was not sent to the M. I.; that question should be asked of the writer.

With reference to the falsehood or the incendiarism of the letter we cannot be a judge; it certainly contains reflections on the Municipal Chamber; whether deserved or not we are also incapable of judging. The writer, however, should have been aware of the public notice of the postponement of the sale, signed by Jozé Joaquim Barros, and dated the 2d of April—which notice is republished in M. I. of the 16th May: but these questions do not affect us, their *onus* lies with the writer of the letter.

We are not aware that any resolution not to admit into the columns of the Canton Register any paper relating to the politics of Macao, will be found in this Paper since we have had the charge of it, dating from January 1834. And as the C. R. was then first published weekly instead of semi-monthly, it may be justly entitled *A New Series*,—and therefore not pledged to the observance of any resolutions that may have been previously published in its columns. Indeed, the opening of the China trade gave the paper quite a new character and a fresh task; and it is utterly improbable that the present Editor could have made such a resolution, as the interests of the British Free Trade to China might, possibly, hammous him imperatively to remark upon the politics of Macao.

We hope the M. I. will be satisfied with our explanation; and if, in future, that paper is of opinion that the C. R. deserves it's animadversion, we trust it will be inflicted in less offensive terms.

The leading article in the *Chinese Repository* for May, it being the first number of the 7th Vol., is highly deserving of an attentive perusal. It's title—*The Intellectual Character of the Chinese*—may be consided to impose a hard task upon the writer: for the *mind* of a people can scarcely be understood until all their ethical writers have been carefully studied and completely mastered. However, the works of these writers are but few. Confucius, the head of the ancient school and the guide of the modern, seems to have indelibly impressed the people with his writings.

To return to the article—it is an eloquent hortatory discourse to all Foreigners to make common cause in improving the intellectual character of the Chinese. Such is the professed object of the *Repository*: for such object did the Proprietors undertake their publication We may add that during the last four years the resident Foreigners have been wonderfully impressed by the influence which this excellent Periodical has obtained; as is proved by the establishment of various public Societies.

The next article contains the Regulations of the Medical Missionary Society,—which will be found in another column—and a reference to this Society reminds us to offer a tribute of grateful remembrance of T. R. Colledge, Esq., who lately left these shores for the United States.

Mr. Colledge succeeded in 1826 the late J. Livingstone, Esq., as Junior surgeon, and in 1832, the late Alexander Pearson, Esq. as senior surgeon of the British Factory. His predecessor Dr. Pearson is remembered by the Chinese as their benefactor by having introduced the art of vaccination. Mr. Colledge, shortly, after his establishment in China, opened an Ophthalmic Hospital at Macaõ; and maintained it, we believe, for a considerable time at his own expense. At this place of refuge some thousands of afflicted and indigent Chinese were relieved. When the British Factory was dissolved in 1834, Mr. Colledge was appointed surgeon to H. M.'s commission. At that time, or shortly before, Mr. Colledge had found his other duties incompatible with the required attendance on his Chinese patients at the hospital; the establishment was broken up, but a similar one has flourished for nearly three years in Canton under the superintendence of the revd P. Parker, M. D., Mr Colledge was the active promoter of the Society the regulations of which we have to day published, and of which he is the first President. His private affairs calling for his presence in England, he has left China with the respect and esteem of all men of all nations who know him. We are not aware if Mr. Colledge will ever re-visit China. If not, his presence will be long remembered and his absence universally regretted.

The following article in this number, entitled —*American influence on the destinations of Ultrâ-Malayan Asia*—is the sequel to former articles on the revision of the Consular System of the U. S.

Perhaps we may consider the writer a little too sanguine in his hopes of an early impression being produced on this empire, hoary with age, and therefore more confirmed in its custom and inveterate in its prejudices, by the efforts of the government of the U. S., even supposing that government were to adopt the line of policy which he has marked out; still the course he has pointed to is at once both useful and honorable; and it would be indeed singular, and a reproach to England, were the U. S. to be the first to improve the condition of Foreign trade, or to induce the court of Peking to alter it's foreign policy. We make the following quotation to show the proud task the writer urges his countrymen to undertake; although we do not exactly comprehend the sense in which the word "entrusted" is used. Is it meant that all nations trading with China are to voluntary confide the redress of their present grievances and the acquisition of future privileges to the people and government of the U. S.; or that the latter will voluntary undertake the noble and chivalric task.

These regions (i. e. from Malaya to Corea) embracing among many lesser communities two of the most ancient and remarkable empires of the pagan world, these lands abounding in rich and peculiar productions, these abodes of the most numerous branches of the human family, need no commendation to the statesman, the merchant, or the philanthropist. To press the suit of diplomacy, of commerce, and of humanity, in this great court of the east, is a worthy object and a noble employ, whatever power may or shall be retained, as the special counsel of the western world in the case. We take this for granted, and proceed to show cause why this common plea should be entrusted to the people and government of the United States.

ART. III. *Medical Missionary Society: regulations and resolutions, adopted at a public meeting held at Canton on the 21st of February, 1838.*

AT A PUBLIC meeting, called by T. R. Colledge, esq., the Rev. P. Parker, M. D., and the Rev. E. C. Bridgman (G. T. Lay, esq. attending on the part of Mr. Colledge), which was held in the rooms of the General Chamber of Commerce, at Canton, on the 21st of February, 1838, it was proposed by the Rev. P. Parker and seconded by R. Inglis, esq., that Mr. Jardine take the Chair.

This being unanimously agreed to, the chair was accordingly taken by W. Jardine, esq., who stated, that the object for which the meeting had been called was, the organization of a Medical Missionary Society, in conformity with a plan which had been for some time in contemplation, and in reference to which certain suggestions had been published, about eighteen months previously, by the gentlemen by whom the meeting was called.

The following Resolutions, relating to the organization of the contemplated Society, having been read consecutively, were then severally discussed and adopted.

On the motion of G. Tradescant Lay, esq., seconded by the Rev. E. C. Bridgman, resolved.

I. "That, in order to give a wider extension, and a permanency, to the efforts that have already been made to spread the benefits of rational medicine and surgery among the Chinese, a Society be organized at Canton, under the name of the Medical Missionary Society in China: That the object of this Society be, to encourage gentlemen of the medical profession to come and practice gratuitously among the Chinese, by affording the usual aid of hospitals, medicine, and attendants: But that the support or remuneration of such medical gentlemen be not at present within its contemplation."

On the motion of R. Inglis, esq., seconded by J. Archer, esq., resolved.

II. "That the officers of this Society consist of a President, Vice-presidents, a Recording Secretary, a Corresponding Secretary, a Treasurer, and an Auditor of accounts,—to be elected by ballot, annually: That these officers collectively form a Committee of Management, for performing the business of the Society: That in the absence of the President, the duties of his office be performed by the senior Vice-president, that is, by the Vice-president whose name shall stand first in order on the ballot list: That any vacancy occuring between the annual meetings be filled up by the committee: And that the Secretaries and Treasurer render every year a Report of the operations of the Society."

On the motion of J. Matheson esq., seconded by captain Hine, resolved,

III. "That persons subscribing fifteen dollars annually be considered members of the Society during the period of their subscription: That donors to the amount of one hundred dollars at one time be constituted members for life: And that donors of five hundred dollars at a time be constituted directors for life."

On the motion of J. Robert Morrison, esq., seconded by the Rev. P. Parker, resolved,

IV. "That an annual meeting of the Society be held on the last Thursday of September, in each year, for the election of officers and the transaction of general business: That the President be empowered to call a special meeting of the Society, at the request of the committee of management, or on the application of five members: And that the committee regulate the times of its own meetings."

On the motion of T. H. Layton, esq., seconded by G. Tradescant Lay, esq., resolved.

V. "That this association shall have a library, to be called "the Library of the Medical Missionary Society in China," and to be under the control of the committee of management, by which donations of books, &c., may accepted."

On the motion of H. M. Clarke, esq., seconded by R. Inglis esq., resolved.

VI. "That this Society form a museum of natural and morbid anatomy, paintings of extraordinary diseases &c., to be called "the Anatomical Museum of the Medical Missionary Society in China," and to be under the control of the committee of management."

On the motion of Joseph Archer, esq., seconded by G. T. Lay, esq., resolved,

VII. "That all real estate or other property belonging to the Society be held on behalf of the men

by a Board of Trustees, to consist of the President, the Treasurer, and the Auditor of accounts."

On the motion of the Rev. E. C. Bridgman, seconded by G. T. Lay, esq., resolved,

VIII. "That candidates for the patronage of the society must furnish satisfactory certificates of their medical education, approved of by the society sending them out,—with testimonials from some religious body as to their piety, prudence, correct moral and religious character."

On the motion of Alexander Mathreson, esq., seconded by T. H. Layton, esq., resolved.

IX. "That this society will not assume the right to control any individual acting under its patronage, or to interfere with or modify the instructions he may have received from the society sending him out: That it will, however, expect a strict observance of any general regulations for the management of its institutions and a diligent study of some one dialect of the Chinese tongue, on the part of those who receive its patronage: And that it will reserve to itself the right of withdrawing its patronage, at the discretion of the committee of management, from any individual who may, from non-compliance with its regulations or from other causes, incur its displeasure."

On the motion of G T. Lay, esq., seconded by the Rev. P. Parker resolved.

X. "That at each institution under the the patronage of the Society a book shall be kept, in which shall be inserted, in a fair and legible hand, an account of all important medical or surgical cases: And that, in order that this may not interfere with the other important duties of the Physician or Surgeon, any assistance necessary for keeping such a register shall be defrayed by the Society."

On the motion of Edmund Moller, esq., seconded by G. T. Lay, esq. resolved.

XI. "That the Committee of management be empowered to appoint agents in Great Britain and America, to receive and transmit to them any sums that may be paid on half of this Society."

After these resolutions had been severally discussed and adopted, it was moved by Robert Inglis, esq., seconded by A. C. Maclean, esq. and resolved,

"That the members of this Society are deeply impressed with a sense of the services which Mr. Colledge and Dr. Parker have rendered to humanity, by the gratuitous medical aid they have afforded to the Chinese, which services have tended to originate this Society: And that the members trust to the philanthropy and zeal of those gentlemen to carry the purposes of the Society into effect, and to enable it to perpetuate the benefits which have been already conferred.

It was then moved by James Matheson, esq., seconded by R. Turner, esq. and resolved,

"That the thanks of this meeting be presented to T. R. Colledge, esq., for the responsibility and trouble taken by him in purchasing and putting into repair a convenient and suitable building for a medical institution at Macao: That the said building be accepted by this Society, on the liberal terms of Mr. Colledge's offer: And that the Trustees be authorized to take the necessary steps for the transfer of the property."

Further resolved, "That the meeting now proceed to the election of officers."

The following officers were duly elected: *President*, T. R. Colledge, esq.; *Vice-Presidents*, Rev. Peter Parker, M. D., W. Jardine, esq., G. T. Lay, esq., Rev. E. C. Bridgman; *Recording Secretary*, A. Anderson, esq.; *Corresponding Secretary* C. W. King, esq.; *Treasurer*, Joseph Archer, esq.; *Auditor of Accounts*, J. C. Green esq.

At a meeting of the Committee of Management, held on the 23d of February, some alterations were made in this list. R. Inglis and A. Anderson, esqrs., were added to the number of the Vice-presidents, and J. R. Morrison, esq., was appointed Recording Secretary in the room of Mr. Anderson.

The following officers form the board of Trustees: Thomas Richardson Colledge, esq., Joseph Archer, esq. John Cleve Green, esq.

Thanks having been voted to the Chair, the meeting was then adjourned.

Minutes of a public meeting of the Medical Missionary Society in China, held in the rooms of the General Chamber of Commerce, on Thusday, the 21st of April, 1838, the Rev. Peter Parker, M. D. Vice-president, in the chair.

The minutes of the general meeting held on the 21st of February last having been read, it was,—in reference to certain changes subsequently made by the committee of management in the list of officers—On the motion of Richard Turner, esq., seconded by the Rev. E. C. Bridgman, resolved,

"That the provisional changes made by the committee of management in the list of the Society be confirmed by this meeting."

The following resolution, passed by the committee of management on the 23d of February last, was read, viz.: "That Mr. Colledge, Dr. Parker, and Mr. Bridgman, be requested to draw out a general statement of the objects and prospects of the Society, its regulations, and other particulars of its organization, for the purpose of publication, the same to be submitted for approval to a general meeting of the Society." The address that had been drawn up in accordance with this resolution was also read. It was then,

On the motion of W. Jardine, esq, seconded by J. C. Green, esq., resolved,

"That the address that has just been read be accepted, and that, agreeably to the resolution of the committee of management, it be printed, accompanied by the list of regulations, and other particulars of information regarding the state and prospects of the Society."

On the motion of Robert Inglis, esq., seconded by J. Archer, esq., resolved,

"That this meeting, having heard that an application is to be made to the proprietor of the building now occupied as a hospital in Canton to repair and enlarge it, is of opinion that Dr. Parker should, for the following reasons, be requested to avail himself of the time required for such repairs and alterations to proceed to Macao, to open, and for three or four months to take charge of, the hospital there.—These reasons are, that there are now many cases in Macao calling for early attention, whereas in Canton most of the cases of old standing have been relieved,—and that a great advantage will be experienced in the new institution being opened by a person acquainted with the language and habits of the Chinese rather than by any one, a stranger to their language and habits, who may hereafter arrive."

On the motion of Joseph Archer, esq., seconded by W. Bell esq., resolved,

"That this Society views with pleasure the prospects of an early increase in the number of its medical co-operators in this country; and that it trusts the hospitals, both in Canton and Macao, may enjoy, ere long, all needed superintendence in the presence of at least two surgeons in each."

On the motion of W. Jardine, esq., seconded by J. C. Green, esq., resolved,

"That with a view of increasing the existing pecuniary means of the Society, the Secretary be empowered to call a general meeting, a few days subsequently to the publication of the pamphlet now about to be printed."—The meeting then adjourned.

Chinese Repository for May

The Address, alluded to above, is published in the Repository.

CANTON REGATTA CLUB.

"Umpire's report."
FIRST DAY.

		Time.
"First race won by "Water Lily"	- - -	11m. 10s.
"Flirt"	- - - - -	11 ,, 30 ,,

A good race, and well contested, Flirt taking the start and turning first, when, unfortunately, the Louisa coming up, came so close as to oblige the Flirt to unship her scull, and was passed by the Lily, who won by four lengths.

"Second race-won by "Fanny"	- - - -	14m.—s.
"Gipsy"	- - - -	14m. 5s.

Boats prow and prow to turning boat, capital pulling both.

"Third race-won by "Gazelle"	- - - -	9m. 45s.
"Cutty Sark"	- - -	10m. 30s.
"Happy go lucky	- -	10m. 50s.

Gazelle distanced the others; Cutty Sark shewed her legs at starting, but the mettle of the rowers soon told.

SECOND DAY.

"First race-won by "Dragon"	- - - - -	14m 3s.
"Ghost"	- - - - -	14m.29s

Won by Dragon in capital style, the Ghost beautifully pulled but hand't it in her.

"Second race* won by "Gipsy"	- - - -	15m. 15s

"Dolphin" and "Young Queen" having fouled.

Gipsy took the lead and kept it, others in close company, the Young Queen a little ahead at the time of fouling and edging in for turning boat.

Signed. W. O YOUNG.
Umpire.

---

* The second place claimed by Young Queen.

Time "Dolphin"	- - - - - -	16m. 13s.
"Young Queen"	- - - - -	16m. 28s.

and having heard the evidence as to the position of the boats at the time of fouling, I consider the second place to be won by the Young Queen.

Signed. W. O. YOUNG.

The following is the umpire's report of the sailing match.

UMPIRE'S REPORT.
Sailing Boat Match, Tuesday, May 31st, 1838.

Station.	Name.	Color.	Time of Starting.	Time coming in.	Time done in
			o. m. s.	o. m. s.	o. m. s.
No. 3.	"Ferret."	Green.	5. 2. 15.	6. 51. 34.	1. 49. 19.
" 1.	"Mouse."	White.	4. 59. 55.	6. 54. 43.	1. 54. 48.
" 4.	"Salamander."	Orange.	5. 9. 36.	7. 34. 07.	2. 24. 31.
" 2.	"Rat."	Blue.	5. 2. 22.	distanced.	
" 5.	"Witch."	Red.	did not start.		

J. H. ASTELL.
Umpire

Canton Press, 2d June.

BURNING OF THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.

I saw the Fire King in his might
Smite the Exchange at dead of night;
I saw him wrap in flames the pile,
Where the bold merchants of our isle
Have held their proud commercial sway
O'er the wide world, for many a day!
Alas! alas! that in one night
This temple of a nation's might
Should sink in ruins!—hark!—huzza!
The gates are burst—the waters play,
And bravely now the firemen wrangle
With the red flame in the quadrangle;
But all in vain—the Fire King spurns
The firemen forth—and now he turns
His ire on all the Kings who stand
Enniched in that quadrangle old.
His flaming mantle madly roll'd
Around the monarchs of our land;
Then waved on high his sceptre red,
Triumphant o'er each crowned head,
And down and down they crashing fall,
The rubbish of a ruined wall!
Look to the tower! the circling flame
In snaky coil is springing
Up the steep height, its prey to claim,
Round every angle clinging—
Hark to the bells!—they're ringing
Their own last knell—down, down they go,
Fathoming fiery depths below,
To make their own deep tomb.
The dial of the clock is red
And its last round the hand hath sped,
Pointing the hour of doom.

S. LOVER.

Bombay Gazette April 20.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR MAY.

		THERM. night.	THERM. noon.	BAR.	WINDS.	
♂	1	68	75	30:00	N.	Unsettled lt. rn. at times, mostly mod br
☿	2	71	75	29:95	S a SE.	....,,..........,,..........,,
♃	3	72	75	29:90	SE. a N.	....,, with rain, vble mod. breeze
♀	4	67	72	29:90	N.	.......,, with rain at times, mod breeze
♄	5	72	79	29:95	SE.	Cloudy, at times a fresh br.
☉	6	74	80	29:95	S a SE.	Fine weather, most part a fresh br.
☽	7	75	82	29:90	SE.	....,,..........,,..........,,
♂	8	76	84	29:90	SE.	Unsettled with rain at times, mod. br
☿	9	73	86	29:80	S. a SE.	Fine weather, occasional showers mod. breeze
♃	10	79	88	29:80	SE.	....,,..........,,........[vble.
♀	11	79	78	29:90	NEaSE.	Unsttld., with rn Thnr. &lghtg. 1st pt.
♄	12	78	86	29:90	SE.	Fine weather, lghtg. latter pt. mod. br
☉	13	76	84	29:90	SE.	....,,..........,,..........,,
☽	14	77	86	29:90	SE.	....,,..........,, latter pt., lghtg &rain ,,
♂	15	76	86	29:90	E a NE.	....,,..........,, First & mid. lt. br. N. latter lghtg. & rn. mod. breeze
☿	16	75	76	29:90	NE a E.	Most part rain, mod. breeze
♃	17	74	82	29:90	N a SE.	Cloudy lt rn. at times vble. lt. br.
♀	18	78	80	29:90	E a ES	....,,..........,, mostly light br.
♄	19	75	82	29:80	SE. do.	Unsttld. with rn. at times, mod br
☉	20	70	84	29:80	N a SE.	Fine weather, with occasional showers, mod. breeze vble.
☽	21	78	85	29:80	SE a N.	Unsettled with rn. at times, mod br
♂	22	76	86	29:80	N a SE	Fine weather, light breeze
☿	23	78	86	29:80	SE.	....,,..........,, mod br
♃	24	77	84	29:90	SE.	Unsettled with rain at times, Thndr. and lghtg. latter part, mod. breeze
♀	25	78	85	29:90	SE.	Fine first pt. mid & ltr. unsettled with Thndr. lghtg. & rain mod. breeze
♄	26	79	88	29:90	S a SE.	....,,..........,,..........,,
☉	27	77	86	29:90	N a SE.	Fine weather light vble br.
☽	28	80	88	29:90	SE.	....,,..........,, most part light br.
♂	29	80	84	29:90	SE.	....,,..........,, mod. br
☿	30	79	89	29:85	SE a S.	....,,..........,,..........,,
♃	31	79	86	29:80	S a SE.	....,,..........,,..........,,

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 11. TUESDAY, JUNE 12TH, 1838. NO. 24. PRICE 50 CENTS

NOTICE.

IT is requested that all monies due to the Estate of the late Captain R. SWAN, may be paid into the hands of the undersigned, and that all claims against it may be forwarded to the same.

EDWARD ELMSLIE.

Secretary and Treasurer to the Superintendents.

Canton, 31st May, 1838.

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Treasury is open for the receipt of Cash for Bills upon the supreme Government of India, at the exchange of two hundred and ten (210) Company's Rupees per one hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after sight.

(Signed) J. H. ASTELL,
H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company

Canton, 4th June, 1838

FOR BOMBAY.

THE HANNAH, Captain McGregor, daily expected and will have immediate despatch from Whampoa. For freight apply to

HEERJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 6th June, 1838.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE ARDASEER, A. McIntire, Commander, in a few days. For freight apply to

H. & N. CURSETJEE.

Canton, 4th June, 1838.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY CASTLE, Captain Baxter, will have immediate despatch from Whampoa. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton 23rd May, 1838.

FOR SALE, OR FOR CHARTER TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.

THE well known fast sailing Danish Ship SYDEN, about 700 tons, built at Damaun of the best Teak, John Bord, Commander, shortly expected to arrive. Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 21st March, 1838.

NOTICE—is hereby given that by mutual agreement the interest and responsibility of Mr. George Adam in our Firm here, and in that of Messrs Edmond, Bibby & Co. Bombay, has ceased.

BIBBY, ADAM & Co.

Canton, 11th June, 1838.

NOTICE. — JAMES HOOKER & WILLIAM LANE, having this day entered into Partnership, beg to inform the Public that they have taken the premises lately occupied by Messrs STANFORD & MARKS, and solicit a continuance of the patronage that has been given to the late Establishment of STANFORD & MARKS as Warehouse Keepers and Auctioneers, under the firm of

HOOKER & LANE.

Canton, 1st June, 1838. No. 1 British Hong.

FOR SALE—3 small anchors of about 5 and 5½ Cwt. Apply to

ROBERT EDWARDS, Macao.

NOTICE.—MR. JOSIAH STOKES has been this day admitted a partner in our firm.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

Bombay 1st February 1838.

NOTICE.—The business hitherto conducted by the undersigned in Canton under the firm of "James Hamilton," will cease from this date. Parties holding Bills on the said firm, or having other business to transact with it, are requested to apply to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Canton, 7th May, 1838. Wm. MACDONALD.

TO SELL OR LET.

ON very moderate terms, a house of two stories, built four years ago, situated in Macao in the street near the church of Santo Antonio. The house is very commodious and well ventilated, commanding excellent views. For particulars apply to it's present owner, the Major Almeida, of Macao.

FOR SALE.—Bills on London, in sets of £500 to £1,500 drawn by the Morris Canal and Banking Company at 6 months sight, on Messrs SMITH, PAYNE, & SMITHS. Apply to

WETMORE & Co.

Canton, 18th April, 1838.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant policies, on goods, payable in Calcutta, London, or this place.

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 1st January, 1838.

TO LET.—A part of the Lower Half of No. 2 Creek Hong, with Treasury and Office on the Ground Floor. For Terms, Apply at the Canton Register Office.

NOTICE.—THE LIBRARY OF THE MORRISON EDUCATION SOCIETY, is now open to the public, a suitable room having been found for it, in No. 1, Longshang, or Old English factory. The terms of contribution for those who are not members of the society are $ 10 early, or $ 5 for half a year or any shorter period.

J. Robt. Morrison,
Secretary & Librarian.

Canton, 26th March, 1838.

FOR SALE at the Canton Register office No 2 Creek hong, *The Anglo Chinese* Kalendar for 1838, price 1 Sp Dr.

FOR SALE at the Canton Register Office, No. 2 Creek Hong, the Canton Register and Price Current for the year 1837, bound in one Vol. Price 12 Sp. Drs.

FOR SALE.—A few copies of '*A Vocabulary of the Canton Dialect*,'—by R. Morrison, D. D. Price $4. Apply at the *Canton Register* Office, No 2 *Creek* Hong.

FOR SALE at *half price*, the Canton Register for 1828-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36. Vols 1-2-3-4-5-6-7 & 9 bound $ 6½. Also, Complete Files of the General Price Current of 1835-36 $ 2½ *Also* the *Anglo Chinese Kalendar* for 1837.—$ 1. Apply at the CANTON REGISTER Office, No. 2 Creek Hong. At *Lintin*, on board the *Hercules*; at *Macao* to Messrs. Stanford & Marks and Mr. Robt. Edwards.

FOR SALE.—BLANK BILLS OF EXCHANGE, printed from C. P. Plate, on thin blue wove and Bank post 8vo. hot pressed at $2 per 100. LONDON PRINTED BILLS OF LADING on laid post, hot pressed at $ 1½ per 100. *Apply at the Canton Register Office*, No. 2 Creek Hong.

NOTICE.—Charges for Job Printing at the *Canton Register Office*.

Bills of Lading and Exchange,.....	per 100 $1.
Opium Order and Boats notes,.....	" 1.
Linguist's Reports, Reports of Cargoes, &c,	" 1.50
Policies, Auction Bills and Folio pages,...	" 5.
Auction Bills on Quarto pages,.....	" 2.50

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

CALCUTTA.

Those two well known clippers the *Water Witch* and the *Cossijee Family*, start immediately for China. The former has on board 1190 and the latter about 1460 chests of opium! The low prices here seem to have given some encouragement to speculators, notwithstanding the very unsatisfactory state of the trade in China. Another clipper is building, intended, we are informed, to cruise upon the Coast of China, and carry the prohibited drug wherever a market can be found. If the Chinese even wink very hard, large profits will probably be realized on the present prices, but should they persist in their opposition, the least difficulty that can be expected is, that a very large proportion of the present year's shipments will remain unsold at Lintin. The Malwa opium is only just beginning to be shipt, and is supposed to be at least equal in quantity to the Company's. The present year will probably determine whether production has exceeded demand or not. It would be a new circumstance in the trade, to find a part of the Company's opium withdrawn from the sales for want of bidders, but it is by no means an improbable event. It will not be so easy to ascertain the real demand for Malwa, as if not sold in Bombay, it will probably be shipt for account of the original proprietors. The Company have not yet got so far as this, though they have acknowledged the existence of the Canton market; they have not yet thought proper to break the laws of the celestial empire themselves. Perhaps the time may come, and then what a fine addition there will be to the business of the Canton agency!

The Englishman, May 3.

OPIUM.

The accounts which are received from the China by every fresh arrival, regarding the prospects of the Opium trade, are of so gloomy a cast as to take away almost every hope of amendment. The opposition of the Chinese to the trade begins now to assume so permanent a character, through the steady vigilance of the local authorities, as to convince the most incredulous, that the measures which they have adopted, do not spring from an avaricious desire to throw obstructions in the way of this trade, in order to draw larger profits from connivance at it; but from a settled determination in the Court of Pekin, altogether to prevent the introduction of the drug. The exertions of the Chinese Police,—one of the most efficient in the world,—have broken up the establishment of native smuggling vessels, and dispersed the Opium brokers. The ports on the north-east coast into which the drug had been clandestinely introduced, are now watched with the greatest jealousy, and all access to them has been rendered precarious. By these stern measures, the prospects of this commerce are reduced to so low an ebb, that in the apprehension of many, the price of the article will probably fall to 500 rupees a chest; a price which must infallibly dissipate those golden dreams of an Opium revenue, on which the public authorities of India have been accustomed to dwell so fondly.

As a last desperate resort in this unprecedented crisis, it appears to have been determined to introduce the drug into the Empire by force of arms. The efforts which have been already made by more than one armed vessel in the port of Canton, have been rewarded with partial success; and we now learn from the *Harkaru* that several other vessels are fitting out at the present moment in Calcutta, which will be manned by Europeans, and so completely armed as to be able to resist the vessels employed on the preventive service by the Chinese Government at Canton. The English are, therefore, about to enter into hostilities with the Chinese Custom House, for the purpose of landing, under the protection of their cannon, an article of which the introduction is strictly prohibited by the laws of the Empire.

Such a procedure is unprecedented in the annals of commerce. In fact, all the circumstances connected with the Opium trade, are so strange and anomalous as to stagger belief. We see on the one hand the civilized, the enlightened, the Christian Government of Britain in the East, straining every nerve to increase the cultivation of Opium in India, for the express purpose of drugging the Chinese Empire. On the other hand, we see the half civilized Government of China directing all its efforts to the exclusion of an article which cannot fail to sap the foundation of all social, political and moral virtue in its subjects. We see these efforts crowned with success to a certain degree, and the price of the drug reduced thirty, forty and fifty per cent. And we are now to see vessels, bristling with cannon, and loaded with the intoxicating drug, traversing the port of Canton under British colours, resisting the local authorities, and discharging their cargoes at whatever sacrifice of lives. Whether we consider the poisonous nature of the article which it is intended to force on the Chinese, or the agents engaged in the trade, at the head of which stand the British Government of India, the main spring of this enterprize, or the means by which it is now proposed to carry it on, by overawing the Chinese officers, there is nothing comparable to these transactions in any other quarter of the globe. But the most incomprehensible circumstance connected with them is that those who are embarked in an undertaking destructive in its effects beyond every other trade, in which men have embarked since the abolition of the slave trade, and who are prepared to pursue it by the most violent means, should deny that the Chinese are warranted in treating them as the "outside barbarians."

The employment of these vessels cannot be viewed with indifference by a Government so jealous of its independence as the Chinese. If the laws of the empire may be thus trampled under foot with impunity by foreigners, the character of the Tartar dynasty is irretrievably compromised in the eyes of its Chinese subjects. This squadron of armed smugglers will, therefore, in all probability, bring matters to a point. In vain will the British Superintendent disclaim all connection with these guilty enterprizes, or deny his power to interdict them. The Chinese Government, wielding as it does so despotic a police, will never believe that the Chief of the English barbarians could not put down these vessels, which sail "under his nation's flag," if he had any disposition to do so. And his disposition they will gather from the fact, that the British Government obtains the lion's share of the profits upon every chest which can be smuggled into China. The Chinese Government will admit no delicate distinctions, but take up the questions as one between China and Britain. Unable to resist the armed smugglers, they will adopt the only remedy in their power; they will stop the supplies of tea, and proceed to lay a general embargo on all British commerce. They have already threatened to adopt this sharp but efficient remedy; and the war establishment upon which the merchants are about to place the Opium trade, will probably lead to its immediate adoption. If this calamity should supervene, we shall have only ourselves to blame. It will have been brought on by the unbridled cupidity which has pushed the supply of Opium from four to forty thousand chests a year, and by the sanguinary measures to which we shall have resorted, in order to force the drug on the country. The stoppage of the tea trade will decide the Opium question. The interests of the Indian Revenue will then be put into the scales with those of the English Exchequer, and they will be found as light as a feather. The Company will be called on to sacrifice the Opium profits to preserve the revenues of England; and the morals of China may yet be preverved through the tea drinking propensities of England. When the Chinese shall have once discovered that the most effectual mode of preventing the import of Opium, is to prevent the export of Tea, are they likely soon to forget the lesson?

Friend of India, April 19.

BOMBAY.

The Trade of the Indus with Bombay.

Although the investment which has been forwarded by Runjeet Singh to Bombay is not of so valuable a description as we had anticipated, yet we make no doubt that something of a superior quality to any thing which is reported to have been brought down will find its way here as the commerce becomes more extended. The Chamber of Commerce having taken upon itself the dispatch of a return cargo, this will we are sure be selected in such a manner as to make the inhabitants of Upper India solicitous of a further interchange of commodities. We are very glad that his Excellency the Governor has shewn his appreciation of the future importance of this trade, by bestowing a dress of honor upon Aga Mahomed Rahim Sheerazee, for having been the first to open the trade of the Indus with Bombay; as the manner in which this individual has seconded the wishes of the British Government deserved some especial mark of approbation. It is not now that the importance of this trade can be ascertained, but when British commerce begins to find its way, as we have no doubt it soon will, into the vast countries which bound India to the northward, and when the superior fabrics of England supplant the Russian trade in the many channels through which it appears to penetrate, then will the services of those who have lent their influence to the establishment of British commerce on the Indus be duly estimated and appreciated. We collect from our contemporary, that Aga Mahomed Rahim has suffered a wigging from his Mahometan brothers in Persia, in consequence of his having sat at the convivial board with the Franks, which we should hardly think could be the case, as it is not an uncommon thing for Musselmen out of India to eat with those of another religion, and nothing is in their creed, we believe, which enjoins a restriction in this respect. We know that the Musselmen of India will not partake of our dishes or mingle with us at the festive board, but in this their taste, they have, we consider, adopted the prejudices of the Hindoos rather than any observance dictated by their own laws. On visiting a Turk, he offers his own hookah to smoke, sherbet and coffee are served up for the benefit of himself and his guests. We should think therefore Aga Mahomed a little too acute to have let his rupees find their way to Persia by way of an atonement for eating with the Franks, which the yellow-haired Persians will do every day of their lives, regretting nothing more than the absence of frequent opportunities of partaking of the good cheer of the unfaithful.—

Courier April 7.

TOBACCO.

The history of tobacco as a luxury is very curious. When Columbus discovered America, he found that, in the religious ceremonies of the Indians, a plant was thrown into the fire, the smoke of which produced the same effects upon the officiating Piache,* as in the heathen superstitions of old, the strong vapours of Delphos did upon the Pythian priestess: answers were given, and pretended to be delivered, under the influence of a peculiar inspiration. This plant was tobacco; which was probably used, also, as a luxury by the natives, for it was smoked over the whole of America at the period of the Spanish conquest. Its introduction into the old world soon followed; and although opposed by every power both civil and religious, yet its use has become so general, that it is not only regarded as an enjoyment by many, in every rank of life, in civilized Europe, but has been introduced wherever Europeans have found their way;—even into the islands of the Pacific Ocean, by their adventurous discoverers. In the Sandwich islands, says Kotzebue, tobacco is now so generally used, that young children learn to smoke before they walk, and grown-up people carry the practice to such an extent, that they have fallen down senseless, and often die in consequence.

There is reason for believing, that the first time the Spaniards saw tobacco smoked, as a luxury, was at a friendly interview between Grijalva, a Spaniard, and the cacique or chief of Tabasco, in 1518. It was from the place of this interview, which is called either Tabasco, or Tabaco,‡ that the plant received its name. In the following year, 1519, the Spanish General, Cortes, sent a present to his king Charles, as a specimen of the wealth and productions of the territory he had conquered for him: and it was as a part of this present that tobacco first found its way into Europe; when, through the Venetian and Genoese traders to the Levant, it was introduced into Turkey, Arabia, and Persia, and the whole of Asia. It was not, however, until many years afterwards that it attracted considerable notice.

In 1561 some seeds of tobacco were given by a Dutch planter to Jean Nicot, Lord of Villemain, a French nobleman, who was then the ambassador from Francis II. to the court of Portugal. Nicot sent them to his queen, Catherine de Medicis, who afterwards patronised tobacco as a medecine; and thence it obtained the name of Herbe a la Reine, (Queen's Herb) until her death. The generic name, Nicotiana, was given to it by Linnæus, the great Swedish naturalist.

About this period, the monarchs of the world combined, as it were, to avert the evils which they dreaded would result from the introduction of Tobacco into their respective dominions. In England, Queen Elizabeth published an edict against its use, giving as a reason, that her subjects, by indulging in the same luxuries as barbarians, were likely to degenerate into barbarism. In the following reign, King James wrote his celebrated book called Counterblaste to Tobacco in which he says that the custom of smoking "is loathsome to the eye, hatefull to the nose, harmfull to the braine, dangerous to the lungs; and, in the black stinking fume thereof, nearest resembling the horrible Stygian smoke of the pit that is bottomless." At the same time, this monarch imposed a duty, intended to be a prohibitory one, of six shillings and eight pence per pound on the importation of tobacco; and enacted that no planter in Virginia should raise more than one hundred pounds of it in one year. Charles I. continued this impost, and made tobacco a royal monopoly, as it is at the present time in the Netherlands and in France. An amusing fact, connected with the opposition to its general use, is related of Fagon, a physician to Louis XIV.; in the midst of a violent speech on the pernicious effects of tobacco, the orator made a pause; and taking his snuff-box from his pocket, refreshed himself with a pinch, to enable him to renew the argument.

In 1590, Shah Abbas forbade the use of tobacco in Persia, by a penal law; but so firmly had the luxury rooted itself among his subjects, that many inhabitants of cities fled to the mountains, where they hid themselves, rather than forego the pleasure of smoking. In 1624, the Pope anathematised all snuff-takers who indulged in the habit of snuff-taking in any church; and so lately as 1690, the then Pope excommunicated all who indulged in that vice in the church of St. Peter at Rome. In 1625, the Grand Sultan, Amurath IV., prohibited smoking, as an unnatural and irreligious custom, under pain of death: few, indeed, suffered the penalty, yet, in Constantinople, where the custom is now universal, smoking was thought to be so ridiculous and hurtful, that any Turk, who was caught in the act, was conducted in ridicule through the streets, with a pipe passed through his nose. In Russia, where the peasantry now smoke all day long, the Grand Duke of Moscow prohibited the entrance of tobacco into his dominions, under the penalty of personal chastisement for the first offence, and death for the second; and the Muscovite who was found snuffing was condemned to have his nostrils slit. So great indeed, was the hostility of the government against tobacco, in every form, that a particular court of law, for punishing smokers, was instituted in 1634, and not abolished until the middle of the eighteenth century. Even in Switzerland war was waged against the American herb; to smoke, in Berne, ranked as a crime next to adultery; and in 1653, all smokers were cited before the Council at Appenzel, and severely punished. But, like many persecuted customs, good or bad, tobacco triumphed over all opposition; it is now cultivated in both hemispheres of the globe; and the importation of tobacco and snuff into Great Britain alone, during a recent year, amounted to 16,880 hogsheads.

It has been stated that tobacco was discovered by the Spaniards in Yucatan, in 1518; but Humboldt asserts that it was cultivated, from time immemorial, by the natives of Oronoko, where it is called Petun, Petema, and Piciel. It was, soon after its discovery, transported to the West Indies, particularly to Cuba, the tobacco of which is still the most highly prized; and to North America, where it has been most extensively cultivated. One curious circumstance connected with its cultivation in Virginia, is worth noticing. The planters, in the beginning of the seventeenth century, being all bachelors, regarded themselves merely as temporary sojourners in the colony; the London Company, which was established in 1606, for the colonization of Viginia, with a view to their steadiness, sent out a number of respectable young women to supply the settlers with wives. These ladies were actually sold for one hundred and twenty pounds of tobacco each, being the amount of the expenses of the voyage.

* The Piaches are priests, physicians, and conjurors. Among the South American Indians, when the priests are consulted by the caciques, they throw tobacco upon the fire, receive the smoke in their mouths, and being thus intoxicated, fall down; and on recovering, deliver the answers which they pretend to have received from the world of spirits.

‡ Tobacco is an island in the Gulf of Mexico, at the bottom the Bay of Campeachy.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

LATEST DATES.

England	6th March.	Singapore	24th May.
U. States	30th Jan.	Java	14th April.
Calcutta	6th May.	Manila	31st May.
Bombay	23rd April.	Austral-Asia	1st Dec.
Madras	28th do.		

ARRIVED—HARLEQUIN, Chiene, from San Blas. COWASJEE FAMILY, Wallace, from Singapore and Calcutta. EARL OF BALCARRAS, Vaux, from Singapore and Bombay. SPLENDID, Land, and BAPTISTE MEZICK, Martin, from Manila. ROB ROY, Mackinnon, from Singapore and Calcutta. RED ROVER, Paterson, from Turon Bay, Cochin-China, 3d June.

PASSENGERS.—Per COWASJEE FAMILY. Mrs. Pearson, James Pearson Esq. and Child. Per ROB ROY. A. J. de Miranda, Esq

SAILED.—WATER WITCH, Reynell, and COWASJEE FAMILY, Stavers, from Singapore and Calcutta. TAPLEY, Mallory for London.

Vessels on the berth for England.—Elizabeth, Vanguard, Alexander, Thomas Lowry, Earl of Balcarras, Volunteer, Bonanza, and we understand the Anna Maria, and Red Rover are also chartered for the same voyage.

We understand that a small Schooner of 40 Tons called the DEVIL, is now on her way to China from Singapore. Another called the OSPREY, of about the same size, from Calcutta—failed in the attempt and put back.

By the *Rob Roy*, we have received *Calcutta* papers of the 30th April and 2nd of May; *Madras* papers to the 27th April, the *Pinang Gazette*, of the 5th and the *Singapore Free Press* of the 24th May.

According to the latter paper the Admiral was at Pinang, his flag flying on board the *Winchester* and accompanied by the *Hyacinth* and *Algerine*.

The publication of the *Malacca Weekly Register* has ceased; but a circular addressed to the S. F. P. contains a promise of it's re-appearance in the course of a few months.

We regret to record the deaths by drowning, at Whampoa, of two young English lads; one belonging to the *Elizabeth* the other to the *Vanguard*. They were sailing in one of the small boats of the ship; the boat upset, and it is supposed their limbs got entangled with the sheets and haliards.

The history of Tobacco, which we have republished from the Saturday's Magazine, will, doubtless, bring the history of the opium trade in China to the thoughts of our readers. It is singular that in all those countries the sovereigns of which, on its first introduction, used their despotic power to prevent it's use, Tobacco should now be considered the greatest luxury and unrestrainedly indulged in by all classes. At the present day all the world smokes except England; and there the custom is scarcely so universal as to entitle us to the obfuscatory distinction of being a smoking nation. The intention, however, with which we have made the extract is to prove, from history, that the tastes and habits of a people, as connected with their personal indulgence, are not to be improved or subdued by any exertion of the power of governments.

There is no reason for doubting the sincerity of the sovereigns who issued their commands against the use of tobacco nearly 300 years ago; particularly of queen Elizabeth, James and Charles 1st; for neither of these potentates had fallen into the new habit of smoking. Yet the practice

spread rapidly over Europe and Asia; and the late King of Spain, as a mark of particular regard, use to send daily some of his own segars to the officer of the guard on duty at the palace.

It is a question whether the emperor of China and his corrupt ministers would succeed, even if, their intentions were sincere, in their attempts to exclude opium from the empire. The history of Tobacco would teach us to say no.

Under the head of Opium, in a foregoing column, our readers will find an article from the *Friend of India*, which we have republished from the *India Gazette* of the 23rd of April. The Editor of the *India Gazette*, characterizes the article as being—"written with the usual good sense of our (his) cotemporary." We have, of course, read the article attentively, and we can neither discover in it good sense, consistency or a true statement of facts.

With reference to its good sense and consistency, the opening paragraph is a vehement lamentation for the success of the Chinese in their opposition to the trade, and for the probable deficit in the Bengal revenue; and in the next it is stated that armed vessels manned with Europeans are being fitted out in Calcutta in order to repulse the Chinese government cruizers: this assertion is scarcely credible, and we must suppose there is some misunderstanding or some misinformation on the subject in Calcutta.

And the remainder of the article is written in a strain highly condemnatory of the opium trade—and of the manner in which the writer *supposes* it to be conducted in China.

It is not our present intention to discuss the general question of the morality of the opium trade, as that question may affect all engaged in it, from the whole body of proprietors of E. I. Stock, the more actively engaged court of directors, the manipulating government of Bengal, the purchasers at the public auctions, and the Agents in China; our only object now is to correct the very wrong mis-statements of the article in the *India Gazette*; and to show that the character of the Chinese government and people is but little understood in Calcutta, even by those who profess to know the most, and to guide public opinion and foresee future events by their knowledge.

It will not be necessary for us to recall to the recollection of our readers the singular and unexpected discussion on the opium question which occupied the attention of the cabinet of Peking in 1836. We stated in the beginning of this year that it was supposed the recommendation to legalize the introduction of opium originated with the empress; and the official correspondence that then passed between Peking and Canton proved that the local government was inclined to the views of *Heu Naetse*, the author of the first memorial. Since that correspondence closed, the intentions of the imperial and provincial governments have been so secretly guarded that we have always abstained adverting to them. Immediately after the discussion of the question, the Chinese naval officers became unusually zealous and vigilant, the deliveries of opium at Lintin were seriously interrupted; the consequences which were to be expected followed; the opium was brought up, as in former years, to Whampoa, both in ships and in boats of various sizes and rigged in various ways: but we are not aware that these boats are armed in the proper sense of that term: some, perhaps all, of them have a few muskets on board for their own protection against the ladrones, not as a means of intimidation and aggression against the Chinese authorities. The trade has been openly carried on, day and night, on board these boats; which lie together sometimes three in a tier. Deliveries are constantly made in all parts of the river, on shore, opposite Canton, *even to the government boats*,—in short, except that no duty is paid, the trade can scarcely be called smuggling—or, if it is smuggling, the word and deed are more truly applicable to the Chinese officers than to the foreigners. What necessity, then, is there for arming these boats except as at the *Ladrones*—of which class there are many in the river. The trade is under the *avowed patronage* of the government and people; it is the extreme of folly to suppose that the trade is or *could be forced* by the foreigners, were the local officers sincere in their intentions and earnest in their endeavours to put it down. Whenever a governor, lt. governor, hoppo, treasurer or judge leave Canton for Peking, the demand for opium is sure to encrease. Therefore the two parties to whom the complaints of the *India Gazette* should be preferred, and to whom it's vituperation justly and only applies,—are the governor-general in council in Calcutta, and through that council to the courts of directors and proprietors, and the governor, lt. governor, hoppo, &c. of Canton. It is strange, indeed, that the *India Gazette* does not know that the very existence of the opium trade depends on the preservation of a good understanding between the Chinese smugglers and the revenue and other officers; and that the Foreigners so carry their measures as to *preserve* not to irretrievably *dissolve* this good understanding. The opium trade, therefore, instead of being *forced* in China by an *armed interference*, can only be conducted whilst all *legally* engaged in it bear and forbear and remain on the *best* and *most confidential* terms.

There is another error which men, when discussing the opium trade, are too apt to commit. Every body calls opium a poison. That nearly all the opium imported into China is used as a luxury—and that it proves in many cases to be a baneful luxury—we believe; but it should also be known, that it forms an article of the Chinese Pharmacopeia, as it does of those of Europe, and is prescribed as a medicine by the Chinese physicians. It is also a well known fact that European orators, preachers, lecturers, are occasionally obliged to support their minds and bodies by a recourse to laudanum. Opium, then, is not such "utter dirt"—its effects are not always poisonous: if it sometimes destroys it also sometimes saves life.

To conclude, we can assure the *India Gazette* and the *Friend of India* that the Chinese government and its *despotic police* are the parties who foster the opium trade; and there is no prospect that the opium trade, conducted as it has ever been, and must ever be, with the full knowledge and connivance of the local officers, will ever compromise the dignity of the Tartar government in the eyes of its Chinese subjects. Not only the dignity but even the safety of that government would be much sooner periled by the measures of which the *Friend of India* so confidently predicts the adoption. Chinese statesmen, however they may threaten, are, we think too wise to put a stop to the industry of the people on their own soil, merely because the people will indulge in a foreign commodity; and this they would do were they to stop the foreign trade as a means of preventing the introduction of opium. We have before alluded to this very remote probability, but every day we live converts it fast in our opinion to an impossibility. It would argue the lowest degree of weakness and corruption in the government; the latter has long been fully apparent to the people, not so the former. The Chinese know well that the opium trade could be effectually stopped—at least in the Chinese waters—were their government sincere and determined on the subject. A stoppage of the trade for any long period on this account would render the government so contemptible that Fokien and perhaps Canton would soon be in arms. How would the emperor explain such a course of conduct to the people—that emperor who claims universal dominion.—"My subjects must be idle and starve because I cannot drive away the Foreign opium vessels." Will this determination ever be made—this admission ever be confessed?—We think not.

It may also be said that we are ignorant of the real cause why the government does not strenuously and earnestly enforce it's edicts: is it an absolute want of power, stands it in awe of its own subjects or of Foreigners, or of both? Why is not the manufacture of opium prevented in Yunnan? Or is the Chinese government as unable to prevent it as the English to prevent the distillation of Parliament whiskey in Ireland. Is it not possible that the Chinese, like all despotic governments, has no real objection to to see luxury reigning amongst its subjects? And as it amuses the people with plays, it may be it's secret policy, notwithstanding all its blustering against opium and professions of benevolence and love for the people, to connive at that people amusing themselves with their opium pipes!

Since printing the above, we have received some more numbers of the *Calcutta* and *Madras* papers, and whenever they remark on the expected visit of H. E. the naval commander in chief to China, we observe that the whole burthen of their song is—that the local government will forthwith require H. E. to interpose his authority for the suppression of the opium trade, and the departure of the vessels under the English flag concerned in that trade.

We have always thought it a baseless argument to adduce, in illustration of any case connected with the foreign policy of the Chinese, any portion of that system of jurisprudence which is called in Europe international law. Where treaties do not exist international law is not only not practised but is unacknowledged and even unknown. Under what plea, then,—supposing that the Chinese government were to be so unwise and regardless of it's own dignity and its so often-boasted purity and strength, and of it's luminous edicts, as to make the requisition in question to the English admiral,—could H. E. interfere in the question?—But the reply is easy—this is a matter of such high import that it must be settled between the cabinets of Peking and St. James'.

Smuggling is reciprocally carried on on both the French and English coasts, but does either government ever think of making such transactions a subject of formal complaint, and of requesting the assistance of its neighbour to put an end to them?—No—each country protects its own coasts, and the smugglers carry on their trade at their own personal and pecuniary risk. We do not think that either the imperial or local government will appeal to the admiral on this subject. But as a Chinese will do the most extraordinary things to gain his point,—we doubt the sincerity, however, both of the government and people as to the point of the entire suppression of the opium trade—should they be so forgetful of their celestial purity and dignity, as to seek the aid of the British fleet, we trust the advantage thus afforded to Foreigners, by such a silly declaration of the national weakness and unpatriotic betrayal of the national dignity, will not be lost.

THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

Unfutifulness. Family Quarrels.

The following is a translation of two handbills, one of which is pasted up at the entrance to Hog-lane, the other on the wall of Mingkwa's hong.

Notice. A Reward.—I, Chow Keaku, am a native of Tachow village in the hsien district of Shuntih. My rebellious younger brother, Chow Keaku, who is nick-named the wild cat, having behaved undutifully to his mother and struck me, his elder brother, and having many times broken the laws, I petitioned the hsien magistrate that he might be seized and brought to trial; he was tried and sentenced to be banished to the army as a slave; he was sent to the province of Yunnan. In the 10th year of Tamkwang he returned, and hid himself about the provincial city, formed bad connections, and followed illegal courses, involved people in trouble and made disturbances. I feared to become involved in the consequences, and I now issue this hand-bill, showing that I will reward any person who will seize my young brother, with sixty dollars; for the native disposition of that disobedient Chow Keaku, is alike destitute of any dutiful feelings for his mother and of fraternal regard for his elder brother. For he died in the sixth night of the fourth intercalary moon, to deceive his friends and induce them to return to our village, giving out that he had plenty of money; and he led his companions into my house with a plan to kill me. I had luckily gone out, and escaped meeting the murderer; but he searched for and stole my

eldest &c. I consider that you, O friends, have all got fathers, mothers, elder and younger brothers, and that you will not listen to the crazy tales of Chow Keakee; nor again return with him to my house, seeking to commit the horrible crime of murdering his uterine brother; change your thoughts and let heavenly principles have their sway.

When Chow Keakee, alias the wild cat, is taken, the reward of sixty dollars shall be immediately paid. He may be either conveyed to our ancestral temple in Tuchow village, or delivered over to the office of the magistrate of Shuntih; and in so doing there shall be no implication of persons. Decidedly I will not eat my words. It is right that I should issue this hand-bill, clearly explaining the facts. 4th intercalary moon, 8th day.

A Bill of thanks. In the salt warehouse which is named the Yuen-luh hall, in Tow-foo street outside the Yung-tsing gate, there was a servant named Ching Akwo, about twenty two years old. He is a native of Tung-kwan district. On the 7th day of the fourth moon he *lifted* eight hundred taels weight of foreign dollars and made off with them. Whither he is gone is not known; if any of our honest neighbours should happen to know his whereabout, and will seize and bring him to our warehouse, he shall receive a reward of fifty dollars; and he who seizes and brings back both man and money, for each hundred recovered shall receive a reward of thirty taels. Decidedly we will not eat our words. This is a true bill. 4th intercalary moon, 10th day.

A Report to the Emperor from the Governor of Canton, respecting the bad state of the public manners in various districts in the province.

Forwarded to Peking last month.

The disposition of the people in the Heen districts of Hae-yang, Chaou-yang, Kee-yang, and Poo-ning in the Foo district of Chaou-chow, and in the heen of Tungkwan in the Foo of Kwangchow is violent and savage. Crowds constantly collect together and fight, and there are often cases of violent robbery. Since the new Chefoo, Yih Chungfoo, arrived and entered on his office, he has been personally constantly employed at the head of troops and police runners in going from village to village and from hamlet to hamlet, acknowledging the truth, issuing perspicuous edicts, and managing with great care; and this year there has been a little improvement (in the manners of the people.) But Tungkwan heen is still a prey to murderous feuds and robbery, and not the least amendment has been made there, and if, when crimes are committed, they are not duly and truly investigated and the laws enforced with the utmost rigour, it will be impossible to improve the manners and condition of the people, and to tranquillize the district.

I have examined the records and found that in the 11th moon of last year, *Chin*, a native of Pihtsih village in that district, on account of a quarrel with *Ho*, a native of Chil kang village respecting money for ground-rent due from *Ho* to him, collected a gang of fellows and fought with *Ho*. Tang, a native of the neighbouring village of Hwaetih went to the aid of his friend *Ho*, and they fought with Chin. Ho and Tang and seventeen of their adherents were killed. The Cheheen immediately reported the affair to his superiors, and at the same time consulted with the military commandant and proceeded to suppress the riot. Immediately it was known that the officers were present the riot was quelled; and Chin and his principal abettor, with Chin Ganchung and upward of thirty others who had been concerned in the murderous affray, were successively seized. Notwithstanding this seizure, on the third day of the first moon of this year the clan *Tang* thought to avenge their own quarrel, and fought with and killed seven men of the clan *Chin*.

[*To be concluded next week.*]

A RECORD OF THE PACIFICATION OF THE SEAS.

(By *Yuenyung Sun*, of *Heun-tih* Heen).

[*Continued from* No. 20. *Page* 82.]

Placards were forthwith written and distributed calling upon the valiant "lads of the village" to prepare their weapons; and all between the ages of sixteen and sixty went forth armed to oppose the pirates. Tranquillity, however, ensued for some days, and the villagers did not meet the enemy; but being kept in a constant state of alarm both by day and night their fears depriving them of sleep, grasping their spears they went one day to guard the coast. They were observed by the pirates, who having learnt from their spies that the villagers would not pay the money, were greatly enraged, they began to cannonade the village with their great guns the same night, but the Firtree fence prevented the balls from taking effect. On the fourth morning the pirate leader, Ko Potae, ordered his men to cut down the fence and then to go to breakfast; at noon the pirates went up in force and the villagers engaged them; the battle continued some time, when the pirates retreated. Potae then divided his forces into two bodies, and advanced by two roads, and the rear of the village and the hills were soon in his possession. The villagers were panic struck, the battle became confused, and the pirates seized the opportunity to attack and slay. They then cut eight or ten of the villager's heads off, and hung them on Banian trees near the sea shore.

Before the battle commenced, the villagers seeing their wives and daughters weeping and screaming, sent them into the inner apartments, where they locked them up. After the villagers were dispersed the pirates opened the doors and carried all the women down to their ships. The hindmost of the pirates was leading two young girls, when one of the villagers followed him, and watching his opportunity when unobserved, stabbed him; the sword passed clean through the pirate's body and he fell dead; he then led away the two girls and slunk off. In this affair the pirates also had many of their number killed and wounded. The villagers scarcely mustered two thousand men; and it is difficult to tell all the sorrows and calamities they suffered.

On the third day the inhabitents of Ta Mechow village, hearing the flying reports, all ran away, leaving their clothes, household goods, provisions, and domestica ed aminals behind, of all which the pirates took possession and conveyed to their vessels.

After visiting various places, on the 15th the pirates went through the Bogue. On the 26th day they attacked the Siam tribute Junk, without success. On the 29th they attacked the village of Tookesou, and slaughtered upwards of a thousand men.

The pirates put in practice many schemes to gain their ends. Sometimes they disguised themselves as country gentlemen and borrowed cannon from the officers; at another they disguised their boats as government cruizers, and rowing round the villages, seeing the people unprepared, they forthwith attacked and laid them waste. Or they disguised themselves as traders and fortune tellers, and in these characters obtained information. In a short time these tricks were discovered, and the villagers kept a stricter guard, and if any stranger happened to pass, every body immediatey pointed at him as being a pirate; and they surrounded and murdered him; and they suspected even the troops when going to purchase rice to be pirates, and killed them; and in short all affairs fell into such a state of trouble and confusion that words are insufficient to describe the miserable condition of the people.

On the 16th day of the 7th moon they attacked the village of Laoutsun. The villagers were aware of their coming, and having first placed a carriage gun in a difficult part of the road and covered it with trees which they felled for the purpose, they then secreted themselves near, grasped their lances and waited for the coming of the pirates. They threw out an advanced guard of about ten men to entice the pirates to commence the fight. The pirates seeing this small number, pursued them along the road; as they approached the ambuscade the villagers fired some powder and the frightened pirates dared not advance, for they saw the flash of the powder but heard no report. When they again advanced, powder was again flashed; this was done three times.

[*To be continued.*]

MEMOIR

On the condition of slaves and hired servants in China,

by M. EDWARD BIOT.

(*Continued from No.* 15, *Page* 60.)

According to the history of China, Han Woote (B. C. 160) freed his prisoners, but these prisoners had been confiscated to the government; they should have become slaves of the state. In his note on the affranchisement of government slaves which occurred in the reign of Han Yuente, Ma Twanlin clearly distinguishes as to the intervention of government with respect to individuals reduced to the condition of being government slaves and those who had been driven by misery to become private slaves. "These," he distinctly says, "can neither be helped nor freed by the magistrates." Nevertheless, Han Woote deprived masters of the right of killing their slaves whenever they pleased; and still later, Han Garte limited the number and the age of slaves belonging to the principal dignitaries of the empire.

At that time no one under ten and above sixty years of age was allowed to be a slave. In the first century of the Christian era Keen Woo, who restored the throne of the Han dynasty, freed by many edicts even private slaves. An edict of the second year of his reign declared every girl sold to a private person to become his wife, to be free. A second edict of the seventh year restored to liberty all officers whom misery had reduced to become slaves. Other edicts of the twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth years of the same reign affranchised all those individuals who had been arrested and reduced to slavery in consequence of the revolts in the eastern provinces of China. The edict of the 12th year orders that, if among the persons arrested any were found who had been sold, the purchase money was not to be returned to the purchaser; and in the three edicts it is made law that those who forcibly detained individuals affranchised by superior authority should be punished according to the law against the sale of freemen. Thus Keen woo set the slave directly free in opposition to his master; but he published these edicts after the troubles which followed the usurpation of Wangmang, during which period numberless outrages had been committed. The public interest obliged him to free the captive population whilst the lands remained untilled. Keen Woo forbade the killing of slaves and the branding of their bodies; he declared the unfortunate beings thus stigmatised to be free by right. He abolished a law which condemned every slave who had wounded a person with an arrow, to be beheaded.

Keen Woo was an excellent prince. He protected the lives of the slaves, he freed the prisoners, but he did not appoint that the slave should be able to redeem his freedom by his own labor.

In the 7th century, after the fall of the Han dynasty, the emancipation of the slave by order of the government against the will of the master is seldom met with. Under the Tang dynasty, after the conquest of the Southern provinces of China, when the internal troubles were ended, the prisoners who had become private slaves were freed by authority, *but by a note under the hands of their master*, who was the arbiter of their liberty. Visits were sometimes ordered to be made into the interior of rich houses, to verify if the number of slaves fixed by authority was not exceeded, or whether none were to be found amongst them sick, infirm, or seventy years old. The last were freed by right; but this affranchisement was rather advantageous to the masters. Later, during the civil wars, when the prisoners reduced to slavery were found to be very numerous, and the taxable population very much diminished, these prisoner-slaves were sometime affranchised, and oftener redeemed by superior authority. In peaceable times, such as under the first emperors of the Sung dynasty, the government always aimed at reducing the number of slaves in the houses of the rich; but it no longer interposed in so direct a manner as Han Keenwoo, neither did it give to the slaves the right of redeeming themselves by means of a sum of money gained by themselves, or furnished by their friends. The Mongol emperors only ordered a few casual affranchisements, in favour of the literati made prisoners during the invasion.

(*To be continued.*)

THE MARINER'S TOAST.

You ask me for a toast, my boys,
  I will not keep you long,
Nor offer an apology
  For giving it in song;
So grasp your glasses cheerily,
  And take the time frome me—
Here's "The Mariners in harbour,
  And the jolly Tars at sea.",
What would our wealthy merchants do
  If sailors there were none?
Or what our Queen upon her throne,
  The Royal Navy gone?
Our sea-girt isle, a desert land,
  Our prison-house would be,
If 'twere not for our mariners,
  In harbour and at sea.
Huzza! then, for the British fleets
  Of merchandize and war,
Huzza! huzza! for those who give
  Employment to the tar!
Huzza! huzza! huzza! my boys—
  We'll make it three times three,
For the "Mariners in harbour,
  And the jolly tars at sea (N. & M. Gaz.

Note.—These are the words of those remarkable ordinances of Keen Woo.

Edict of the 11th year. Amongst the creatures of heaven and earth man is the most noble. Those who kill their slaves cannot conceal their crime.

Edict of the same year 8th moon. Those who shall dare to brand their slaves with fire shall be sentenced according to law. The individuals thus branded by fire shall re-enter into the class of citizens.

Edict of the same year, in the winter, 11th moon. The law by which every slave is beheaded, who has wounded a man, is hereby abolished.

DIED.—At Girgaum, on the 15th of April, of cholera, Captain Wm. Durant, of the ship *Good Success*, aged 34 years.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free "press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance "will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 11. TUESDAY, JUNE 19TH, 1838. NO. 25. } PRICE 50 CENTS {

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Agents are ready to receive sealed Tenders of Advances on Bills of exchange, secured by consignments to England of Tea and Nankin Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled, "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China," at the rate of Four Shillings and seven pence (4s. 7d.) per Spanish Dollar.

Until further Notice, Fifty per Cent of the same will be made in cash, and the residue in Bills on the Supreme Government of India, at the rate of Two hundred and ten (210) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, and payable thirty days after Sight.—

[Signed.] J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.

Agents to the H. E. I. Company.

Canton, 13th June, 1838.

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Treasury is open for the receipt of Cash for Bills upon the supreme Government of India, at the exchange of two hundred and ten (210) Company's Rupees per one hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after sight.

[Signed] J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.

Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company

Canton, 4th June, 1838.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE HANNAH, Captain McGregor, daily expected and will have immediate despatch from Whampoa. For freight apply to

HEERJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE.

Canton. 6th June, 1838.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY CASTLE, Captain Baxter, will have immediate despatch from Whampoa. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton 23rd May, 1838.

NOTICE.—is hereby given that by mutual agreement the interest and responsibility of Mr. George Adam in our Firm here, and in that of Messrs Edmond, Bibby & Co. Bombay, has ceased.

BIBBY, ADAM & Co.

Canton, 11th June, 1838.

NOTICE. — JAMES HOOKER & WILLIAM LANE, having this day entered into Partnership, beg to inform the Public that they have taken the premises lately occupied by Messrs STANFORD & MARKS, and solicit a continuance of the patronage that has been given to the late Establishment of STANFORD & MARKS as Warehouse Keepers and Auctioneers under the firm of

HOOKER & LANE.

Canton, 1st June, 1838. No. 1 British Hong.

FOR SALE.—3 small anchors of about 5 and 5½ Cwt. Apply to

ROBERT EDWARDS, Macao.

NOTICE.—MR. JOSIAH STOKES has been this day admitted a partner in our firm.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

Bombay 1st February 1838.

NOTICE.—The business hitherto conducted by the undersigned in Canton under the firm of "James Matheson," will cease from this date. Parties holding Bills on the said firm, or having other business to transact with it, are requested to apply to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Canton, 7th May, 1838. Wm. MACDONALD.

TO SELL OR LET.

ON very moderate terms, a house of two stories, built four years ago, situated in Macao in the street near the Church of Santo Antonio. The house is very commodious and well ventilated, commanding excellent views. For particulars apply to it's present owner, the Major Almeida, of Macao.

FOR SALE.—Bills on London, in sets of £500 to £1000 drawn by the Morris Canal and Banking Company at 6 months' sight, on Messrs SMITH, PAYNE, & SMITHS. Apply to

WETMORE & Co.

Canton, 16th April, 1838.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant policies, on goods, payable in Calcutta, London, or this place.

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 1st January, 1838.

THE CANTON AGENCY.

We observe that the subject of the Canton Agency has undergone discussion at the India House, Mr. Wording having brought forward a motion that it be discontinued. As might have been expected, however, the motion was lost, and things will of course go on in the usual way for some time to come perhaps till the Company's authority shall be superseded by that of the British crown.

There is nothing surprising in the Honorable Company clinging to an abuse, but there is something startling in the observations that fell on this occasion from the lips of the Chairman Sir J. R. Carnac, from whom sentiments a great deal more liberal, might have been expected. The Honorable Baronet in remarking on the motion, said 'that he was a little surprised to hear gentlemen advocating in that Court, the interests of the trader, the agent and the manufacturer—in fact every interest but that of the East India Company'. This is extraordinary language to come from the mouth of a man who has been accounted liberal, and still more extraordinary to be uttered at a time when it must be fresh in the recollection of the Hon'ble Baronet and of the whole country, that the great changes effected four years ago in the administration of the Company's affairs was brought about chiefly, if not entirely by a proper consideration of the interests of the trader, the agent, and the manufacturer, in opposition to those of the Company, which stood in direct hostility to the enterprise of our merchants and the consequence extension of our commerce. Sir James appears to think that the interests of Government and those of the governed are essentially opposed to each other, and that to legislate in favor of the community, a portion of substantial power must be resigned.

Surely Sir James Carnac cannot be so wedded to the prejudices of the darker ages as not to know that the rise or fall of the trader, the agent, and the manufacturer, is the true index of national prosperity or adversity, and that a truly powerful Government is never better established than when all impediments are removed from the operations of Commerce. The advocates of trade are in this way the best advocates of Government, because they wish to see those interests fostered and protected which minister to the prosperity of the state. In the very same spirit in which Sir James Carnac deprecates the advocacy of the trader might be set himself in opposition to whatever contributes to the welfare of the people, and the general wellbeing of the country. Roads are wanted on the plea of the advantage they will confer on agriculture and commerce, an impulse that would by their construction be communicated to the advancement of the people. Education is called for, because it would dispel the mists of prejudice and superstition, and contribute to elevate the moral character of the natives of India, and yet in opposition to both Sir James might say in full consistency with the opinion we have quoted, that he would be surprised at the advocacy of the interests of the natives of India, rather than those of the Company. Why, the distinction he has drawn is a self-evident absurdity and as well might it be said, that Government itself ought to have no supporters, as that none ought to stand up for the good of the people in opposition to the mal-administration of Government; because Government in the language of a civilized and enlightened people, is neither more nor less than an institution for the purpose of protecting and encouraging the enterprize and industry of those subjected to its sway. The interests of the two are in fact inseparably connected, and it is the duty of every man so soon as government manifests a desire to assume a privilege at variance with the public good, to point out the evil and suggest the means of rectifying it.

Sir James Carnac after uttering his definition of the duties of proprietors, concludes by saying that it is by the realization of remittances, effected by means of the finance agency, that the dividends of the stockholders have been paid; apparently wishing to impress upon the body he was addressing, the necessary connexion that exists between the upholding of the Canton Agency and the regular payment of dividends. This argumentum ad crumenam however must have lost a good deal of its weight in consequence of the observations that fell from Mr. Wording, in bringing forward the motion; it having been stated by that gentleman, as indeed it must have been known to Sir James Carnac himself and all the proprietors present, that the remittances from India could be transmitted by other channels than the Canton Agency. It must have been well known to Sir James that the exchange transactions of the Company in China, had been frequently complained of in no measured terms by the mercantile community in that quarter; that both the money and produce markets had been, owing to the operations of the finance agents, subjected to frequent and sometimes alarming vicissitudes, and that the interests of the fair trader have been more than once placed in jeopardy, merely that a whim of the court might be satisfied, or a thirst for patronage indulged in.

But after all what right have the Company to maintain themselves on such a footing in Canton? As well might they establish themselves among any other community of British merchants and monopolise the exchange profits of the commercial world. There is no warrant for such an agency in the new Charter. All commercial transactions it is therein ordered are to be discontinued, and the Honorable East India Company is merely charged with the temporary government of the East India empire in trust for the British crown. The maintenance therefore of any agency, such as that kept up in China, is in direct violation of the act of parliament under which the Company hold dominion, and if not forthwith put an end to by the Company themselves, the British legislature ought to be petitioned on the subject. This we are afraid must be the ultimate resource of those who feel themselves aggrieved, as we see but little chance of justice in the matter at the hands of the present government.

While on this subject, we may as well say that the system at present pursued in regard to the remittances made by the Indian government is one, which, as a whole, militates greatly against the public advantage, in raising the price of produce to an unnatural height, increasing the number of speculators without capital, and in diminishing the chances of gain to those who proceed in their operations upon a sure foundation, and upon a careful calculation of the probability of supply and demand keeping pace with each other. A forced export trade is very often the result of the government system of advances, and we all know how ruinous the consequences may be of forcing upon a market such quantities of goods as far exceed the usual average of demand. Prices too are seriously affected, in so much as that produce often attains a higher cost at the place of growth than the price of it can possibly be at that of consumption. This is a state of things which it surely is not the province of government to encourage, and there can be no denying that the advances made upon bills on England have a strong tendency to lead to such a result. The transactions too though apparently merely remittances in the first instance may yet involve the Company in dealings of a tendency still more decidedly commercial than their operations in exchange. They may, on the failure of an acceptance, have the whole business of a commission agent placed in their hands, and we are not aware of any palliation by which this contingency can be explained away as having no connection with commercial dealings, from which by the late charter they are strictly prohibited.

But whatever may be the opinion of remittances from India, we think there can be but one opinion as to those from the Canton Agency. The whole business can be managed from this country, and we see no reason why they should be suffered to control the mercantile transactions of a place over British subjects in which they have no political supremacy.

Bombay Gazette, March 7.

Russian Civilisation. Abduction and Rape.

Lemberg (Gallicia) Sept. 10.—I hesitate sending you this narration, recollecting the furious attacks to which your account of the affair of "Augusta" subjected you, and fearing that the matter of this letter will occasion a renewal of them. The facts, however, are of so grave a character that I cannot pass them over in silence, and from them you may in some degree appreciate the progress of Russian civilisation, the paternal tenderness characterizing which [illegible] much vaunted in some of the French journals.

You know that the camp of Woznesensk (Government of Ekaterinoslaf) has been selected this year for the grand manoeuvres of the Russian cavalry. About the camp the Government has established military colonies

for the purpose of [illegible] the [illegible] the extensive forests and lands belonging to the Crown, and it was wished that these colonies should be in full activity on the arrival of the German Princes who were expected at [illegible].

These colonies, however, consisted of soldiers only, they having among them but very few women. In consequence of which an imperial order was issued enjoining the different authorities of Volhynia, Podolia & the Ukraine to call upon the administrators of the confiscated property of the revolutionary Poles of 1830, and to obtain by them a levy of [illegible] young women for the service of the camp of Wosnesensk. According to this order, the young women were to be between the ages of 16 and 20, and as good-looking and well-formed as possible.

The administrators set about executing this order, but on the report getting abroad in some of the villages, the women and young girls took to flight, and sought a refuge in the midst of the forests, and of the deserts. In other places the peasants declared that they would oppose by force the execution of such an order, and that while life remained they would defend their daughters, their sisters, and their brides.

The administrators thinking that a resistance announced with so much resolution and energy might be attended with serious disorders, addressed a report to the Government, who forthwith sent several detachments of troops, with a direction to put the order in execution by force.

This was done. The peasants were tracked like wild beasts, the young maidens torn from the bosom of their families, and the soldiers, notwithstanding the efforts of the officers to execute their duty as humanely as possible, committed numerous acts of violence. Scenes the most appalling took place on the lands of Human, belonging to Count Alexander Potocki, and on those of Zinkow, belonging to the Princess of Wirtemberg, sister to Prince Adam Czartoryski.

On several occasions the peasants, armed with scythes and with sticks, sustained a furious contest with the soldiers, but they were obliged in the end to yield to numbers; some were killed, others imprisoned, and delivered up to justice. Of the latter 22 were whipped; 18 others having undergone the punishment of the knout have been sent into Siberia; others are still in prison.

The Imperial Order was put in force. Six hundred young women, torn from their country and their families, were conveyed under military escort to the camp of Wosnesensk.

On their arrival at the camp they underwent an indecent examination, after the manner of military recruits, in order to ascertain whether they laboured under any bodily infirmity. The best looking amongst them, in different costumes, dressed after the manner of the Tyrolese, the Spaniards, and the English, were distributed in the various farms of the military colony. This was no doubt done in order to present to the German Princes and illustrious strangers who were expected a scene picturesque and pastoral, to relieve the ennui of the military spectacles. As to the young women, the least distinguished by their personal appearance, these were retained to wash the linen of the soldiers.

The country people have presented a petition to the Emperor, supplicating for the return of these unfortunate females, and which has been warmly supported by the Marshals of their districts. It is not yet known what the result will be, at the general opinion is that the women will be obliged to marry the soldiers of the colonies.

It was thus under the reign of Catherine II. that Potemkin, after the devastation of the Crimea transported thither numerous detachments from different Russian regiments; and in order to complete the project of colonization, ordered a levy of young females, who were drawn from the different provinces, and given as wives to the new colonists.

Such are the facts that have just taken place. I give them to you without reflection or without comment.

The Sun, 20th November, 1837.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

LATEST DATES.

England	6th March.	Singapore	24th May.
U. States	30th Jan.	Java	18th May.
Calcutta	6th May.	Manila	31st do.
Bombay	2d May.	Austral-Asia	1st Dec.
Madras	28th April.		

ARRIVED.—PHILIPPE I, [Am.] Skellington from Manila. CHARLES FORBES, Wills, GLENELG, Langley, and LOWJEE FAMILY, Rowland, from Singapore and Bombay. LOGAN, [Am.] Follansbee, from Batavia and London.

PASSENGERS.—Per Logan, Miss.] Elmslie, and Mr. Tryder.

SAILED.—Rob Roy, MacKinnon, for Singapore and Calcutta. ARDASEER, McIntyre, for Bombay. OSCEOLA, [Am.] Barrell, for Manila.

THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

No less than forty-eight criminals, robbers in the district of *Shuntih*, were beheaded on Sunday last at the usual place of execution. —On last Friday morning early, governor Tang, as [illegible] the loyal affections of [illegible] went to the Foo-ching-hwang temple, burnt incense, and prayed for fair weather. —*Wang*, the newly appointed commissary-general, went to ramble amongst the immortals on the 11th day of the 3rd moon. He had reached *Ken-heen*, in Shantung, on his journey to Canton. *H. E. Hang*, succeeded to the vacancy, and received the seals of office on Sunday last.—The literary commissioner, having finished the examination of the civil and military aspirants, left Shaouchow Foo for Canton on Saturday last. In the first decade of the 5th moon, H. E. will commence the examination of the civil and military candidates of all the heen districts in the Foo of Kwangchow.

As we think it of the highest importance to all the branches of the British and Indo-British trade to China, that the opinions of the press in England and India on the E. I. Co.s China Agency should be diffused as generally as possible; and as the question cannot be too often impressed on the public attention, we have, therefore, republished from the *Calcutta* papers an article on this subject from the *Bombay Gazette*, although there is not much in it that is new either in thought or expression. That paper, as well as ourselves, is astonished at the arguments of the chairman of the court of directors, and our surprise will be encreased if those arguments are not publicly noticed and formally protested against by the merchants and manufacturers of England: no public man of any party, in either house of parliament, could have betrayed such utter ignorance of the public feeling and such utter contempt for the public good, as was exhibited by the chairman of the court of directors: what a comment is that gentleman's speech on the following sentiments and conviction of the celebrated *De Witt*.

That consummate statesman and patriot, JOHN DE WITTE, was the first who explained the matter clearly; and his words are so applicable to this subject that I cannot forbear citing them, as most worthy of the reader's attention: "When the East India Company, "says he, had attained to a certain extent of power "and grandeur, their interests came not only to clash "with, but grew absolutely opposite to those of their "country: For whereas the advantage of the Dutch "nation consists in the increase of their manufactures, "commerce, and freight of ships, the interest of the "company inclines them to promote the sale of foreign "manufactures, and that with the least traffick and "navigation that is in their power. Hence it is a "settled point, that, if the East India Company can "gain more by importing Japan cloths, India quilts, "carpets, chintzes, than raw silk; or if the Company, "by creating a scarcity of nutmegs, mace, cloves, cinnamon, and other spices, can raise the price of them, "so as to gain as much by 100 tons, as they would "otherwise get by 1000; we are not to expect, that "they should import those raw silks, or be at the expence of transporting 1000 tons of spice, tho' the "former would assist our manufactures at home, and "the latter increase our navigation."

There are, in our opinion, little hopes of that this agency will be withdrawn from Canton until the system is exposed before parliament; and unless the capitalists of England and India, and the merchants and agents directly engaged in the trade, entertain the question with the earnestness of self-interest, they will never break the disgraceful chains which the E. I. Company have so artfully woven round all their transactions.

The correspondence which we have taken from the *Sun* exposes such atrocious deeds committed by the orders of the emperor Nicholas, that for the credit of humanity we would fain hope the dreadful tale is not true. But the letter possesses internal evidence too strong to induce us to think the details are wholly false; it is, moreover, prefaced in the *Sun* by an Editorial article in which not the slightest doubt is expressed of the full authenticity of the letter in all its parts. Such then, are the consequences of tyranny and unbounded, irresponsible power. A christian emperor, the most powerful protector of the *Greek* church, calmly and by his sign manual directs the commission of a rape unparalleled in history in its foul intention and disastrous consequences. And this is the man whom a late English traveller the simple, ignorant peasantry, by standing behind the chair of his empress—should she be called his *wife*? Can such a man be worthy of a wife, or be impressed by the [illegible] sanctity of that name?—when she was sitting at an open window with one of his children—he is a *father* too!—on her knees, and kissing her before the delighted multitude, who shouted responsively to this interesting proof of the affectionate love and the domestic felicity of Nicholas, the emperor of all the Russians! This man *wept* too, it is said, when his palace was in *flames*! Why

"Nero fiddled when Rome was burning." Yet the pagan Roman never committed such a wholesale rape as the Christian Russian! And, the lachrymal Nicholas can leave the chaste presence of his empress and the endearments of his children, and with one stroke of his pen sign an order, which, when enforced, brings scenes before the imagination which would sicken the most ruthless marauder, the most depraved sensualist.—There was a report about two years ago that the Russian emperor was insane:—for the sake of human nature we hope so—for this deed out-Herods Herod:—but what is then to be said for the instruments of his mad and wicked will?

Our readers will regard with intense interest the martyr-like determination of *King Shanlin*, to hold fast the Christian faith, as they will also deeply lament the falling off from their Christian profession of some of the imperial kindred, as described in a translation of two Peking Gazettes further on.

These two gazettes are important, as proving that Christanity is taught and practised from father to son in both Mwanchow and Chinese families.

As H. E. Sir F. Maitland K. C. B. the naval commander in chief on the Indian station, is shortly expected in China, we hope the extract detailing the proceedings of Lord Anson on his visit to the governor of Canton will not be considered tedious or out of place.

Peking Gazettes.—3d moon, 7th day (April 1st). The censorate made the following report.

A Budhist priest has appeared before our board, and deposed as follows.

I am the superior of the Pwan-yuen monastery in Pooching heen in the province of Fuhkeen. In that district there are banditti called the small knife association, of which Chang-Laou and Yuen-Teaouyuen were the headmen. They engaged Heung Leang-E to became their leader, and then changed their designation to the beggar (Hwa-taze) association, illegally carried arms, and abandoned themselves to dissoluteness and extortion, and the forcible abduction of men, women and children. In the 13th year of Taoukwang I was grievously oppressed by this banditti, who forged a bond and usurped more than seventy acres of my fields. I made depositions before the Cheheen, but the policeman who was sent received bribes, destroyed his warrant and did not make a caption. We priests then removed to the monastery of the western hill. Chin Laouluh with his accomplice Yuen Patsze, made forcible encroachments as heretofore. I then laid my complaints before the commissary and the Chefoo. The vagabonds railed at me for giving evidence (against them). They took away by violence my disciple Yunsew, caused his death and made away with the corpse. I have also heard that if they meet me they will surely gouge my eyes out. I was in great fear and avoided them, and dared not stir out of my gate. I have suffered great calamities and lost my peace of mind. I have been obliged to come to Peking and detail my complaints.

We, your majesty servant have examined and find that this is a case of associated banditti violently taking captive (men) and causing loss of life. The malefactors must be seized, tried, and punished, that the district may be tranquillized. We have carefully copied the original evidence, and respectfully offer it up for your majesty's inspection. The priest further stated that he had laid his complaints before the Chefoo once and before the Commissary

[illegible] but neither made any enquiry into the affair. It is on these accounts we have made this duly prepared report.

2nd moon, 6th day. The Chefoo of Shunteen (in the province of Pechele) reports as follows.

I have received a despatch from Keshen, the governor, directing Chow Chinteing the Cheheen of Leangheang, to foward the offender, Kew Shanlin, who is a follower of the religion of the lord of heaven (Roman Catholic), and also the books of his doctrine (classics) which have been seized, to my office. I examined him myself, and his evidence (is as follows).

I am a native of Yoyang heen in the province of Shanse. In my youth I came with my father and mother to live at Peking; the belief and practice of the religion of the lord of heaven was transmitted to me from my father and grandfather. When we dwelt with Too-se's family, we became acquainted with a man named Wang. In the 12th moon of last year Wang engaged me to return to Yoyang heen to my elder brother, Kew Kweiurh's house, and to bring from thence his books, paintings, and images to Toose's house. On the 24th day of the first month of the present year (19th February), when on my return I arrived at Leangheang heen, two men, whom I did not know, seduced me into a by-road, where, when we had got about halfway, they swindled me out of my mule, bundle of books, and ran away. I reported the affair to the Che-heen, who then deputed an officer, who recovered the stolen property. The books have been examined; and I wish voluntarily to confess my crime, but I do not wish to abandon my religion.

Such is his statement.

Besides sending a posthaste express to the Fooyuen of Shanse to size Kew Kweiurh, and forward him to the board of punishments, it is proper that I request the imperial will that Kew Shanlin be delivered over to the said board that the two cases may be united, tried, and punishment awarded.

Peking Gazette.

3rd moon, 9th day. The Chefoo of Shunteen respectfully reports as follows.—The Cheheen of Leangheang, before reported to me the seizure of the Christian criminal, Kew Shanlin, whose evidence implicated Too-se. Officers were sent to seize the said offender; and I have already reported to the emperor that he has been delivered over to the board of punishments for trial: this on record. It is now further authenticated that Keangmei, the commissary of Pachang, has petitioned, saying, She Weilun, the Chechow of Chang-ping Chow, has seized Hungta, Hungurh, and Hungwoo, three individuals, who practised the (Christian) religion; their books, paintings, and images were also seized, and forwarded to my (the Shunteen Foo) office, where I myself examined them. Hungta gave his evidence (as follows.)—I am a man of the imperial kindred, under the bordered red banner. I am the nephew of Too-se, who has been apprehended and delivered over to the board. The practice of the religion of the lord of heaven was transmitted to me from his deceased father. The books, paintings, and images belong to the uncaught Wang-tung, and to Wang-urh, who has been caught and delivered over to the board. I now make known my wish to quit the (Christian) sect. I, your majesty's servent, immediately ordered the said criminal to step over the cross and images in open court; and that, as a proof of his repentance and reform, he should give a voluntary bond (not again to join the Christian religion).

I have examined the records and find that when criminals whose offence is that of following the religion of the lord of heaven are seized by the officers of government, if they express their desire to leave the religion and walk over (or trample on) the image of the cross they are by law pardoned. Now, according to the evidence, the books were in the keeping of Wangtung and Wangurh. It will be proper to unite the cases and confront the offenders. Besides sending Hungta back to his banner, to be put under surveillance until he is examined by the board, I now, on these accounts, make this prepared report.

A Report to the Emperor from the Governor of Canton, respecting the bad state of the public manners in various districts in the province.

Forwarded to Peking last month.

(Concluded from last week).

We, your majesty's servants, afterwards received a report of this affair from the Che-heen; and as the two clans are carrying their mutual hatred even to hostilities and murder, the instigators and those who have struck the murderous blows, must be subjected to a strict examination, in order that the facts may be explained, and the guilty then be punished with all the severity of the law; then the villagers may be impressed by the example and warning. With reference to the origin and cause of the hatred and feuds it is still more necessary to investigate clearly, and ascertain who is right and who is wrong, in order that the grievances may be redressed and justice be done, and the minds of the litigants be tranquillized; then strife may be ended and quietness ensured.

Afterwards, on the 15th day of the first moon, Yaou Keenche, the Tungche of Suy Yaou, was deputed to meet the Footseang, Chaou Kwangpeih, and they both proceeded with troops and policemen to Tung-kwan, where they headed the commission of enquiry into the affair, and afterwards a report of their proceedings was made by Yaou Keenche. Tang and Ho, the principals in the disturbance were both seized and also twenty eight of their murderous accomplices; three murderous criminals of the clan Chin, were likewise taken. The records show that the instigator and chief offender of the clan Chin was seized by the Heen magistrate last year; but the instigator and chief offender of the clan Tang is still in concealment. Such is the report (of the Tungche of Yaou Keenche), to which I have given a reply, directing that the criminal Tang be seized immediately and that there must not any substitution of another person for the real criminal, or any accomodating arrangement made in the affair.

Now again in the villages and hamlets of the heen districts in the neighbourhood of Tung Kwan, the robberies and plunderings as reported by the magistrates are more numerous than ever. From the evidence of the robbers who have been taken, it appears that a gang of banditti, whose leaders are Yaou Hwatow, Le Kemoosung, and Chin Tsinpaou, dwell at the 'old banks of the Eastern hill,' in Tung Kwan district. I have examined and find that the dwellling place of those bandits borders on the two heen districts of Kweishen and Polo in the Foo of Hwuychow. The heen of Tung Kwan reported saying;—'the gangs of these criminals are very numerous. When the troops and police have been sent to seize them, if the number was small, they collected together and withstood the troops; if the latter were numerous, they left their haunts and scattered themselves abroad. Hence both the military officers and myself have been, disappointed in our successive attempts to seize them.'

I, your majesty servant, considering that these offenders were daring and notorious robbers, immediately set plans *en train* for capturing them. On the 14th day of the first moon, I gave secret orders to Yu Paoushun, the acting Chefoo of Hwuy Chow to meet the military Tsantseang, Pakihtsnpoo, &c, and to select immediately troops and police from Hwuy Chow, march to Tung Kwan, and there join and unite with the Heen magistrate in settling the affair. Afterwards, Yu Paoushun made the following report.

'I have now seized Chin Amei and others, in all twelve men. Yaou Hwatow has not yet been taken.'

I, your majesty's servant, have now issued the strictest orders to the detached civil and military officers,—that it is imperative on them to seize these offenders, and send them to the provincial city for trial and punishment; they must not be allowed to escape. Whilst waiting the seizure and arrival of these atrocious offenders, in order to confront them with those already in custody to elicit the facts and award to each their due share of punishment, I proceed to report the circumstances of the captions made by the civil and military officers who were detached on this service, humbly praying your majesty's regard thereto.

Lord Anson's visit to the governor of Canton, *in* 1743.

As the commodore had before experienced many inconveniencies from lying a considerable time in the Road of Macao, he was resolved not to remain there, but to proceed through the cluster of Islands, that lie in that Gulph, to the River of Canton or as the Chinese call it, Quang-tong; which accordingly he did, and anchored, on the 24th of July, off an Island, which is called the Island of Tygers, at the Mouth of the Harbour. On the 15th, the Commodore sent a Lieutenant, with nineteen Men, in his Barge, up to the City, with a letter addressed to the Viceroy, acquainting him with the reasons which obliged him to enter his Port, intimating his Design to pay him a Visit, and desiring a supply of provisions and stores.

The next Morning the Lieutenant returned in the barge, and brought with him a Supply of fresh Provisions, but no Licence for proceeding up the River, as was expected; and from him the Commodore received Notice, that a Mandarin, of considerable Rank, would be very quickly sent from the Vice-King, to acquaint him with the Resolutions he had taken in reference to his letter.

Upon this, every thing was put in order for the Reception of this Chinese officer, who arrived on the [illegible], attended by twelve [illegible]. He desired that the Commodore would spare the Ceremony of saluting him, because his Guns being large, the Noise would disturb him extremely. He assured him, that the Vice-King would take very kindly a visit from him and the Captain of the other Ship; presented him with a Licence for a daily Supply of fresh Provisions; but intimated, at the same time, that the usual Duties, according to the Size and Measurement of his Ship, would be expected, as they made no Distinction in China between Merchantmen and Kings Ships. The Commodore replied, that the King of Great Britain's Ships of War were never treated on a Level with trading Vessels in any Port; and that he was absolutely restrained, by his instructions, from paying any Acknowledgment for Leave to anchor in any Harbour whatever. The Mandarin behaved very civilly and politely, seemed to be extremely well satisfied with the Reception he met with, and promised, at his Departure to hasten the Licence for proceeding up the River; for want of which, they had not hitherto been able to pass the bar.

On the 27th the licence arrived, and the next day they sailed over the Bar, and anchored in five Fathom Water. On the 29th, they weighed, and stood up the river, and came to an Anchor over-against the Custom house; and now, having no farther occasion for the Chinese pilots, the commodore discharged them. The 11th of October, being the anniversary of his Majesty's coronation, they dressed their Ship, displayed their Colours, and fired twenty-one guns.

* * * * * *

The Ships being now almost in a condition fit for sailing, and nothing wanting but a sufficient stock of provisions and naval stores, for which, notwithstanding the most pressing instances had been made, no licence could be obtained, tho' all the favour asked, was to purchase them for ready money; the commodore resolved to make a visit in person to the Vice-King. But as it was impossible to forefee what accidents might attend his putting himself absolutely in the power of the Chinese, who had hitherto shewn no great regard to his representations, he very wisely provided for the worst, by granting a commison to Mr. Brett, whom he appointed Captain of the Centurion, with strict injunctions, that, in case he should be detained on shore by the Chinese, he should immediately destroy the prize, out of which all the treasure had been taken, and proceed with the Centurion without the mouth of the river, and out of the reach of the two forts, that at all events, the Ship might be safe.

These precautions taken, the commodore acquainted the Captains and Supercargoes of the English, Swedish, and Danish Ships; that were in the harbour, of his design; and that he would be glad of their Company, to attend him to his Audience of the Vice-King. Accordingly, on the 19th, at nine in the morning, they came on board his Ship; and, about four in the afternoon, the commodore, with Captain Summure, and Lieutenant van Kepple, with the Captains and Supercargoes, put off in the barge, which was rowed by eighteen seamen, all chosen men, and in new Cloaths. They were immediately joined by the boats of all the India Ships in the river, the crew of the Centurion giving the commodore three cheers as he went off, and saluting him which 19 guns. When he landed, his officers, and those who accompanied him, marched in a solemn and regular procession towards the Viceroy's palace, the commodore himself being carried in a chair. His attendants also were properly marshalled, and the whole ceremony conducted with as much decency, and even with all the magnificence, that their circumstances would allow. As the Chinese are extravagantly fond of pomp and show, and as the officers were all of them very richly dressed, and all their attendants in new cloaths, the ceremony had a very proper effect, and all the spectators regarded it with silence and respect.

On their arrival at the Vice-King's Palace, they found 10,000 men under arms before it, the windows, galleries, and battlements, all thronged with people belonging to his court. The commodore, and those who accompanied him, were immediately conducted into the great hall of the palace; and soon after were admitted to the presence of the Vice-king, who appeared on this occasion with all the pomp imaginable, being attended by the mandarins of his council. He received the commodore with the utmost civility and politeness, and gave him a grand entertainment, consisting, after the Chinese manner, of a multitude of small dishes, filled with different sorts of minced meat; after which, and a proper interval between there followed a rich dessert of dried fruits and sweetmeats; and, after that, tea. The Vice-king likewise readily granted all that the commodore desired, and made him some presents, as a testimony of his respect. The commodore had also provided suitable presents for the Vice-king, who told him, with all the civility imaginable, that it was contrary to the custom of his country, and incompatible with the office he held, for him to receive them; and therefore hoped he would excuse his refusal.

Such was the issue of the audience, with which the commodore had all the reason in the world to be satisfied, having succeeded therein to the utmost extent of his wishes, and much beyond the expectation of all the Europeans; who gave it as their unanimous opinion, before the commodore's departure, that the port duties would be insisted on, there having been hitherto no instance of their being ever dispensed with. The success of this whole affair was entirely owing to the personal conduct of the commodore, who had thoroughly studied the genius and disposition of the people he had to deal with; and by his wisdom, moderation, and discretion, overcame all the difficulties, which the most experienced people in that country thought insurmountable; and by his firmness, and presence of mind, asserted the honour of his master, and of this nation, among the most cunning and subtle people in the world. He returned with the same state and ceremony from this audience, with which he went to it; and the news of his happy success, when brought to his ship, was received with all possible marks of the most sincere joy.

On the 28th, a most dreadful fire broke out in the suburbs of that city, by which 350 houses were consumed; as were likwise the factories belonging to the Swedes and Danes. By the close of the month, the best part of their stores were on board; and they began to think of disposing all things for their Departure.

* * * * *

On the 4th of December, the commodore returned from Canton; and, on his arrival on board his ship, was saluted by all the European vessels in the harbour, except the French. The next day he gave a grand entertainment to the gentlemen who had attended him when he had his audience of the Vice-king; and having taken a survey of the ship, the sea-stores, and provisions, and given his orders for completing whatever was wanting, he declared his resolution to return home immediately; and accordingly all the necessary dispositions were made for sailing: and, on the 7th, they weighed, with their prize, and began to fall down the river of Canton, in which they had lain from the Middle of the month of July.

(Harris's voyages.)

MEMOIR

On the condition of slaves and hired servants in China, by M. Edouard Biot.

(Continued from No. 24, Page 99.)

we return, from the silence of the code, and [illegible] some connected historical cases, the affranchisement of the slave entirely depends on the will of the master, as is the case in all our colonies (of France); and the same regulations obtained in all the nations of our European antiquity that have had slaves. In their scale of virtues and vices (see *Morrison's* Dict under the character 奴 Vol 1.), to scold slaves severely is rated at one fault; to see them ill, and not to be careful of them, but require service labour as usual—is rated at *ten* faults. To disallow slaves marrying—is rated at one *hundred* faults; to refuse consent to men and women slaves being manumitted—is rated at fifty faults. These faults are of the number of those the spirits register in the books of heaven, and which they value to decide the fate of every mortal after his death; but they are beyond terrestrial legislation. In Duhalde's description of China, a work composed on the information transmitted by the missionaries, it is said, Vol 2 page 74, that many Chinese allow their slaves to embark in trade in which they have an interest; and thus the slaves often obtain the means of ransoming themselves. This is very probable, for a Chinese is naturally humane; and this mode of ransom also prevailed with the Romans, usually so severe toward their slaves. But in China, as formerly at Rome, this kind of arrangement is not regulated by any law to which the slave can appeal against the avarice of his master.

The Mantchow penal code did not renew a regulation of the Tang dynasty, which freed by right the slaves of government, and even domestic slaves aged seventy years. But this regulation was altogether illusory for that description of slaves.

In China, the affranchised slave passes immediately into the condition of a free citizen. It was only under the Tang dynasty that rebels when made prisoners and slaves of the state did not receive their full pardon except through three successive steps which they were to gain by their labour. But history constantly informs us that the domestic slave passed directly from the state of villanage to that of freedom, without the intermediate degrees which existed in our ancient European republics. In these republics it was the son only of the freedman who became a citizen.

This difference, as Montesquieu remarks, necessarily adheres to the form of the two kinds of government. In republics, as the free citizens were able to modify the laws by their deliberations, it was important that the decisions should not be suddenly influenced by the introduction of strangers uninterested in public affairs; it was therefore necessary that the freedman should not instantly enjoy the rights of a free citizen. In despotic governments the chief only makes the law, or acts from laws which have been long fixed and immutable. The people must, passively obey; it is not then necessary to distinguish the freedman from the citizen, and such is the state of affairs in China. Only, as all the social relations are based on the respect of the son toward his father, generally the freedman offending against his old master who had delivered him from bondage, is punished by the law as if he was still his slave. With all others he conducts himself as a freeman amongst freemen, and is punished conformably with this position.

Besides slaves, there are in private houses work-people called 傭工 Yung-kung, paid servants who hire themselves to work for a certain time, and who can change their masters. We have seen that under the first chow dynasty these hired domestics performed all the services in rich families. Now as then the persons who hire themselves are individuals free by birth, but subjected by their engagement to certain duties to their masters. The engagement should be made in clear and precise terms (*ordinance of the Sung dynasty*, Appendix, page 9); the duration of the engagement appears variable. The ordinances of Sung, which I have just referred to, the text of which I will give further on, limits the duration at the longest to five years; a former ordinance of the Tang dynasty appears to fix the duration at one year only. The wages are settled by the year or month. In an example quoted by Morrison under the character 傭 a person "went and hired himself to labour, and settled for four taels [30 francs] a year."—Timkowski, in his voyage to Peking in 1820, points out the monthly wages of domestic servants in Peking, which vary from three ounces of silver (22 francs, 50 cents) to one ounce (7 fr. 50 cents), exclusive of food in the latter case. According to the code, the man who has hired himself out to service is in an inferior position in relation to his master and to free citizens in general. He finds himself so often in contact with the slave, that one is reluctant to think that he can have the same facility of changing his master as the European domestic. Nevertheless one does not find in the Chinese code that the master can claim his hired servant who has left him, and if the wages are monthly, as Timkowski says they are at Peking, it is probable that the Chinese domestic can free himself as easily as our own. It is likely that the time of discharge is regulated by custom in China, as it really is with us.

[*To be continued.*]

A RECORD OF THE PACIFICATION OF THE SEAS.

(*By Yuenyung Sun, of Heun-tih Heën.*)

[*Continued from No. 24. Page 98.*]

The pirates suspecting it was a feint made in order to induce them to fall back, made signals, beat their drums and advanced. Upwards of ten of the villagers secreted themselves, and when the pirates approached near enough they fired their guns and killed more than a hundred. The pirates were thrown into confusion; the villagers rushed out from their ambush, pursued and killed them, cut off the heads of those they seized, and slaughtered nearly all; captured one of their large vessels and two of their 'long dragons' (boats).

On the 16th day of the moon, Ching Yihsow, commanding a fleet of more than five hundred sail, laid waste the lower districts of Tung Kwan, Sinhwuy, Shuntih, and Heangshan; and then collected the fleet at Tanchow. On the 22nd she ordered Changpaou to take three hundred vessels and plunder Shi-ting, where he seized upwards of four hundred men and women. When they came to my village they laid waste the suburbs, the village itself being protected by the palisades through which they could not force their way.—On the 21st day they arrived at Lintow, and on the 22nd they passed Kanheaou, which village they attacked without success. They then went round to Pwanpeenyen, and pulled up the palisades. The fleet then anchored at Chintsun. The villagers were previously prepared for their arrival, and went out to oppose them. The pirates fired their guns and wounded the villagers, who then retreated, the pirates immediately landed. The villagers seized a difficult pass and fired their guns; the pirates laid themselves down on the ground, and the carriages of the guns being too much elevated, the shot did not wound any of the pirates. The gunners wished to give another volley, but before they were ready the pirates came and cut off their heads. The pirates immediately advanced at speed with five hundred men, and entered the village; the villagers mustering three thousand men, a fierce battle ensued.

The pirates sent a standard-bearer for re-inforcements. The villagers picked him off with a fowling piece. Another pirate grasped the flag and advanced, and he shared the same fate. The forces of the pirates were arranged, in one long rank like a wall. Gowho, enraged, advanced to attack the ranks; there was a foreign pirate with a musquet, who advanced to fight him. They met and engaged in close combat. Ho flourishing his spear transfixed him right through the heart. A pirate was near enraged, who flourishing his sword advanced to the attack; Ho had not drawn his spear out of the pirates body, and the pirate chopped his hand off; he fell to the ground, the pirate then stabbed him to death. The two ranks then commenced a general battle, and many were wounded and killed on both sides. The villagers retired to an old common; the pirates pursued them as far as Mih-gan, where they were stopped by a creek, and could not advance; they then fired between twenty and thirty houses at Ma-ke-tow.—On the 23rd day the pirates again arrived in great force, fought a great battle with and defeated the villagers. It happened that a reinforcement of upwards a thousand resolute men arrived from the neighbouring village of Chih-hwa, who joined in the battle; the pirates then retreated, leaving several tens of their number dead on the field; of the valiant youths of Chih-hwa killage only eight were killed.

On the 23d of the moon Ching Asow ordered Ko Potae to ascend the river with eighty sail, and rendezvous at Ke-kungshih. The next day Changpaou and Potae separated on different plundering and burning expeditions; Paou plundered to the Northward; when he arrived at Fuh-keaou he seized several ten thousand Shih of grain, and burnt down upwards of thirty houses, and on the 24th went to Se-keaou.—Ko-Potae went devastating in San-heungke, and plundered Hwang-chow; he then went and attacked Keen-Gan, without success; he then went round and attacked Cha-Chung.

On the 26th of the moon Changpaou led his division direct against Lanshih. Five government war-boats, had been stationed at the mouth of the passage, for the purpose of protecting the village of Lanshih. The troops seeing the pirates swarming in like ants, all pulled away. Paou chased them, and then made an attack on the front of the village. A literary student, named Ho Shaouyuen, headed the villagers and led them to battle. The pirates received numerous reinforcements and the villagers, observing their strength, were alarmed —their fears encreased, and they took to flight, being all unused to fighting. Shaouyuen alone headed a few and advanced to the fight, and flourishing his sword he killed the pirates; but few cannot oppose many, and he fell on the field; and the pirates forthwith burnt more than four hundred shops and houses, and slaughtered upwards of ten men in the streets of the village. When the pirates had retired, the villagers paid the greatest respect to the righteous memory of Ho Shaouyuen; they built a temple in his honour, where the Fooyuen himself went and worshipped.*

On the 27th of the moon the Yewkeih, Linsun, cruized about the river with forty boats to destroy the pirates; when he arrived at Kinkang the sun was already hidden in the west; and he proceeded to rendezvous at Tase No. Changpaou immediately sent orders to return to Shating. The pirate vessels were all collected together the same night; and Sun, seeing that they were as ants in number became apprehensive that he was not strong enough to oppose them, and he slunk off into the eastern branches of the river, and went with all speed to Peihkeang. Early on the morning of the 28th the pirates went down to Tase-No in search of our war-boats, but were unsuccessful; they then anchored at Shating. At that time the autumnal gales commenced. I ascended the hills to gaze on the pirate fleet. I observed the masts and flags thickly crowded together on the surface of the waters, and the preparations for murderous battle being before my eyes, the dreadful sight filled my heart with grief and dismay.

(To be continued.)

---

* It is remarked in a note, that the temple is thronged with worshippers at the present day.

CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already instituted at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. II. TUESDAY, JUNE 26TH, 1838. NO. 26. PRICE 50 CENTS

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Agents are ready to receive bonafide Tenders of Advances on Bills of exchange, secured by consignments to England of Tea and Nankin Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled, "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China" at the rate of Four Shillings and seven pence (4s. 7d.) per Spanish Dollar.

Until further Notice, Fifty per Cent of the same will be made in cash and the remitter in Bills on the Supreme Government of India, at the rate of Two hundred and ten (210) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, and payable thirty days after Sight.—

[Signed.] J. H. ASTELL.
H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the H. E. I. Company.

Canton, 13th June, 1838.

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Treasury is open for the receipt of Cash for Bills upon the supreme Government of India, at the exchange of two hundred and ten (210) Company's Rupees per one hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after sight.

[Signed] J. H. ASTELL.
H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company

Canton, 4th June, 1838.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE fast sailing Spanish Brig ROZA (late THEODORA) now riding at anchor in the inner harbour of Macao, where she may be examined by intending purchasers or Charterers. For further particulars apply to

C. DE YRURETAGOYENA.

Macao, 16th June, 1838.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE GOOD SUCCESS, Capt. FRASER will have immediate despatch from Whampoa. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 23d June, 1838.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE Ship CHARLES FORBES, Thomas Wills, Commander, will leave Whampoa with all despatch for the above port. For Freight apply to

DHUNJEEBHOY MUNCHERJEE,
AND HORMUSJEE FRAMJEE.

Canton, 16th June, 1838. No. 3 Powshong hong.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE HANNAH, Captain McGregor, daily expected and will have immediate despatch from Whampoa. For freight apply to

HEERJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 6th June, 1838.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY CASTLE, Captain Haynes, will have immediate despatch from Whampoa. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton 23rd May, 1838.

INSURANCE OFFICE
OF
"Los Amigos del Pais"
IN MANILA.

THE Undersigned is Authorized to take risks on behalf of the said Office, on Spanish Vessels, from Canton to Manila, to the extent of $ 40,000 payable in that City.

Macao, 16th June, 1838. C. DE YRURETAGOYENA.

TO LET.—From the 1st July next, The Factory No. 4 British Hong. For terms apply at the Canton Register Office, No. 2 Creek Hong.

NOTICE.—It hereby given that by mutual agreement the Control and responsibility of Mr. GEORGE ADAM in our Firm here, and in that of Messrs EDMONDS, BIBBY & Co. Bombay, has ceased.

BIBBY, ADAM & Co.

Canton, 11th June, 1838.

NOTICE.—JAMES HOOKER & WILLIAM LANE, having this day entered into Partnership, beg to inform the Public that they have taken the premises lately occupied by Messrs STANFORD & MARKS, and solicit a continuance of the patronage that has been given to the late Establishment of STANFORD & MARKS as Warehouse Keepers and Auctioneers under the firm of

HOOKER & LANE.

Canton, 1st June, 1838. No. 1 British Hong.

FOR SALE.—2 small anchors of about 5 and 5½ Cwt. Apply to

ROBERT EDWARDS, Macao.

NOTICE.—MR. JOSIAH STOKES has been this day admitted a partner in our firm

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

Bombay 1st February 1838.

NOTICE.—The business hitherto conducted by the undersigned in Canton under the firm of "JAMES HAMILTON," will cease from this date. Parties holding Bills on the said firm, or having other business to transact with it, are requested to apply to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Canton, 7th May, 1838. WM. MACDONALD.

TO SELL OR LET.

ON very moderate terms, a house of two stories, built four years ago, situated in Macao in the street near the church of Santo Antonio. The house is very commodious and well ventilated, commanding excellent views. For particulars apply to it's present owner, the Major ALMEIDA, of Macao.

FOR SALE.—Bills on London, in sets of £500 to £1,500 drawn by the Morris Canal and Banking Company at 6 months sight, on Messrs. SMITH, PAYNE, & SMITHS. Apply to

WETMORE & Co.

Canton, 16th April, 1838.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant policies, on goods, payable in Calcutta, London, or this place.

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 1st January, 1838.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

LATEST DATES.

England	6th March.	Singapore	2nd June.
U. States	30th Jan.	Java	25th May.
Calcutta	6th May.	Manila	31st do.
Bombay	7th May.	Austral-Asia	10th Feby.
Madras	28th do.		

ARRIVED.—Good Success, Fraser, from Singapore 2d June and Bombay 7th May. Levant, [Am.] Demarest, from Java 23th May.

SAILED.—22nd inst. Elizabeth, Highat, for Liverpool. H. B. M. S. Larne, J. P. Blake, Esq. Capt. for Manila.

Under Despatch.—This day, Syed Khan, Overgoon, for Singapore and Calcutta, at 6 P. M.

PASSENGER.—Per Elizabeth, Mrs. Highat and Mr. Carnock.

We have received, per *Levant*, the *Colonial* for N. S. Wales, from August 31st 1837 to February 19th 1838. The *Sandwich Island Gazette*, from March 10th to April 7th. And per *Good Success*, the *Singapore Free Press* of the 31st, and the *Penang Gazette* of the 12th and 19th May.

We have again to point the attention of our readers to the imperial persecution of those Chinese who profess Christianity. We have not met with any Peking Gazettes that allude to Foreign teachers; and it is, perhaps, only justice to the emperor to suppose that the Chinese christians, wanting pastors and instruction, have swerved from the discipline and doctrine first inculcated on them; and, therefore, that the "religion of the lord of heaven," as only manifested by the worship of a crucifix, and pictures and images of saints and martyrs, may appear to him to be merely an inexplicable and degrading superstition. The punishment which he has ordered, one of his own kith and kin to undergo is the severest short of death—if indeed, death itself is not preferable to bitter and perpetual slavery.

Whampoa Hospital Ship.

A general meeting of Subscribers to this admirable institution was held last week at the house of Messrs. Fox, Rawson & Co. when the committee informed the meeting that in consequence of Kinqua, the hong merchant who had secured the ship, having been implicated by the local government in charges which might probably lead to serious persecution, it was considered the most advisable plan to dispose of the block, stores, &c. to the Co hong for $8000. This proposition was immediately acted upon, and the *Hope* was transferred to her new purchasers yesterday.

Since the matter for our Paper was arranged, we have received copies of two documents from the Hoppo, relating to Lumqua's hong, and a letter from Kinqua to his creditors. The translations of these papers we propose to publish in a supplement.

THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

On the 16th inst. a despatch arrived from the board of civil office containing the information that *Wang*, the judge and acting treasurer of Canton province, is promoted to the treasurership of Shantung; and that the vacancy in the judgeship of Canton is to be filled by Keaou Yungtseen, now the commissary of Kea-chow in Kan-suh province. Wang screwed on his red button on the 19th instant.

The new lieut. governor of Canton had an audience of the emperor on the 23rd day of the 4th moon, and he quitted Peking for Canton on the 8th day of the fourth intercalary moon. The newly appointed Hoppo, Yu-kwan, left Peking, on his journey hither on the 26th day of the fourth moon.

Peking Gazette. 3rd moon, 11th day (5th April).—The imperial will has been received.

Too-se, alias Too Shingah, having been brought before the courts for practising the the religion of the lord of heaven, repented, reformed, and was pardoned. Afterwards he again worshipped the cross, paintings, and images; and with his son, Wan-kwang, chanted prayers and hymns; it is evident, therefore, from his whole conduct that he has not really reformed. I order that Too-se and Wan-kwang be deprived of their red girdle, their names be erased from the genealogical table of our clan, and themselves be sent to E-lo and subjected to the lowest degree of slavery.

Hereafter, when offenders practising the religion are taken, if, in order to obtain forgiveness of their crime, they first profess to repent and reform and afterwards follow the worship, their crime is to be punished according to the original law, whether they trample on the cross in open court or not; their crime is not to be forgiven by any exertion of benevolence: these measures will operate as a warning to the traitorous and crafty who put their trust in wickedness. With reference to the officers who exerted themselves in making the caption in this case, I order that the patrols Ke Shingyang &c. be delivered over to the military board for reward.—*Respect this.*

3rd moon, 9th day. Choo Tszeyen, a president of the board of revenue and Fooyin of Shunteen, makes a report, praying for the imperial glance thereon.

Shen Wanhaou, the Cheheen of Wootih, formerly reported the following case.

On the 4th day of the 8th moon, of the 16th year of Taoukwang, the traveller She Tsetang, when he arrived on the north side of Taying Village in the said heen district, was robbed of his mule and clothes. The imperial will was received, that the said heen should be deprived of his button, and, according to law, should be imperatively required to capture the robbers. Afterwards the said Cheheen reported that on the 15th day of the 9th moon he had seized the mounted robber Changsan; and he confessed on his examination to have had an accomplice in his robberies, named Che Sehae. She Tsetang was sent for and he recognised the prisoner as being the man who had robbed him. The Cheheen also succeeded in capturing Che Sehae.

I, your majesty's servant, issued orders to the Tungche of *Tungloo*, to conduct the examination. An outer garment was also seized in Changsan's house, which being identified by She Tsetang as his own was restored to him: this is on record. Changsan further confessed that he had another accomplice, still at large, named Wangurh, who was concerned with him in the same robbery. And that Wangurh sold the mule's cushion to a man whose name he knew not, and they divided the money between them, and that he had falsely implicated Che Sehae in the charge being his accomplice.—Further, the examination elicited that there were other cases of robbery against the prisoner; and the persons robbed having been sent for and examined, their reports tallied with the confession of the prisoner. The Tungche has made a prepared report of the proceedings to me; and I have ascertained that Shen Wanhaou within a month after having been deprived of his button has equally succeeded in seizing the thieves and recovering the stolen property—and having from a sense of shame greatly exerted himself, (I presume to ask) whether he may or not look up for the imperial favor, and have his button restored to him—which will proceed from the wide-spreading imperial benevolence. A duly prepared report.

The letter from the hongmerchants, in another column, dated the 17th inst., proposing to liquidate Hingtae's debts (not the slightest allusion is made to Kinqua's) in eight and a half years, is simply a renewal of the proposal, with the difference of a few months only, which they made in March last to liquidate the debts in nine years. In the present proposal, however, the very days in each year are appointed for the payment of the instalments, namely, the 30th of April. This promised punctuality is scarcely consonant with the governor's ideas of the vicissitudes of commerce, as expressed in his reply to the creditors, dated the 11th of April, in which H. E. observes that—

"In regard to the consumption of goods (referred to in Mr. Turner's address), in nothing is it more difficult to determine the amount. How can a comparison be instituted in this respect of one year with another?—And amid the revolutions of trade, how shall it be ascertained that the prosperity which has preceded is not, in itself, the evidence of an approaching declension of trade."

As the debts owing by the hong to British merchants have been made the subject of a *Memorial* by them to the secretary for Foreign affairs, to the end that "their case should be laid before H. M. in council, with a view to obtain the powerful interposition of our own government, with that under which we at present live, to endeavour to obtain an early payment of our actual claims, and a readier means of recovery of those, which under the existing circumstances of the Foreign trade with this country, we must, we fear, inevitably incur in future." And as the creditors, in the same memorial, also state that they have refused even the last proposition of the hongmerchants, namely, to pay the debts in nine years, on grounds which are there detailed, although in their address to the governor, dated 21st March, they profess to be ready to receive with gratitude any portion of their claims which H. E. may please to order to be paid, and to listen to any further suggestions of the hongmerchants, notwithstanding their memorial to their own sovereign—which professions appear to be very inconsistent with the tenor of the memorial—with these rather puzling and contradictory facts before us, it is difficult to surmise what would be the best course for the creditors to pursue—whether to inform the hongmerchants that the settlement of these debts has now become a national question or, if they cannot induce them still further, to shorten the terms of payment, to close at once with the last offer.

We know not whether it is intended to impose any new tax on the principal articles of export; we believe this proceeding will not be necessary, if the present Consoo tax is honestly appropriated to the payment of the debts. The creditors will, of course, take measures to ensure the due payment of this tax by the hongmerchants. It appears to us that the principal creditors, for their our security, must have some control over the collection and usufruct of this tax; for long experience—leaving out the alarming doubts of H. E the governor—proves that the Consoo treasury is not to be trusted, when the hongmerchants keep the key. They must become co-trustees with Howqua, and the due discharge of this trust will place them in a singular position as British merchants and Agents under a system of Free trade.

Were it not for the Memorial, we should, taking all the circumstances of the past and present situation of the Foreign trade into consideration, be inclined to recommend the acceptance of the hongmerchant's proposal. But the appeal having been made, will it not be better to await the interference of our government? Such a course would be at least consistent; and as such interference *must*, sooner or later, be made,—the threat having been held out in terrorem to the governor, should that functionary not be convinced that the British merchants in China will be protected by their sovereign from the swindling and chicanery of those of his own?

It should also be remembered that this period of nine long years of instalments will be considered by the Chinese as nine years of *truce*—a strong and certain guarantee for the good behaviour and reverential obedience of foreigners and their governments,—during which the crafty sons of Han will have time to mature other plans for swindling foreigners and shackling their trade. In a political view, we are of opiniom that the immediate payment of the debts and security for the future should be a *sine qua non*. And if the Queen in council complies with the prayer of the memorial, the means to bring about by negotiation or otherwise a more safe and satisfactory commercial intercourse than has hitherto existed between the two nations, may probably be in China before the 30th of *April*, 1839, the promised day of payment of the first instalment. *Why*, then, weaken, in fact paralyze those means whatever they may be, diplomatic or otherwise, by accepting now an offer which has been already refused? Such vacillation surely will not conduct us to a more safe and satisfactory intercourse; and while the present hollow and delusive system continues, it is utterly impossible that there can be either national or individual respect between Chinese and Foreigners; nor can the trade ever be *free to the English people*.

Letter from the Hong Merchants to the Creditors of Hingtae.

A respectful notification. *With* reference to the debts of Hingtae to Foreigners, we formerly proposed that they should be liquidated in nine years; but to this proposal you, gentlemen, did not accord your full assent. Now we have deliberated and propose to take this matter of debts due to Foreigners, and to throw their payment over a period of eight and a half years; arranging the times of payment as follows: reckoning from the 8th day of the 4th moon of the 18th year of Taoukwang, which synchronizes with the 1st day of May 1838, the first instalment shall be paid on the 30th of *April* 1839; and reckoning from the 1st of May following, the second instalment on the 30th April 1840; and so on in yearly instalments payable on the 30th of *April* of each year until 1846; and on the 8th day of the 10th moon of the 26th year of Taoukwang, which synchronizes with the 1st of November 1846, the last instalment shall be paid. Thus from the 18th year of Taoukwang onward to the 26th year, embracing a period of nine years, will be time sufficient for the payment of the nine instalments on the foreign debts. *We* request you, gentlemen, to take this proposition into your consideration; that you may determine your assent, and we request an early answer, that we may have grounds on which to found our reply to the superior officers: this is that which we earnestly pray for, and send this letter containing the detailed particulars of the proposed arrangement. *We* further offer our compliments, and hope you have succeeded in all your wishes. Signed by Howqua and the other ten hongmerchants.—Intercalary 4th moon 25th day (17th June.)

A Subaltern's Sick leave, or Rough Notes of a Visit in search of health to China and the Cape of Good Hope. By Lieutenant Nicolas Polson, *of the Bengal Native Infantry.*

These one hundred and sixty six pages of letter-press, which, when sewed together and bound, are, by conventional compliment, called a book, will scarcely take much hold of the readers attention when he finds that the sentiments and language are in the gossiping, Abigail style, and knows that the book is published pseudonymously.

We leave to Lieutenant Nicholson, of the Bengal Native Infantry, to satisfactorily explain to the public, to his brother officers, and to the Bengal Army, this very unnecessary and altogether unusual assumption of a *nom de guerre* to a book *of* travels—particularly as the times of Pinto and Munchausen are gone by. Had *Polson* committed the sin of poetry, or even of Eastern Orientalism as a contributor to a Magazine, he would probably have been perfectly justified in burying his identity under an assumed disguise. But when an officer claims his rank on the title-page of his book under a feigned name, we are inclined to think

he has committed a rather serious error, which may probably bring him to the undesired notice of the commander in chief. But be this as it may, we regret extremely that the itch for making a book should have deluded a British officer into the paltry pruriency of detailing the trifling, every-day proceedings of private life, and of private individuals, who received him, as an countryman and an officer, in the full confidence of generous hospitality.

Those who visit foreign countries, and are observant of men and manners, deserve, in our opinion, much praise when they communicate their knowledge to the public. But to do this well—to place their readers *on the soil* and *among the people* in their masses, but not in the privacy of individual and domestic hospitality—requires a certain tact which *Polson* does not appear to possess. It is to be regretted that the reserved delicacy of the gentleman and the subdued and cautious feelings of the officer are not more apparent in this volume. But, we are sorry to observe, it is conceived and written only after the manner of "My lady's prattle filtered through her maid." *Polson* will probably improve as he goes on; in the meantime, we beg to remark that the 'Rough Notes' on the Cape, are much the *smoothest* and the truest, and, consequently, the most useful part of the book.

Polson has, with singular inconsistency and with great confidence in his own abilities and sagacity, ventured to express opinions on the questions of our commercial and political relations with China, the information and knowledge on which said opinions are grounded, having been obtained and digested during the a *flying visit* of a few months, passed between Canton and Macao—when even a *long residence* in China is, he asserts, no qualification for such information. E. G.

"This (the *shop*) all the world will allow to be highly interesting to a stranger, especially to those who are desirous of gaining some information regarding China from the old residents, who, he, of course, expects to be the best qualified. But he finds to his astonishment, that China and its people are generally better known in Europe than to the residents in Canton." (Page 28).

At Macao by the way, he appears, from his own details, to have been sometimes in very bad company, and the defiling contact of his own particular *Raisons* has seduced him into the serious offence of slandering the whole community; he sees one side of one *clique*, and forthwith writes down in his tablets, *Ex uno disce omnes*.

Polson, like many others, talks a good deal of the *right* of the Chinese to do just as they please, and of the *no-right* of Foreigners to do any thing except by permission: which *permission* is their *only right*. This is called a respect for international law—which is as great a fiction as *John Doe* and *Richard Roe*.

The conquering legions of ancient Rome carried civilisation and laws to the morasses and forests of Northern Europe; and the much-decried opium trade may be a means to an end as equally important as it concerns China. *That* branch of trade, *at least*, *will* have its way, fostered as it is on one side by irreclaimable habit and incurable corruption, and on both by the *auri sacra fames*. Henry the 8th was a mighty instrument in the early struggles of the protestant reformation:—what then?—We are neither defending wars of conquest, smuggling, nor tyranny and a lax morality: it is sufficient for us to know, as regards this question, that events which affect nations and mankind in general in their far off consequences, are produced providentially by human means; and the pride of China, deaf to reason and the citizenship of the world, may be brought low and made to bow down before the benumbing influence of the poppy. Let us suppose that it were possible to put an entire stop to the opium trade within a limited time. We will not now enter on the question how the utter destruction of this branch of trade would affect the the trunk and the million ramifications of the commerce of India; but let us consider its probable effects on the exclusive system of China. The first question is, whether the trade could be effectually crushed without an utter disruption of all the present commercial connexions of this country. We think it could not be; but supposing such an unprecedented success of restrictive prohibitions to be possible, the next question is, whether China would not be confirmed in her system of obstinate exclusion, and philosophy, science and religion be expelled from her shores for a time so indefinite that our only possible conceivable measure of it's duration is the period of the past existence of such system? Would it be wise to refuse laws and civilisation because they have been introduced and extended by the sword? are we still to continue in religious error because a sensual tyrant initiated protestantism, and—

The reformation beamed from Boleyne's eyes!

Or rather, could we trace time backward, would we now that the Bible should be a sealed book to the people because it was opened by human and therefore sinful hands! Shall we refuse to enter through the portals of China because we cannot exclude opium? Or shall these portals be closed and barred to all accession of knowledge because opium comes in its train? Which would be the choice of a wise man, of a friend of his species? Would he not balance the good against the evil? And surely the good must and will outweigh the evil: the history of mankind, the progress of knowledge—look back on the last hundred years—are proofs of this unceasing and unerring course of human affairs, strong as Holy Writ.

Shall, then, the hope of extending to China our knowledge of nature and life be abandoned because a few of its uncounted millions solace their leisure and sooth their cares with opium? *Why*, it is only by a free and unlimited access to them in their public and private life that any effective remedy can ever be applied to cure the enticing infatuation of the opium pipe. Through that pipe they may, perhaps, be destined to draw knowledge which now they little dream of: yet all these considerations do not affect the question of the government monopoly in Bengal. The required revenue should be derived from other and more legitimate and respectable sources; and if the opium trade is ever to decline and fall, the first step to the descent must be the abandonment of the E. I. Company's monopoly: this no one can doubt.

We see no use, however, in meeting *Polson* on this question until he and others define what is the meaning of the word *right*—in what sense they use it; we shall then be able to join issue.

We shall merely remark that history teaches that no *body of men* have ever been
"Too fond of the right to pursue the expedient."

There is, however, one paragraph in *Polson's* book that requires a serious notice: it is this.—

If I do not much mistake, the instructions to lord Napier contained a clause that "*the communication was to be carried on in the usual manner.*"

But what if lieutenant Nicholson *does much mistake*?—What justice can he then render to the injured dead, what satisfaction to the outraged feelings of the living?—The sentiments and the honour of the officer must surely have been smothered in his breast by the fickle vanity of the book-maker, when he allowed the expression to escape him. Is the public character of the dead so little sacred as to be tainted by the breath of a writer who can, in so solemn a matter, cast the most serious reflections under the paltry, insinuating phrase of—'*if I do not much mistake!*' —But let lord Napier himself reply.

"Gentlemen, I have called you together here this day, because I have been informed that yesterday a notice from the hong-merchants was sent to you severally, inviting you to a meeting or conference with them in the Consoo hall at 1 o'clock this day.

You are doubtless aware of my present position, and of my instructions and powers; but, perhaps, I may as well now state to you that I am not here for the purpose of endeavouring to form any commercial treaty, nor have I authority to communicate directly with Peking. My orders extend no further than to the Viceroy. I have succeeded in attaining my present residence against the wishes of the viceroy and the hongmerchants, and my business at present is only to collect information on all points connected with the British interests with China, in order that I may send such information home, to be submitted to the crown for guidance in the future instructions with which H. M. may honor me.

Gentlemen, I now advise you not to attend this meeting at the Consoo house, for I consider your compliance with the requisition of the merchants would not only embarrass my present views, but ultimately recoil with two-fold effect on yourselves, and be highly detrimental to your own interests."

(Lord Napier's speech at a general meeting of the British merchants in Canton, 11th August 1834. *vide*, Canton Register 12th August 1834.)

From whence could Lieut. Nicholson have obtained his information?—What could have led him into his 'great mistake'—which is a libel on lord Napier's memory: as we will now proceed to prove.

"Foreseeing the difficulties that might arise from not being recognized by the local authorities, the chief superintendent, before leaving England, requested that, in case of necessity, he might have authority to treat with the authorities at Peking: this request being denied, he desired that his appointment to Canton might be announced at the capital: this not being granted, he wished that a communication from the home authorities might be addressed to the governor of Canton: but this was deemed inexpedient; and he was directed to come to Canton, and reported himself by *letter*. To Canton, therefore, he came, and forthwith despatched a letter, acting in strict accordance with the letter and spirit of his instructions, and with the wishes of the Chinese government as hitherto expressed." (Canton Repository, for 1834. Page 325).

Lord Napier, immediately after his arrival in Canton despatched the Secretary to the commission with a letter to governor *Loo*; which the governor refused to receive, because the character *Shoo*, a letter, was written on the envelope instead of the character *Pin*, a petition. We need only further remark that lord Napier from the beginning had determined not to communicate through the hongmerchants; is it feasible, then, that an officer, bred up in the strict discipline of the Navy, would have acted in direct contradiction to his instructions?—For the hongmerchants had always previously been the *usual channel of communication*.

Polson says, his object has been to amuse if he could not instruct, and that he wishes to make his exit in the best possible manner. He may probably be now awakened from his dream of having either instructed or amused his readers in the first part of his book, and exclaim—

Pol me occidistis, amici.

MEMOIR

On the condition of slaves and hired servants in China,

by M. Edward Biot.

(Continued from No. 25, Page 102.)

As to the eunuchs, formerly their number was very considerable. The emperors of the Han dynasty, and at a later period those of the Tang and Sung dynasties confided most of the civil offices of state to the eunuchs. There is no doubt, as Montesquieu remarked, but that a political principle governed this choice. The emperors were willing thus to destroy by a want of power the inheritance of dignities, the living remains of the feudal constitution of the Chow dynasty, from which the power of the great feudatories was unceasingly revived; but they fell into other disadvantages, and the eunuch party has often excited the greatest troubles in the Chinese empire, as religious societies have unfortunately also done the same thing in other countries. Since the first of the Mantchow emperors, the number of the eunuchs has been considerably reduced. According to the imperial code sect. [illegible], at present there cannot be any eunuchs in a private house: this right is reserved for the princes of the imperial family. From the most recent accounts of the French missionaries, the number of eunuchs now in China cannot exceed

six thousand. By the code castration is inflicted on the children of rebels under sixteen years of age. In the appendix to the section on high treason, sect. CCLIV. it is said: "All the male relations of criminals guilty of high treason, at or above the age of sixteen years, shall be punished with death; the remaining male children, if it is proved that they are entirely innocent, shall not suffer death, but they shall be made eunuchs, that they may be employed in the public service, in the exterior buildings of the palace. Amongst the said children, those who are not ten years old shall be kept in prison until they have attained that age, and then be sent to the emperor's palace to serve there as above stated." In no other case does the code inflict this punishment; but misery should supply wretches enough to fill the imperial palaces.

At the times of great internal troubles, Chinese history shows us the poor cultivators of the soil clustering round powerful or rich individuals, and placing themselves and lands under their protection. In the appendix to Ma-Twanlin they are called Chen-hoo † 擅户, *usurped families.* This occurred principally during the wars that followed the fall of the Han, and under the Tsin dynasty (280–404). Under the eastern Tsin (375), the protected husbandmen appear as very serfs; the law freed them from taxes and personal service, and limited their number proportionally to the rank of their lord, who was obliged to inscribe them on his domestic register, and was assessed in proportion to this increase of his family. The historian particularly notices this regulation, for this reason that previously under the Han dynasty government officers enjoyed an immunity from taxation, and were maintained by the districts which they governed. The law of the Tsin dynasty on the contrary granted to every great officer a fixed number of husbandmen appointed for the maintenance of himself and his family.

Later, under the second Wei dynasty which occupied the Northern empire, the labour on even small properties was done by slaves. An ordinance, published in the year 420, declared that every married couple, being lords of the manor, should have male slaves to to labour on the grounds, and female slaves to take care of the household concerns, in all eight persons. A bachelor proprietor was to have only half this number or four slaves. Ten head of labouring oxen were allowed to eight slaves. The second Wei dynasty adopted Tartar habits if they were not Tartars themselves. All labour was done by slaves while the master refused to do any work. The law distinguished between lands cultivated by oxen and those cultivated without them. Upon certain lands hired out by the government the farmer, a freeman, was obliged to make up his deficiency in oxen by a certain number of slaves.

This institution which was bondage on a large scale was afterwards opposed by the Tang and the emperors of the following dynasties. Instructed by experience, they dreaded extremely this unition of properties and of protected husbandmen in the hands of certain families who thus rendered themselves independent, and withstood the authorised agents entrusted with the new verification of goods (recensements), and often caused great troubles. At the present day, the bondage of the planter tied to the soil appears only to exist in a single case,—on those lands belonging to Mwan-chow Tartar families. The male members of these families, being born soldiers, are thus prevented from cultivating their lands themselves, they have therefore farmers under them whom they hold in effectual bondage, according to the Tartar custom. But the Tartar families do not show more than one hundred thousand men bearing arms, which is an insignificant cypher in comparison with the immense population of China. In general the Chinese land holder lets his lands to another Chinese, free like himself, taking care to require of the farmer a pledge equivalent at the least to a year's rent. Without this precaution, harvest being over, the farmer would sell the grain and run away. *

A RECORD OF THE PACIFICATION OF THE SEAS.

(By *Yuenyung Sun, of Heun-tih* Heën.)

[*Continued from* No. 25. *Page* 102.]

On the 29th day of the moon, they again plundered Kan-keaou, and entered the river with their small vessels. The villagers fired their guns, and wounded two men. This enraged the pirates, and they encompassed the village in front with their large vessels, landed many of their men, and ascended to the attack; but the path being narrow and difficult, the villagers held it and the pirates could not advance. They then divided their forces on several roads and entered; but the villagers had previously erected palisades on the Eastern side of the river's mouth as a defence. When the pirates arrived at the palisades they tore them up, and entered the village, displayed their banners, ascended the paths, marched on, and engaged the villagers. An exterminating conflict was fought at the Linlew ferry. The boxing master, Chow Weitang fought in the front of the battle, and wounded upwards of ten of the pirates. The pirates retreated, but Changpaou rallied and again led them on to the combat, which raged for a long time. The villagers could not hold their own, and the pirates surrounded Weitang. His daughter, who was valiant and strong and a good combatant, being informed that her father was surrounded, she, flourishing a sword, rushed into the middle of the melee, and killed several of the pirates; they crowded about and surrounded her like ants. Encircled thus by several ranks, she was unable to break through. Tang received a severe wound which disabled him, the pirates then closed in on him, and pierced him to death. Shortly after his daughter was also wounded, and they both died on the spot surrounded by their enemies. The pirates then advanced; the villagers cut away the bridge, and ranged their ranks on the opposite bank. The pirates swam across the creek; as they gained the bank, they instantly received severe wounds, and were unable to pass. The pirates then attacked the villagers with their fowling pieces and made them retire, and they then struggled across the creek, ascended the roads and joined battle. The villagers were entirely defeated, and more than a hundred were killed and wounded; and the killed and wounded of the pirates were also not a few. They then divided themselves into four plundering parties, and seized clothes, goods, money and silk to an unknown amount; and carried away captive one thousand one hundred and forty men and women, and set fire to many tens of houses, which continued burning for several days; and neither the crow of the cock nor the bark of a dog was heard throughout the village. The remainder of the inhabitants either stole away and concealed themselves in other villages or they hid themselves in the uncultivated tracts and in the grass of the wilderness. More than a hundred women had crouched down in a paddy field, and their starving children cried bitterly for food. The pirates heard the sounds of the wailing, traced and drove them all forth. Mei-ying, the wife of Yang Kening, was beautiful; the pirate leader wished to possess her. Ying railed at him. The pirate got in a passion and had her hoisted up to the mast-head, to frighten her. Ying abused him more sharply. The pirate lowered her down, and then, punched out two of her teeth with a chisel; her mouth was filled and her cheeks distended with blood. She was again hoisted up in order to be shot at with arrows. Ying then pretended to consent, and she was lowered down, when she immediately spurted the blood out of her mouth over the pirates clothes, jumped overboard and drowned herself. The men and women who had been taken were, after several months captivity, ransomed by the villagers for fifteen thousand taels.

The pirates were quiet for the next year. As I passed on the road near the village of Pwan-peen-yue, being greatly excited by reflecting on the heroic chastity of Mei-Ying, and moved with generous pity and indignation at the sufferings of the captives, I chanted an elegiac verses in memory of the departed.

No more is heard the battle's rage, loud-sounding on the blast,
But like regurgitating waters comes the memory of the past.
Who then, nobly daring, withstood the pirate's might,
And braved him midst his ruffian band when conqueror in the fight?
It was a woman only who then repelled his force,
And boldly dared him to his worst with gesture and with voice.
And scornful she defiled him with the blood he'd made to flow,
Then through the whirling eddies she sought the depths below,
Her spirit walks the waters, and gleaming o'er the wave
Shines the bright light of her chastity from her lonely, self-sought grave.

I then looked around me, and seeing no longer amongst the green and quiet waters and the azure hills the flaming signal cones and the lofty masts, I breathed long sighs over the remembrance of the past.

End of Vol. 1st. (*To be continued.*)

---

† Qu. 擅户 quasi 佃户 Ed.

* Annals of the *Propaganda fide*, no. 31.

(To be continued.)

BOOK-MAKING IN CHINA.

(*From a correspondent.*)

As the Chinese preceded us in nearly all the arts of life, printing and book-making are not exceptions to the discoveries they have made, although they are immeasurably below comparison with the present state of these arts in Europe. It is a very difficult task however, for a Chinese author to gain a livelihood by his writings; few booksellers can be found to remunerate genius, and as few individuals are to be found who can appreciate talents; therefore the government itself has taken the matter in hand. Whenever examinations take place in the capital or the imperial palace, the cleverest young men are chosen to fill the office of bookmakers. This department is attached to the Han-lin-yuen, or national institute, and is under the especial care of the monarch. When a work is to be compiled, for there is scarcely any thing new written in this college, all the books which bear upon the subject in question are carefully collected; and now the labors of the bookworms commence. Day and night they pore over these musty volumes, carefully marking down the ideas of the different authors in their own words, whether in verse or prose. Thus it happens that there is not a single work of any note which does not entirely consist of quotations.—He says so and so; another expresses himself in this manner; these are the words of such a book or poem, &c.—The editor is careful to keep his own wisdom to himself, or not to show his ignorance by declaring who is in the right or wrong. Volume after volume is in this way filled with extraneous matter, which confuses the reader, and makes him forget the subject entirely. Herein, however, consists true learning; and a writer who merely puts down his own words is most deservedly unpopular. But then again the fate of these laborious performances, spun out to such an immense length, is sealed; scarcely any body takes the trouble of running over such a maze of opinions, and cockroaches with the whole tribe of insects regale themselves with reading the books *through and through.* There is one work which we are told consists of 5000 volumes, the geography of the celestial empire. Though we have not yet met with this giant, yet we have seen extracts which instead of enlightening our ideas upon topography, only threw them into greater confusion, so that when rising from the perusal, we could scarcely remember the place just spoken of. Yet all these lucubrations are carefully stored up in the imperial library, and copies are presented to distinguished officers or personal friends of the emperor. The consequences of literary piracies are little to be feared, for only few will buy such works. There are a few instances of reprinting when works have become fashionable; but these are not at all of frequent occurence.

There is a class of literati who write the street ballads, novels, stories, and even histories, but they are by no means a prolific race. As for the first class of productions, they are found every where, and may be bought for a few cash; but we have not yet met with a single one which had any practical merit. One may seek in vain for an object in all nature, or in the whole range of human sciences of which there may not be some work or other found in Chinese, which treats upon the subject.

Benevolent persons also write moral treatises, and distribute them gratuitously, in order to promote virtue amongst the mass of the people. Though these books generally contain very crude pagan notions, yet are they not entirely devoid of excellent moral maxims.

Printing is cheaper in China than any where else. We ourselves have bought from ten or fifteen volumes, each containing from 100 to 126 pages, for one dollar. But the execution is generally bad, and the paper does not stand much handling. The expedition with which the works are executed fully proves that there is much printed, and that the Chinese of all Asiatics are most given to reading.

HATCHING FISH.—The artificial hatching of eggs has been described as a matter of wonder; but there is in reality nothing either new or surprising, the process having been long known and practised in the East. The following account of a mode of hatching fish will be allowed, perhaps, to be a little more extraordinary:—The Chinese fishermen collect with care, on the margin and surface of water, all the gelatinous matters that contain spawn of fish. After they have found a sufficient quantity, they fill with it the shell of a fresh hen-egg, which they have previously emptied, stop up the hole, and put it under a sitting fowl. At the expiration of a certain number of days, they break the shell in water, warmed by the sun. The young fish are presently hatched, and are kept in pure fresh water till they are large enough to be thrown into the pond with the old fish. The sale of spawn for this purpose forms an important branch of trade in China. In this, as in some other matters, we may perhaps take some useful lessons from the Chinese. The destruction of the spawn of fish by troll-nets threatens, in many parts, the extinction of fisheries that were formerly very productive.—*Mechanic's Magazine.*

HYOSCYAMUS.—That this medicine has some peculiar stimulating effect upon the mind is proved from the acknowledged fact, that it produces a most extraordinary species of excitement; under its influence the mildest and the gentlest beings become highly irascible, and subject to uncontrollable fits of anger. Patients who have taken it, and not in large quantities, have been known, upon the slightest provocation, to fly into most violent passions, and to become perfectly, but fortunately momentarily, mad with rage. Of the subjects that engage the attention of the medical philosopher, none can be more striking than the marvellous influence of some small portion of an herb, or a mineral, upon that reasoning power which elevates man above all the objects of this wondrous creation. A minute quantity of the juice which exudes from the poppy will clear the intellect, will elevate the mind, and will impart to it energy and vigour. Part of a leaf of the henbane will urge him on to violence and to passion; a small quantity of belladonna will impair his memory; a little hemlock will render him stupid.—*Dr. Sigmond's Lectures.*

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—The Marquis of Douro, the Duke of Wellington's Son was about to lead to the hymeneal altar Miss Angela Coutts Burdett, to whom it will be remembered the Duchess of St. Albans bequeathed the bulk of her immense wealth.—*Pinang Gazette*, 19th *May.*

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

CANTON REGISTER.

CANTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 26TH, 1838.

Letter from Kinqua to his Creditors.

Gentlemen,—I beg to respectfully communicate with you respecting my debts.

During the long period I have had the happiness of doing business with you, I have been always grateful for your friendly countenance—it is impressed on my heart and engraven on my bones, and words cannot express the intensity of my feelings. Lately I have had even more reason to be grateful to you, gentlemen, and to my brother hongmerchants and others with whom I have dealings, for your and their kind consideration of the circumstances of my humble hong, and for not pressing me for money in my difficulties two years ago, and for your wishes to preserve me from being made a bankrupt; but looking forward to an early re-establishment of my affairs, and that in a few years I should be able to pay my debts: these proofs of kindness have greatly excited my gratitude. But I am now in greater difficulties than ever, and for which there are very sufficient reasons. Formerly my trade was enough for my wants and desires, and I did not waste my property in extravagance and the pursuit of pleasure. But after the second year of Taookwang my affairs became embarrassed; and the successive bankruptcies of Consequa, Exchin, Poonequa, Manhop, and Chunqua heaped difficulties upon me, and I became involved in the payment of the debts of those five hongs to Foreigners to the amount of $ 1,200,000, until the 13th year of Taookwang, when the accounts were cleared off.

Since I was free from being involved in the payment of the debts of other men, I diligently attended to my business and obtained general confidence; when unexpectedly the Hingtae affair happened. As for my own debts, I could by degrees have cleared them off. But since the year of the failure of that hong, I began to despair and to think that no efforts of mine could extricate me from my difficulties. My first thoughts were to request you, gentlemen, to deliberate upon and assent to an agreement under which my debts were to be paid; but as the rest of the hongmerchants had not come to any determination, I have not able earlier to submit the matter to you. Now each of the hongmerchants as well as others with whom I have had dealings, are all willing that I should pay my debts by yearly instalments; and the hoppo's office is also willing that my arrears of duties shall be paid under the same arrangement: that both accounts may be simultaneously cleared off. I reckon that my humble hong is now indebted to you, gentlemen, upwards of $ 1,100,000; which I now propose to liquidate in ten years. If you agree to this proposal it will be an extraordinary mark of kind condescension towards me. But if you, gentlemen, think that the time is too long, than I desire to pay you five per cent interest on your debts; first paying off the original debts, and then paying the interest.—I have now to gratefully thank the hongmerchants for having deliberated and determined to assist every year with a loan of $ 100,000 from the Consoo fund, which will surely enable me, gentlemen, to pay what I owe you; and under this arrangement I consider that I shall pay all within ten years; and when the amount of the interest is settled, that also will be paid in the eleventh and twelfth years. These are my humble views as to the means of paying my debts; and depending on, and being aided by your powerful influence my hong be still be able to stand. And whilst I am using my best endeavours to pay all my debts in ten years, still, if trade is flourishing, I may, perhaps, pay them in eight or nine years: but of this also there is no certainty. I must beg your willing agreement, gentlemen, to the proposed arrangement, and that you will condescend to grant the favours that I have asked. The separate bonds are to kept as proofs of the agreement; and I shall be excited to measureless gratitude by your noble treatment. I circulate this for your general information, and respectfully remain &ca.

(Signed), LEANG SHINGHE.

No date,

We regret to be obliged to state that the sickness and consequent absence of our native assistant obliges us to postpone the publication of our translation of the Hoppo's proclamations respecting the affairs of Lumqua's hong, until our next number.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free "press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance "will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 11. TUESDAY, JULY 3RD, 1838. NO. 27. PRICE 50 CENTS

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Agents are ready to receive bonafide Tenders of Advances on Bills of exchange, secured by consignments to England of Tea and Nankin Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled, "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China" at the rate of Four Shillings and seven pence (4s. 7d.) per Spanish Dollar.

Until further Notice, Fifty per Cent of the same will be made in cash, and the residue in Bills on the Supreme Government of India, at the rate of Two hundred and ten (210) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, and payable thirty days after Sight.—

[signed.] J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the H. E. I. Company.

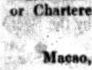
Canton, 13th June, 1838.

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Treasury is open for the rec[illegible]t of Cash for Bills upon the supreme Government of India, at the exchange of two hundred and ten (210) Company's Rupees per one hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after sight.

[*Signed*] J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company

Canton, 4th June, 1838.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.



THE fast sailing Spanish Brig ROZA (late THEODORA) now riding at anchor in the inner harbour of Macao, where she may be examined by intending purchasers or Charterers. For further particulars apply to

G. DE YRURETAGOYENA.

Macao, 16th June, 1838.

FOR BOMBAY

THE GOOD SUCCESS, Capt. FRASER, will have immediate despatch from Whampoa. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 23d June, 1838.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE Ship CHARLES FORBES, Thomas Wills, Commander, will leave Whampoa with all despatch for the above port. For Freight apply to

DHUNJEEBHOY MUNCHERJEE,
AND HORMUSJEE FRAMJEE.

Canton, 16th June, 1838. No. 5 Powshong hong.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE HANNAH, Captain McGREGOR, daily expected and will have immediate despatch from WHAMPOA. For freight apply to HEERJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 6th June, 1838.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY CASTLE, Captain BAXTER, will have immediate despatch from Whampoa. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 23rd May, 1838.

NOTICE.—Mr. CRAWFORD KERR is admitted a partner in our firm, from the 1st instant.

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 3rd July, 1838.

TO LET.—A large, well lighted Office and Treasury at No. 2 *Creek Hong*. Apply on the Premises.

INSURANCE OFFICE
of
"Los Amigos del Pais"
IN MANILA.

THE Undersigned is Authorized to take risks on account of the said Office, on Spanish Vessels, from China to Manila, to the extent of $ 45,000 payable in that City.

Macao, 13th June, 1838. G. DE YRURETAGOYENA.

TO LET.—From the 1st July The Factory No. 4 Danish Hong. For terms apply at the CANTON REGISTER OFFICE, No. 2 Creek Hong.

NOTICE—is hereby given that by mutual agreement the interest and responsibility of MR. GEORGE ADAM in our Firm here, and in that of Messrs. ERMOND, BIBBY & Co. Bombay, has ceased.

BIBBY, ADAM & Co.

Canton, 11th June, 1838.

NOTICE. — JAMES HOOKER & WILLIAM LANE, having this day entered into Partnership, beg to inform the Public that they have taken the premises lately occupied by Messrs STANFORD & MARKS, and solicit a continuance of the patronage that has been given to the late Establishment of STANFORD & MARKS as Warehouse Keepers and Auctioneers under the firm of

HOOKER & LANE.

Canton, 1st June, 1838. No. 1 British Hong.

FOR SALE.—3 small anchors of about 5 and 5½ Cwt. Apply to

ROBERT EDWARDS, Macao.

NOTICE.—MR. JOSIAH STOKES has been this day admitted a partner in our firm

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

Bombay 1st February 1838.

NOTICE.—The business hitherto conducted by the undersigned in Canton under the firm of "JAMES HAMILTON," will cease from this date. Parties holding Bills on the said firm, or having other business to transact with it, are requested to apply to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Canton, 7th May, 1838. WM. MACDONALD.

TO SELL OR LET.

ON very moderate terms, a house of two stories, built four years ago, situated in Macao in the street near the church of Santo Antonio. The house is very commodious and well ventilated, commanding excellent views. For particulars apply to it's present owner, the Major ALMADA, of Macao.

FOR SALE.—Bills on London, in sets of £500 to £1,500 drawn by the Morris Canal and Banking Company at 6 months sight, on Messrs SMITH, PAYNE, & SMITHS. Apply to

WETMORE & Co.

Canton, 16th April, 1838.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant policies, on goods, payable in Calcutta, London, or this place.

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 1st January, 1838.

AFFAIR AT CARTHAGENA.

Outrages committed against M. Barrot, French Consul at Carthagena.

The public mind was occupied a long time with the crime committed at Carthagena on the person of our consul and of those Frenchmen who knew like him to assume such energetic bearing in that affair, without however the details of a scene so revolting having been completely known; we have therefore thought it our duty to give them a place in our magazine.

Amongst the causes which more particularly influenced this violation of the rights of nations, the hereditary hatred for strangers should be considered the first, and which appears to be one of the characteristic traits of the people of Spanish America. It seems long to have been the policy of that nation to endeavour to render hateful in her colonies the very name of a foreigner; and perhaps the secret of this system of government is to be found in the dread which the Spanish cabinet has always shown in seeing civilisation progressing and manifesting itself by contact with our new opinions and our industry: thus the colonists mingle in the same condemnation the names of stranger and heretic. The progress of liberal ideas, the victory of independence, have not yet been able to uproot this vice of the original education partly caused by the detestable influences of their domestic hearths

* * * * *

These are the facts.

In the night between the 26 and 27 of July 1833, an English family had been murdered about two leagues from Carthagena: in the morning of the 27 the English and American Consuls went in a boat to seek the remains of the unfortunate victims. The French consul who happened to be in the country, some leagues distant from Carthagena, had not been informed of the horrible event, and consequently could not accompany his colleagues in the performance of their painful duty, he did not return to Carthagena until the afternoon. Immediately after his arival he joined the other two consuls who had just arrived from the custom-house quay, with the intention of accompanying the corpses to the neighbouring church.

An immense crowd covered the quay, crying, roaring, and greedy to glut themselves with the horrible sight of the landing of the bodies of the unfortunate victims. The French consul was a few paces distant, attended by two or three friends, waiting in the calmness of profound grief, whilst the bodies were laid on the ground and the procession was put in due order, when suddenly, and without any pretext, a police officer, completely drunk, gave him orders to go away. It was in vain that the consul told him who he was, and explained to him the reasons which made his presence necessary that he might take his station in the procession; this man was not in a state to hear the voice of reason, and in his excitement, violently seizing the consul, he ordered the soldiers to take him away. The man was in such a frightful state of drunkenness, the injustice of his proceedings was so apparent, that the troops refused to obey his orders, and even the populace, when he addressed them, though so easily roused to violence against a foreigner, remained immovable. Nevertheless M. Barrot, excusing, the conduct of the man with the contempt it deserved, went away, waiting a convenient opportunity to demand from superior authority satisfaction for the public insult which he had just received.

A short time after his return to the consulate, and at the moment he was seating himself at table with some friends, a servant came to inform him that a police officer accompanied by armed men had entered the court yard; it was the same person who forgetting in a moment of drunkenness, the inviolability of the consular residence over which the tri-coloured flag waved, and even the law of the country, which forbids the violation of the domicile of the lowest citizen without a written authority, made himself a judge in his own cause, and arrested the consul; M Barrot ordered him three times to retire, and seeing that he persisted in his intention to arrest him he was obliged to use threats to make him go away.

In the same evening the consul addressed a detailed complaint to the governor and demanded satisfaction as the French consul; he was answered that justice should be done. However his complaint remained two months in the office *d'un juge d'instruction*, until the time when two French corvettes appeared before the town, which made it to be foreseen that France would not leave unpunished the outrage committed against her representative. In the meantime the police officer carried his complaint before his superior, and, two days after without the slightest intelligence that a precept was out against him, without any of the persons present in the consul's house having been summoned, M. Barrot was sentenced to imprisonment, as guilty of an armed resistance against justice. The first intimation that he had of this affair was the order to surrender himself to prison.

It was necessary either to protest by an energetic resistance against the infringement of his personal inviolability, rendered the more flagrant by the violation of the most sacred principles of the law of nations, or to go willingly to prison and wait for satisfaction. M. Barrot adopted the first resolution; he thought that the authorities would shrink from the commission of a crime which might sever the connection between the two countries; he wrote to the governor demanding his passports: the governor refused them. Then captain Gilbert, commanding the national vessel *La Topaze*, which was then in the port, and whose conduct was so honorable through the whole course of this affair, went to the governor, and told him that M. Barrot, in not acknowledging in the authorities of Carthagena the right to arrest him, was determined to use his privileges, and embark on board his vessel, from doing which violence only should prevent him— "Weak as my vessel may be", added the brave commander Gilbert "when once the consul is on board I would rather sink than not obstinately protect his inviolability." The governor remained unmoved. It was then that M. Barrot, in full uniform, came out of the consular residence to go to the custom-house quay, where one of the *Topaze's* boats was waiting for him. This boat, commanded by *M. Denis*, the second lieutenant of the galliot, was already obliged to struggle with [illegible] of the people, who cowardly insulted our [illegible], and

appeared determined to have a battle on the spot. But the populace, during two days by inflammatory placards, in which all foreigners were designated as national enemies, drunk and furious, filled the quarter of the town where the consul's house was situated and all the neighbouring streets. Four or five thousand negroes and sailors were there, armed with sticks and stones, uttering threats and cries of death when the consul came out of his house; M. Gilbert accompanied him, and shared with the greatest courage all the dangers of his position; an English merchant, M. Michel, M. Paragnac, the English and American consuls were also equally near him. One cannot yet understand by what miracle the crowd did not throw themselves upon the victims who thus offered themselves to their rage. The clamours were redoubled, but doubtless the calm and imposing bearing of the consul, of commander Gilbert, and those who accompanied them, awed the multitude. It is said that the report spread abroad that the foreigners were armed; still when the consul arrived at the gate of the town, it was shut by order; this was lucky, for it appeared that a part of the populace had got upon the ramparts, determined to massacre the consul and his companions in danger with musquet shots and stones during the passage they were obliged to make along the ramparts after leaving the gate of the town to reach the quay.—The consul, constantly accompanied by M. Gilbert, retraced his way to his house, surrounded and pressed upon by the multitude whose rage and numbers increased at every step. When he arrived before the gate of his house, he found it occupied by troops who refused him entrance and crossed their bayonets against him; this was the only act of expediency done by the authorities during the two hours which this horrible scene lasted. In a fortified town, where military posts are found at every step not a single officer was seen to show himself for the purpose of restoring order, the authorities remained shut up in their own houses, leaving the populace to their own arbitrary will; there were even members of the corporation and superior officers who, in the middle of the crowd, used all their efforts to excite it more, and demanded with loud cries the death of the consul. He thought a longer resistance would be foolish, as it would be exposing the lives of the faithful friends who accompanied him, and, pushed and dragged by the people, having death before his eyes at every step, seeing it in all their looks and hearing it from all their mouths, he reached the prison which was closed upon him.

Every body who witnessed this scene, looked upon the escape of the consul from the dangers which surrounded him for more than two hours as a very miracle. When he quitted his hotel with commander Gilbert, these two firm representatives of the French nation were convinced they were going to be victims to their efforts to maintain the dignity of their flag.

* * * * *

The district court, after consultation, ordered the consul to be set at liberty, under an oath not to quit the country without the permission of the authorities; but M. Barrot refused to take this oath, declaring that his own government had the sole right of requiring oaths of him; and that he would remain in prison until the French government claimed him, or until the doors were opened freely and unconditionally for him. Terror had by degrees so entirely mastered the population, that the court, revising its own sentence, ordered the consul to be set at liberty unconditionally. Mr. Barrot went to prison on the 3 of August, and came out on the 17th attended by all the foreigners and respectable inhabitants of the city.

* * * * *

On the 1st of October the corvettes *L'Hebe* and *La Seine* arrived before Carthagena, under the orders of M. Lezrandais, commander on the French west India station. The firm language of this officer began the work of satisfaction; the police officer, accused of having deceived justice, and of an unprovoked and serious insult on the person of the French consul, was sentenced to a heavy fine and to prison, and declared incapable of exercising his public functions during two years. The other conditions required by M. Lezrandais not having been granted, and the governor of Carthagena referring him to the decision of the government at Bogota, that officer cruised on the coasts of New Granada until the arrival of rear admiral baron Mackau, entrusted by the French government to make enquiries into the affair of Carthagena, and to require such satisfaction as should appear to him suitable and proper.

* * * * *

On the 14th July 1834 a treaty was signed between vice admiral count de Rigny, then minister for foreign affairs, and M. Le comte Gomes, *chargé d'affaires* for New Granada; and M. de Mackau left Martinique on the 18th September, accompanied by M. Barrot, to go and receive at Carthagena the splendid satisfaction stipulated by this treaty.

The courier from Bogota arrived on the morning of the 20th, bringing the ratification of the government of New Granada to the treaty signed at Paris. In the evening of the same day, M. M. de Mackau and Barrot went on shore incog. And had an interview with the governor at the house of a third party, to the end that they should thoroughly understand each other on the different clauses of the treaty. Some difficulties, raised by the governor of Carthagena, were removed; M. de Mackau constantly met all the demands of this functionary with a polite but firm tone, and all his requisitions were repelled. Every thing being well agreed upon both parties separated, to prepare themselves for the imposing scenes of the next day.

On the 21st October all the officers of the division were assembled on board *L'Hebe*, where the governor of Carthagena, attended by all the principal authorities of the city, arrived on board. The commanders of the squadron received him at the accommodation ladder; he advanced toward M. de Mackau, who, accompanied by M. Barrot, was standing on the quarter deck. After the first salutations M. de Mackau invited the governor and his suite to go below.

All the doors and windows of the admiral's cabin were opened, in order that the crew might be able to assist at the ceremony. A deputation of French subjects resident at Carthagena, was there assembled, and then the governor, in a moving tone, addressed to the French government, in the person of the admiral, and in the name of his own government, excuses for what had passed at Carthagena in July and August in the preceding year. The Admiral replied to the governor's speech in an energetic and suitable discourse.

After this first part of the satisfaction which France was that day to receive, the admiral and M. Barrot shook hands with the governor and the persons of his suite in sign of reconciliation; refreshments were then served; and after having gone round the frigate, and admired her excellent order, the governor returned on shore under a salute of thirteen guns.

One hour afterwards M. de Mackau and M. Barrot, all the commanders and about thirty officers of the squadron landed on the principal quay from their own boats. A guard of honor attended on them to the gates of the city; they walked slowly towards the consul's house accompanied by that same populace, who five months before, had pursued the consul with their cries of death and who, on that day, saluted him with acclamations. All the Frenchmen and foreigners were assembled in the consul's house, the tri-colored flag was hoisted and immediately saluted with 21 guns by the forts of the town. The French squadron returned this salute.

The admiral, M Barrot, and the greater part of the officers of the squadron then went to visit the governor, who received them in company with all the officers of the garrison and the principal inhabitants of the town. Nothing could be more cordial than the reception of the governor and of all the persons present; and when M. M. de Mackau and Barrot retired, the chief of the staff and nearly all the officers accompanied them to M. Barrot's house, where a splendid collation was put before them.

* * * *

We have omitted to mention that colonel Vesga, governor of Carthagena on the 3d of August, and to whom the events were principally to be attributed, was dismissed by his government, and the individuals accused of having excited the populace against M. Barrot were prosecuted.

* * * *

THE CHINA TRADE.

The merchants connected with the East India and China Trade Association, having had a letter from the tea trade before them have come to the determination of recommending the adoption of quarterly sales of teas by the private traders. The Letter from the Chairman of the tea-brokers to the Association, which was formed to watch over the interests of the East India and China trade on the abolition of the monopoly of the East India Company, is as follows:—

"TO THE CHAIRMAN, DEPUTY CHAIRMAN, AND GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE EAST INDIA AND CHINA ASSOCIATION.

"Gentlemen,—With the present year the sales of the East India Company, as regards tea, will cease.

Upon opening the free trade in tea, public sales, at intervals of about six weeks, were agreed to be, and have been, held—namely, one at the close of each quarterly sale of the East India Company, and one about the middle of each quarter, thus making eight sales in the year. This mode was adopted with the view to meet the desire of the various classes of importers, but by the end of the first twelvemonth it was found to produce inconveniences that more than counterbalanced the advantages anticipated; viz., the bringing on the teas at such short periods as precluded the dealers and brokers in most instances, from making the requisite comparison as to quality and value.

"The holding a second sale before the dealers had the opportunity to dispose of their purchases; the fear, resulting from the above, to purchase, except sparingly; the consequent rejection of great portions of each sale; the bringing forward again and again the teas which had been so rejected, and thus increasing quantity and depressing all; the rendering it impossible to effect to any extent private sales.

"But, as it was known that the Company's stock would be disposed of about the end of the present year, it was thought advisable not to disturb the arrangements that had been made, and the interval had served to confirm fully the inconveniences that had been experienced; and as the trade will henceforth be with the import merchants only, we beg respectfully to suggest for your consideration, and, if you approve, recommendation, that for the general benefit of the importers, dealers, and all connected with the tea trade, quarterly sales be adopted.—I remain, &c.

"J. WILLIAMS, Chairman of the Tea Brokers.

"Nov. 6 1837."

The Association, after the fullest consideration, have resolved unanimously:—"That it will be for the general benefit of the importers and dealers, and all connected with the tea trade, that quarterly sales should be adopted; and that this resolution be communicated to the merchants, importers, and others interested in the trade.

"ARCHIBALD HAVEN, Deputy Chairman."

The Standard, Nov. 14th.

SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE.

Office of Committee of Privy Council for Trade,
Whitehall, Dec. 5.

Sir,—I am directed by the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade to acquaint you, for the information of the gentlemen engaged in the South American trade, that Her Majesty's Consul-General at Lima has communicated to the Government the undermentioned commercial regulations issued in June and July last by the Republic of North and South Peru.

A bounty will be granted of $6, equal at the exchange of 48 d. per dollar to 1l. 4s., for each quintal (of 100lb.) of quicksilver imported into any of the states of the Confederation in any quantity not less than 100 quintals (10,000lbs.) and not exceeding 200 quintals (20,000lbs.); of $8 (1l. 12s.), if the quantity is from 200 quintals (20,000lbs.) to 400 quintals 40,000lbs.), and of $10 (2l.) for any quantity that shall exceed the latter, and that the bounty offered on the preceding article shall be payable out of import and export duties on all kinds of merchandise in all the ports of the Confederated States. Havannah tobacco, or any other from the West India Islands, shall pay $10, or 6l (exchange at 48d. per dollar), per quintal of 100lbs. on its importation into any of the ports of the Confederation. Virginia tobacco, from any other foreign country not included in the preceding article, shall pay $20, or 4l., per quintal.

A term of ten months shall be allowed for vessels arriving from Africa, Asia, and Europe; of eight months for those from the United States and the West Indies; of six months for those from the ports of Brazil and the Argentine Republic; and of four months for those from the Equator, New Granada, the Republic of Mexico, and Central America.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

To J. D. Powles, Esq. DENIS LE MARCHANT.

Times December, 7.

POST OFFICE ARRANGEMENTS.

The following notice has been issued by the Secretary of the Post Office:—

January, 1838.

Notice is hereby given that a reduction will be made in the charge on letters and packets of the undermentioned description, arriving from the colonies or foreign countries, so far as relates to British postage, viz.:—

On letters and packets containing patterns or samples of goods, the postage will be reduced to 1s. per ounce weight.

On British plantation accounts, and on deeds from the colonies and foreign parts, according to the annexed scale—

				£	s.	d.
Not exceeding ¼ lb.	-	-	to	0	5	0
Above ¼ lb. and not exceeding ½ lb.			to	0	10	0
Above ½ lb. and not exceeding ¾ lb.			to	0	15	0
Above ¾ lb. and not exceeding 1 lb.			to	1	0	0
Above 1 lb. and not exceeding 1½ lb.			to	2	0	0
Above 1½ lb. and not exceeding 2 lb.			to	3	0	0
Above 2 lb. and not exceeding 2½ lb.			to	4	0	0
Above 2½ lb. and not exceeding 3 lb.			to	5	0	0

After the weight of 3 lb., the full charge of postage will be maintained, it being desirable to prevent packets above that weight from being sent through the Post Office.

On books, pamphlets, and other printed papers, the reduction will be made as at present, viz.:—

To 4s. if the original charge be under 20s.
To 5s. if under 50s.
If above 50s. to one-tenth of the total charge.

To prevent letters being sent clandestinely in such packets, for which practice facilities would be afforded by these concessions, no relief will be given unless the packets are opened at this office, or, if in the country, in the presence of the postmaster, or one of his clerks, when, if any letter are found to be enclosed, they will be charged with full postage.

In order that parties residing in the country may be saved the trouble and delay of applying to this office, reductions will be made on the principles above described at the following towns, viz.:—

Aberdeen	Calway	Norwich
Bath	Glasgow	Nottingham
Birmingham	Gloucester	Oxford
Bradford (Yorksh.)	Greenock	Paisley
Brighton	Halifax	Perth
Bristol	Huddersfield	Plymouth
Cambridge	Hull	Portsmouth
Cheltenham	Inverness	Preston
Chester	Leeds	Sheffield
Clonmel	Leicester	Shrewsbury

Colchester	Leith	Sligo
Derby	Liverpool	Southampton
Devonport	Londonderry	Sunderland
Dublin	Maidstone	Taunton
Dundee	Manchester	Wolverhampton
Edinburgh	Newcastle-on-Tyne	Worcester
Exter	Newcastle (Staff.)	York

The Morning Post, 25 January, 1838.

MISSIONS—CHINA.—A very interesting *soirée* was held in Kilmarnock a short time ago, in honour of Dr. Ralley, who leaves that place to go abroad as a missionary. Dr. Ralley is employed by the London Missionary Society, and the place of his intended destination is China, to which he goes ostensibly as a medical practitioner (the only capacity in which he can find access to that benighted land), but really and particularly with the view of extending the gospel and saving souls. Dr. Ralley is a man esteemed and beloved by his townsmen, and it is not without mingled feelings of regret and pleasure that they submit to his departure,—regret at the loss of his friendship, and his zealous labours in the department of religious instruction, and pleasure that that devout piety and that missionary spirit with which he seems deeply imbued, have found an outlet so happy, and which may be productive of the most pleasing results.

——oooooo——

A PROFITABLE BEATING.—Our readers can scarcely have forgotten the bastinado given last year to an English Gentleman, Mr. Churchill, at Constantinople. Lord Ponsonby interfered with some spirit on the occasion, and the Turkish Minister made his peace by offering Mr. Churchill a mercantile privilege to export a certain quantity of oil duty free The privilege Mr. Churchill is said to have sold to a Greek merchant for about 4,000*l*.

PRINCIPLES IN TEA-MAKING.—It has been observed that the infusion made in silver is stronger than that which is produced in black earthenware. Polished surfaces retain heat better than dark rough surfaces; consequently, the caloric, being confined in the former case, must act more powerfully than in the latter. It is further remarked, that the silver, when filled a second time produces worse tea than the earthenware; and that it is advisable to use the crockery-ware, unless a silver vessel can be procured sufficiently large to contain at once all that may be required. These facts are readily explained, by considering that the action of heat, retained in the silver vessel, so far exhausts the herb, as to leave little flavour for a second dilution; whereas the reduced temperature of the water in the earthenware, by extracting only a small portion at first, leaves some for the action of subsequent dilutions. It is supposed that the infusion is stronger in a globular vessel than in one of a different form; and this must be the case, since it is demonstrated, that a sphere contains a given measure under less surface than any other solid; from which is follows, that where there are two vessels of equal capacity, one globular, and the other square, oblong, elliptic, or cylindric, the spherical vessels, having less surface than the other, must throw off less heat; and that, consequently, the effect will be greater in the former case than in the latter. The reason for pouring boiling water into the vessel before the infusion of the tea, is, that, being previously warm, it may abstract less heat from the mixture, and thus admit a more powerful action. It is with equal facility explained why the infusion is stronger, if only a small quantity of boiling water be first used, and more be added some time afterwards. If we consider that only the water in immediate contract with herb can act upon it, and that it cools every rapidly, especially in earthenware, it is clear that the effect will be greater where the heat is kept up by additions of boiling water, than where the vessel is filled up at once, and the fluid suffered gradually to cool When the infusion has once been completed, it is found that any further addition of the herb only affords a small increase or strength, the water having cooled much below the boiling point, and consequently acting very slightly; therefore, it is better to make fresh tea in a second vessel, than to add it to the exhausted and cool leaves. It is by the application of philosophic principles to the ordinary and even trivial occurrences of life, that science diffuses her benefits, and perfects her claim to the gratitude of mankind; therefore, if one principle of making tea is preferable to another, it should be attended to, however trifling it may be considered.—*Phillip's History of Cultivated Vegetables.*

BETTER DAYS.

Better days are like Hebrew verbs, they have no present tense; they are of the part or future only. "All that's bright must fade," says Tom Moore. Very likely; and so must all that's not bright. To hear some people talk you would imagine that there was no month in the year except November, and that the leaves had nothing else to do than to fall off the trees. And, to refer again to Tom Moore's song, about "Stars that shine and fall," one might suppose that, by this time, all the stars in heaven had been blown out like so many farthing candles in a show booth at Bartholomew fair; and as for flowers and leaves, if they go away, it is only to make way for new ones. There are as many stars in heaven as ever there were in the memory of man, and as many flowers on earth, too; and perhaps more in England, for we are always making fresh importations. * * * Some croakers remind one of the boy who said that his grandmother went up stairs nineteen times a day, and never came down again. Or, to seek for another resemblance, they may be likened to the Irish grave-digger, who was seen one night looking about the churchyard with a lantern in his hand. "What have you lost, Pat? "Oh, I've lost my lantern!" "You have your lantern in your hand." "Oh, but this is a lantern I've found, it is not a lantern I have lost." Thus it is with men in general; they think more of the lantern they have lost than the lantern they have found. * * * Ever since the time of Homer things have been growing worse and worse; so that now, I dare say, the human race, compared with what it was in the siege of Troy, is not much more than a noble army of gnats. Nothing is as it was; the people grow worse and worse, generation after generation, and the inhabitants of the earth become more and more attenuated, till at length there will be nothing left of them,—they will become gradually invisible. The sun does not shine as brightly as it used to, and the seasons—everybody says they are changed.

STREET MUSIC.

Street music is the poetry of the multitude, the itineration of the fine arts, the vanguard of the march of civilization, of man's moral being; it acts upon the atmosphere of sounds, like perfumes on the atmosphere of smells, a delightful purifier; it is the audible pastile of the world's great saloon. And how often to ears more refined than these of the many moving sons of daily and dirty toil, the minstrelsy of the street brings sweet thoughts or awakens sad recollections; which, melting into passionate emotion, break up the frost of the desolate and solitary soul! Street music acts upon many as flappers in the island of Laputa The people in the busy parts of the city would forget all the music they had occasionally heard, and all the sentiments excited by that music, were they not new and then roused from the absorptions of the ledger by snatches of old tunes which make pictures to the mind's eye.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

LATEST DATES.

England	26th March.	Singapore	15th June.
U. States	30th Jan.	Java	25th May.
Calcutta	6th May.	Manila	31st do.
Bombay	10th May.	Austral-Asia	10th Feby.
Madras	28th do.		

ARRIVED.—HELLAS, Scanlan, from London 7th, and Plymouth 9th March. PARKEFIELD, Jacob, from Liverpool. CHARLES GRANT, Pitcairn, and EDMONSTONE, Macdougal, from Bombay. PERMEE, Bentall, from Singapore.

SAILED.—SYED KHAN, Ovenstone, for Singapore and Calcutta. ALEXANDER, Maclachlan, for London. BONANZA, Ponsonby, for Liverpol. THOMAS LOWRY, Bulley, for London. MANDARIN, [Am.] Symonds, for New York.

The Sir Charles Malcolm for Bombay, and Hindoo for Manila, are to be despatched tomorrow.

PASSENGERS.—Per Thomas Lowry, Miss Elmslie. Per Hindoo, J. Robinson, Esq.

EXTRAORDINARY VOYAGE OF THE *JUMNA*.

The Jumna arrived in England on the 19th March, having been only 98 days from Lintin. Her voyage altogether has been a most extraordinary one; the following are the particulars. Sailed from Liverpool 4th May arrived at Calcutta 7th August. Sailed from Calcutta 7th Sept. arrived at Lintin 15th October. Sailed from Lintin 11th Decr. arrived in England 19th March. Having been only 10 a half months in completing her double vayage. Three months of which she was in Port less four days.

The late advices per *Hellas* inform us that Mr. J. N. Daniell and Mr. J. C. Whiteman, late of Canton, are candidates for seats in the East India direction.

On the 3[illegible]th we received the *Singapore Free Press*, of the 14th Ulto.

We have not heard any thing further respecting the seizure of the passage boat, the *Poppy*, nor of the illtreatment and robbery of her crew by the Chinese authorities: this proceeding is an exemplification of the *mis-rule* by which Foreigners are only to be governed. We suppose H. M.'s Superintendent will immediately demand satisfaction for this gross outrage on the persons and property of British subjects, and should it not be granted, the parties will, of course, make their appeal to the admiral on his arrival.

The account of the French Affair of Carthagena, in 1833. 34, in a preceding column, which we have extracted from the 2nd Vol. of *La France Maritime*, kindly lent for the occasion by a Friend, cannot fail to throw back the recollection of our local readers on the English Affair of Canton in 1834—and the contrast is very unfavorable to the English government.

There are, certainly, some strong points of difference in the relations of China and England and France with New Granada. Between the latter treaties exist, and representatives of each country are mutually acknowledged and protected. Between the former, no such relations have ever existed: the E. I. Company's chief supracargo was a mere *Taepan* for the management of the trade with the hongmerchants, but he was never acknowledged in any other light, or protected by the Chinese laws. Still, when lord Napier wrote to the governor '*Loo*, it was a mere childish quibble on his part to refuse to receive the letter: he knew—though he said the contrary—that lord Napier had arrived in a ship of war, and that his rank and office were different from those of the E. I. Company's servants. The lengths to which the affair was carried—first by the suspension of trade, followed by the forcing of the passage of the Bogue, then the Chinese guard over lord Napier's chained gate, the interdiction of provisions &ca, would all have been prevented if the Chinese governor had acted up to his boasted ideas of civilisation. In the whole of the proceedings, from beginning to end, the most shameless falsehoods were told by the linguists and hongmerchants, the local officers up to the governor, and even by the emperor himself.

The squadron which obtained satisfaction for the insulted honour of France, consisted of the frigates *L' Atalante* and *L' Astree*, the corvettes *La Naiade*, *L' Heroine*, *L' Hebe* and *La Seine*, and the brig *L' Endymion*, under the command of a distinguished flag officer. Had a like demonstration been immediately made in China, and the commander in chief entrusted with the same powers, what would have been the result? We are inclined to think equally prompt and satisfactory: indeed much more so, as our resident merchants would not then have been so long and helplessly exposed to the extortions of the local officers and the consequences of the present uncontrolled system of the hongs: the imprisonment of Hingtae would have been prevented, and most probably his consequent bankruptcy. In 1834 the most justifiable cause and the most favorable time co-existed for obtaining satisfaction of long continued petty grievances and impositions and of recent contempt and outrage, but fear and ignorance, and imbecility, joined, as is always the case, with a profusely ridiculous and utterly useless expenditure, were all that the British nation exhibited in this important national question through it's reforming ministry and it's reformed house of commons. Had we acted like France, the trade would have been placed three years ago in that state which is prayed for in the late memorial to lord Palmerston. At present we fear we have not yet experienced all the consequences of our trimming, indecisive policy.

The conduct of Mr. Barrot deserves the highest praise, and we trust yet to see his proceedings regarded as a model by the British representatives in China, whenever any unhappy occasion requires a display of consistent firmness.

Passage Boats.

Another edict respecting the passage-

boats, dated the 21st but which was not delivered until the 26th of June, has been issued by the governor. After expressing his indignation at the continued contumacy of the boats, H. E. proceeds as follows.

"The naval commander in chief is hereby ordered to issue strict directions to the forts and cruizers to prevent the large masted and decked boats from entering the river; and as to the small open boats, if they think and hope to smuggle either in going or returning—or if they do not regularly show their passes and submit to be searched, then the naval forces are to assist the custom-house stations to arrest their progress; but if those small boats, not having the fear of the laws before their eyes, dare to fire off their muskets in opposition, then the imperial forces are forthwith to attack and open their artillery upon them, in order to suppress such audacity. But if they in their craftiness and presumptuous self-conceit think they are equal to bearing mountains on their backs, and to oppose me, then will I crush them with the terrors of my power: yet it is not I who originate this quarrel; but their heavy offence of pushing past the custom-house stations cannot be borne with. A mandatory edict must be issued.

The senior hongmerchants are to report the egress and ingress of every open passage boat out of and into the river, and manage as directed above; and they are to rigidly impress the edict on all the foreigners, that they are to respectfully obey the old regulations. The large boats are not again to enter the river under any pretence whatever; if they dare to disobey they will forthwith be forcibly expelled. As to the open boats, they must apply for and exhibit their passes, and wait quietly to be searched, after which they will be suffered to proceed.

You (the hongmerchants) must know that if the small open passage boats have no intentions of smuggling they need not fear being searched; but if they do fear being searched, how can it be averred that they are not engaged in smuggling? and in smuggling, how can they be allowed to follow their own will and pleasure?

The laws of the celestial dynasty are stern and severe; calamity immediately follows their violation; it is much better to unite in mutual exhortations to obedience, each to rest contented in his station and enjoy the trade that ensures exhaustless profits; but supposing you choose to be deaf to all my remonstrances, do you think to say, we will act as disorderly and obstinately as we like; I apprehend that the doltish foreigners would exhaust the patience of *Yaou* and *Shun*: and as your obstinate crimes proceed from yourselves, do not blame others (for the conseqences)."

The governor then orders the senior-merchants to find out which of the large boats forced the passage of the Bogue on the 10th and 11th of June, and where they are now anchored, and gives them three days to report their departure; and in default thereof, or any further connivance with the running of the boats, H. E. threatens to seize the senior merchants, degrade and deliver them over for trial and punishment—and concludes with the usual denunciations.

Tang, governor of the two Kwang provinces to the senior hongmerchants for their full information.

On the 2nd day of the 5th moon (23d June) the English foreigner Bontin sent in the following petition.

On the 26th day of the last moon (18th June) I was coming to Canton in a passage-boat from outside. I anchored off the Eastern fort because the tide was adverse. In the boat there were some Sandalwood and Biche de Mar belonging to a foreigner, but both in small quantities. Suddenly a government boat filled with men boarded us and took every thing out of our boat. They also beat the sailors and broke open one of their chests, and stole 185 dollars therefrom; they also stole the Lascar's rings off their fingers, and tore the ear-rings out of their ears. I suppose the the Sandalwood and Biche de Mar were articles for domestic use, the duty on which is but little; and it could not be considered as a dilatory proceeding if the duties had been paid at the custom-house opposite the foreign factories; but the ebb tide prevented me from proceeding, and I was obliged to anchor for awhile. Allowing that I had unconsciously transgressed the regulations, it was the duty of the soldiers to detain the boat, and report the affair for examination. Why did they board us in such a tumultuous manner and rob us of our property, acting as cruelly as pirates? and they even broke a hole in the bottom of the boat. This treatment has driven me to prevent this petition, earnestly requesting that the names of these soldier robbers be immediately ascertained, and themselves seized, tried and punished. I also earnestly request that the money and other things may be recovered and delivered back to the owners: then those villanous robbers will take warning, and the minds of foreigners will be composed and free from apprehension.

These circumstances coming before me, the governor, I have examined the records and find that when foreign goods enter the port, it signifies not whether the quantities be large or small, they should all be taken to the custom-house for the duties to be levied. Yesterday I received a despatch from the hoppo, covering the petition of the custom-house officer Hwangfang (as follows).

"I have seized a Foreign boat containing goods, which they were smuggling to defraud the revenue." I (the hoppo) immediately sent the linguist Atom to go and examine the boat and goods, and to find out to whom they belonged. The foreigners themselves then stated that they had brought up some sandalwood, cow-bezoar, and snuff; and they and their boat then were delivered to the linguist to be examined and taken care of. I communicate this affair to you to be managed.

I, the governor, have already directed an examination into the business; this is on record. Now in looking over the foreigners petition, it appears that although he had sandalwood and beche de mar on board his boat, he did not report himself at the custom-house to be searched, neither did he pay the duties; the intention to smuggle was manifest, which led to the boat being seized by the custom-house people: but as the sailors are very poor people how could they be robbed of so much money? and as to the sandalwood, as the quantity exceeded eighteen peculs, how could it be intended merely for domestic use? And the regulations do not allow even articles for domestic use to go duty free. The petition, therefore, is nothing but a tissue of artful glosses. Besides writing to the Kwang chowfoo to examine strictly into all the circumstances, to ascertain the facts, and punish the guilty, it is proper that I issue a mandatory proclamation on the subject; which the hongmerchants are to forward immediately to the said foreigner, to be by him respectfully obeyed. Oppose not; these are the orders.—5th moon, 4th day (25th June).

THE TEA TRADE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING POST.

SIR,—It is not, perhaps, generally known that when the China trade was in the hands of the East India Company it was, under the charter, made imperative that, to prevent the possibility of anything like an insufficiency in the supply of an article which has now become a necessary of life, independently of what might be exported from hence, the company should always have in their warehouse here equal to three years' consumption of the united kingdom. Now that the trade is in private hands, it is supposed that at this moment there is not more than six months supply in reserve; and it will still be some time before there can be any fresh arrivals. Should anything, therefore, occur to prevent or delay arrivals of tea—such as a misunderstanding or squabble at Canton with the Hongs or Chow-chows—the market will, in all likelihood, be run out of that most indispensable article. It is a great pity that, in breaking down this "monopoly," as the wiseacres called it, they did not foresee and provide (as was done under the charter) against such a contingency.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Feb. 19. A.

By a return that we can depend upon, the Stock of Tea in England on the 1st of last February was to 40,771,098, equal, we believe, to nearly one and a half year's consumption. Now why did'nt the "Wiseacre" correspondent of the M. P., recommend the government to adopt measures to guard against the contigency of a dearth of sugar and tallow, both more important necessaries of life than tea. And supposing a real "row" with the "Chow-Chows", how would the company in that event have had more power to keep up their stock than the Free Trade? answer it A!

***ABSTRACT** of the Produce of the **REVENUE** of the Colony of New South Wales, in the Years ended the 31st December 1836, and 31st December 1837, inclusively; showing the Increase and Decrease under each Head thereof.*

HEADS OF REVENUE.	Year ended Dec. 31, 1836	Year ended Dec. 31, 1837	Decrease.	Increase.
	£ s. d	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Customs.	156,913 9 7	166,838 18 3	- - -	9,925 8 8
Duty on Spirits Distilled in the Colony	800 2 0	1,311 11 0	- - -	511 9 0
Licenses to retail Spirits	9,507 10 0	10,834 0 0	- - -	1,326 10 0
Auction Duty, and Licenses to Auctioneers	4,777 11 5	4,886 3 11	- - -	108 12 6
Post Office	4,974 4 10	5,595 19 5	- - -	621 14 7
Crown Lands	132,397 19 9	127,866 1 11	4,530 17 10	- - -
Rents of Tolls, Ferries, Markets, and Govt. Pre-	3,612 15 0	4,162 6 8	- - -	549 11 8
Fees of Public Offices [mises	7,643 12 5	7,910 3 3½	- - -	866 10 10½
Fines levied by Courts of Justice	2,667 13 11	3,689 0 11½	- - -	1,021 7 0½
Proceeds of the Sales of Government Property	522 17 8	1,161 18 1½	- - -	639 0 5½
Charge for water supplied to ships from the Dock Yd.	180 15 6	203 9 0	- - -	22 13 6
Collections for the Church & School Estates	3,013 9 11½	11,930 17 6½	- - -	8,917 7 7½
Rents of Pews in Churches	318 14 11	20 14 8	298 0 3	- - -
Repayment of Loans	80 0 0	26 10 11	53 9 1	- - -
do. of Advances made to Emigrants [sion of Felons	6 10 5	- - -	6 10 5	- - -
Proceeds of Sales of Property found in posse-	3,244 12 9	5,178 17 6½	- - -	1,874 4 9½
Repayment for Wheat Loan by poor Settlers	- - -	583 5 7	- - -	583 5 7
Interest on Public Monies deposited in the Colonial	- - -	2,502 1 11	- - -	2,502 1 11
Surcharges recovered [Bank-	87 12 10½	0 10 0	87 2 10½	- - -
Miscellaneous	137 4 1	36 5 8	100 19 6	- - -
Totals £	330,285 17 8½	354,743 9 8½	5,012 6 1½	29,469 18 2½
Deduct Decrease				5,012 6 1½
Increase on the Year £				24,457 12 0½

(Colonist, February 3rd.)

Since our Paper was prepared for the Press, a friend has kindly lent us the *Singapore Free Press* of the 7th of June; (our own copy we have not yet received); in which we observe much interesting news respecting the U. S. and the Canadas. But as there can be no doubt our local readers will receive their copies of the Singapore paper in the course of the day, we do not delay the Register for the purpose of making extracts.

CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. II. TUESDAY, JULY 10TH, 1838. NO. 28. PRICE 50 CENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Agents are ready to receive Sealed Tenders of Advances on Bills of Exchange, secured by consignments to England of Bengal Nankin Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled, "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China" at the rate of four Shillings and seven pence (4s. 7d.) per Spanish Dollar.

Until further Notice, Fifty per Cent of the same will be made in cash, and the residue in Bills on the Supreme Government of India, at the rate of Two hundred and six (206) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, and payable thirty days after Sight.—

[Signed.] J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the H. E. I. Company.

Canton, 13th June, 1838.

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Treasury is open for the receipt of Cash for Bills upon the supreme Government of India, at the exchange of two hundred and six (206) Company's Rupees per one hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after sight.

[Signed] J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company

Canton, 4th June, 1838.

SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.

THE "CHARLES GRANT," W. PITCAIRN, Commander will positively leave Whampoa in middle of September for freight apply to

H. & N. CURSETJEE.

Canton 9th July 1838. Powshung Hong No. 3.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE fast sailing Spanish Brig ROZA (late THEODORA) now riding at anchor in the inner harbour of Macao, where she may be examined by intending purchasers or Charterers. For further particulars apply to

G. DE YRURETAGOYENA.

Macao, 16th June, 1838.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE GOOD SUCCESS, Capt. FRASER, will have immediate despatch from Whampoa. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 23d June, 1838.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE Ship CHARLES FORBES, Thomas Wills, Commander, will leave Whampoa with all despatch for the above port. For Freight apply to

DHUNJEEBHOY MUNCHERJEE,
AND HORMUSJEE FRAMJEE.

Canton, 10th June, 1838. No. 5 Powshung hong.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE HANNAH, Captain McGregor, daily expected and will have immediate despatch from Whampoa. For freight apply to

HERRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 8th June, 1838.

NOTICE.—A Shop to be opened by a European No 29, Old China Street, for sale, by retail, of all British goods; and as the long experience of the Hongs with the usual shop-keepers has caused a stop to business, the support of the Public, both Chinese and Foreigners, is confidently expected, as being their joint interest.

Canton, 1 Creek, 8th July 1838.

INSURANCE OFFICE
of
"Los Amigos del Pais"
IN MANILA.

THE Undersigned is authorized to act, Risks on account of the said Office, on Spanish Vessels, from China to Manila, to the extent of $ 30,000 payable in the Port Office.

Macao, 10th June, 1838. G. DE YRURETAGOYENA.

NOTICE.—Mr. Cassowah Kisar is admitted a partner in our firm, from the 1st instant.

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 3rd July, 1838.

TO LET.—From the 1st July The Factory No. 4 Danish Hong. For terms apply at the CANTON REGISTER OFFICE, No. 2 Creek Hong.

NOTICE.—JAMES HOOKER & WILLIAM LANE, having this day entered into Partnership, beg to inform the Public that they have taken the premises lately occupied by Messrs STANFORD & MARKS, and solicit a continuance of the patronage that has been given to the late Establishment of STANFORD & MARKS as Warehouse Keepers and Auctioneers under the firm of

HOOKER & LANE.

Canton, 1st June, 1838. No. 1 British Hong.

FOR SALE.—3 small anchors of about 5 and 5¼ Cwt. Apply to

ROBERT EDWARDS, Macao.

NOTICE.—MR. JOSIAH STOKES has been this day admitted a partner in our firm.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

Bombay 1st February 1838.

NOTICE.—The business hitherto conducted by the undersigned in Canton under the firm of "JAMES HAMILTON," will cease from this date. Parties holding Bills on the said firm, or having other business to transact with it, are requested to apply to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Canton, 7th May, 1838. WM. MACDONALD.

TO SELL OR LET.

ON very moderate terms, a house of two stories, built four years ago, situated in Macao in the street near the church of Santo Antonio. The house is very commodious and well ventilated, commanding excellent views. For particulars apply to it's present owner, the Major ALMADA, of Macao.

FOR SALE.—Bills on London, in sets of £500 to £1,500 drawn by the Morris Canal and Banking Company at 6 months sight, on Messrs. SMITH, PAYNE, & SMITHS. Apply to

WETMORE & Co.

Canton, 16th April, 1838.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant policies, on goods, payable in Calcutta, London, or this place.

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 1st January, 1838.

TO LET.—A part of the Lower Half of No. 2 Creek Hong, with Treasury and Office on the Ground Floor. For Terms, Apply at the Canton Register Office.

FOR SALE at the Canton Register office No 2 Creek hong, The Anglo Chinese Kalendar for 1838, price 1 Sp Dr.

FOR SALE at the Canton Register Office, No. 2 Creek Hong, the CANTON REGISTER and PRICE CURRENT for the year 1837, bound in one Vol. Price 12 Sp. Drs.

FOR SALE at half price, the Canton Register for 1830-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36. Vols 1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9 bound & 64. Also, Complete Files of the General Price Current of 1835-36 & 37. Also the Anglo Chinese Calendar for 1837.—9 ¼. Apply at the CANTON REGISTER Office, No. 2 Creek Hong. At Macao, to hand the Hongkong; at Macao to Messrs. Stanford & Marks and Mr. Robt. Edwards.

FOR SALE.—A few copies of "A Vocabulary of the Canton Dialect," by R. Morrison, D. D. Price 6d. Apply at the Canton Register Office, No 2 Creek Hong.

FOR SALE.—BLANK BILLS OF EXCHANGE, printed from C. P. Plate, on thin blue wove and Bank post Size, hot pressed at 62 per 100. LONDON PRINTED BILLS OF LADING on hand post, hot pressed at $ 1¼ per 100. Apply at the Canton Register Office, No. 2 Creek Hong.

NOTICE.—Charges for Job PRINTING at the Canton Register Office.

Bills of Lading and Exchange,	per 100 $1.
Opium Order and Boats notes,	" 100 50
Linguist's Reports, Reports of Cargoes, &c.	" 100 50
Policies, Auction Bills and Folio pages,	" 8 50
Auction Bills on Quarto pages,	" 2 50

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

DESTRUCTION OF THE STEAM-BOAT CAROLINE.

From Upper Canada.

The Toronto Patriot of the 5th inst. contains the following official account of the destruction of the steam-boat Caroline, and the correspondence between General Arcularius and Colonel M'Nab:—

Copy of a Letter from General Arcularius, Commissary-General of the State of New York, to the Hon. A. N. M'Nab.

State of New York, Niagara Falls, Jan. 2, 1838.

Colonel Allen N. M'Nab, Commanding Her Majesty's forces on the Niagara frontier.

Sir,—Having just arrived in this part of the State of New York, pursuant to the commands of the Governor of this state, (a copy of which I have the honour herewith to enclose), I would most respectfully solicit from you the suspension of an attack on the assemblage now lodged on Navy Island, bordering this frontier, until I can demand the surrender of any and all the arms, ordnance, and ordnance stores belonging to this state, of which this assemblage have obtained the clandestine possession; and permission to withdraw the same if they shall be given up. The application will be made immediately, and without delay on my part, or the part of those citizens to whom the communication is addressed.—I have the honour to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

HENRY ARCULARIUS
Com. Gen. Military Store, State of New York.

Copy of a reply from the Hon. Allen M'Nab to Commissary General Arcularius.

Head-Quarters, Chippewa, Jan. 2, 1838.

Sir,—I have this moment had the honour to receive your communication of this day, in which you solicit a suspension of an attack on the assemblage now lodged on Navy Island, until you can demand the surrender of any and all the arms, ordnance, and ordnance stores belonging to the people of the State of New York, of which the assemblage have obtained the clandestine possession, with permission to withdraw the same if they shall be given up, and assuring me that the above application will be made immediately and without any delay on your part, or on the part of those citizens to whom the communication is addressed.

As the above application evidences a noble desire on the part of the State of New York sincerely to co-operate with the government of her Britannic Majesty in maintaining the laws of nations against the atrocious attack of a band of pirates who have equally insulted the American as well as the British authorities, by plundering their property, and by openly setting their laws at defiance, I lose no time in assuring you, that having been directed cordially to co-operate with the authorities as well as with the citizens of the United States in maintaining the treaty which happily exists between them and the British empire, and to do every thing in my power to avoid if possible the effusion of human blood, I shall have great pleasure in suspending my attack on the pirates on Navy Island, and will carefully consent, on the part of her Majesty's government, that any arms or property they may have stolen from your government, or from your citizens, may be withdrawn by you from the island, for the purpose of being immediately restored to their rightful owners.

Relying upon receiving from you the earliest possible notice of the result of your laudable exertions, and trusting that the same honest feeling which has determined your government to deprive those people of the arms of the United States, which you acknowledge they have clandestinely possessed themselves of, will induce you to prevent them from receiving from your shores any further assistance or supplies.—I have the honour to remain, Sir, with the highest consideration, your obedient humble servant,

A. N. M'NAB, Col. Com.

Her Majesty's Forces on the Niagara Frontier.

To Commissary Gen. H. Arcularius, Esq. &c.

Copy of a letter from Captain Drew, Commander Royal Navy, to the Hon A. N. M'Nab, Colonel Commanding Her Majesty's Forces.

Head-Quarters, Chippewa, 30th Dec., 1837.

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that in obedience to you commands to burn, sink, or destroy the piratical steam vessel which had been plying between Navy Island and the American shore the whole of yesterday, I ordered a look-out to be kept upon her, and at about 5 p. m. of yesterday, when the day had closed in, Mr. Harris, of the royal navy, reported the vessel to me as having moved off Navy Island. I immediately directed five boats to be armed and manned with 45 volunteers, and at about eleven o'clock. p. m., we pushed off from the shore for Navy Island, when not finding her there as expected, we went in search, and found her moored between the island and the main shore.

I then assembled the boats off the point of the island, and dropped quietly down upon the steamer; we were not discovered until within twenty yards of her, when the sentry upon the gangway hailed us and asked for the countersign, which I told him we would give when we got on board; he then fired upon us, when we immediately boarded and found from twenty to thirty men upon her decks, who were easily overcome, and in two minutes she was in our possession. As the current was running strong, and our position close to the Falls of Niagara, I deemed it most prudent to burn the vessel, but previously to setting her on fire we took the precaution to loose her from her moorings, and turn her out into the stream, to prevent the possibility of the destruction of anything like American property. In short, all those on board the steamer who did not resist were quietly put on shore, as I thought it possible there might be some American citizens on board. Those who assailed us were of course dealt with according to the usages of war.

I cannot speak too highly of the conduct of the officers and men who accompanied me; their coolness and bravery show what may be expected from them when their country requires their services; where all behaved so well it would be invidious in me to particularise any one; but I may be excused for mentioning the gallant conduct of Lieutenant Shepherd M'Cormack, of the Royal Navy, who nobly seconded me, and had to encounter several of the pirates in the fore part of the vessel, by which, I regret to say, he has received five desperated wounds; we have also two others wounded, and I regret to add that five or six of the enemy were killed. A return of our wounded I beg to subjoin.—I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient humble servant, ANDREW DREW, Com. R. N.

P. S.—I beg to add that we brought one prisoner away, a British subject, in consequence of his acknowledging that he had belonged to Duncombe's army, and was on board the steamer to join Mackenzie upon Navy Island. ANDREW DREW.

Return of the Wounded.

Lieutenant Shepherd M'Cormack, royal navy, desperately; Captain Warren, slightly; John Arnold, severely. ANDREW DREW.

Copy to a letter from the Hon. A. N. M'nab to Colonel Strachan.

Head Quarters, Chippawa, Jan. 1. 1838.

Sir,—I have the honor to inclose to you for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, the report of the Captain Drew, R. N., of the capture and destructions by fire of the piratical steamer Caroline, while engaged in the service of the rebels at Navy Island.

The report of that gallant officer, his Excellency will observe, is writing with that modesty which distinguishes the accounts of a brave man of his known valour, but I beg to assure his Excellency, that it was a most daring and spirited action, and for which I feel most grateful to Captain Drew and the brave fellows under his command, who so nobly volunteered to perform this desperate service.

I shall take an early opportunity to forward to his Excellency the names of the party under Captain Drew, that the country may know every actor in this gallant affair.

It affords me the greatest satisfaction to state, that Captain M'Cormack, although severely wounded, is in a fair way of recovery. Captain Arnold's wounds will, I trust, soon be healed. Captain Warren (late of the 66th) is doing duty as usual.—I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient humble servant,

ALLAN N. MACNAB. Col Com.

To Colonel Strachan, Military Secretary, &c.

(*Morning Chronicle* Feb. 14.)

GRAVITY.

Happiness is a great treasure, and why should not a man keep it to himself? What propriety, or what decency, is there in a man's poking the pertness of his contented cheerfulness into the face of every one he meets? It is excedingly vulgar, if an individual be ever so rich, that he should jingle his money in the audience of all the world. Gravity can never be called impertinence; it does not obtrude itself upon the attention, but it rather courts inobservation, and forms a species of personal retirement. It is a little sentry-box, in which a man shuts himself up, and keeps himself to himself. If an individual is laughing and grinning in society, you seem to be under the necessity of asking him what he is laughing at. If a man comes smiling into a room, and looking gaily and cheerfuly around him, you are under a kind of necessity of taking some notice of him. He forcibly quarters himself upon your sympathy, and so far he is a troublesome fellow, and he is a disturbance to the train of your thoughts. Whereas a grave man is as good a companion as a man fast asleep. He does not take your attention or thoughts away from yourself. * * Get into a Paddington coach, or Richmond steamer, without the armour of gravity, and ten to one some impertinent fellow will attack you with "Fine day, sir." But look grave, keep your lips properly compressed, as if they were not to be opened for a trifle, preserve the perpendicularity of the spine, cock up your nose, and turn up your eyes, or knit your brows, and look round about you as if you wondered how you came in such a vulgar conveyance, and then you may travel from Dan to Beersheba without a question. By the proper bearing and right management of your gravity, you hold the power of speech and silence in your own keeping; and if you choose to condescend to say, "Fine day, sir," you enjoy the reputation of condescension. * * Now what is the cause of this gravity? Why are the English people so exceedingly grave? What is the philosophy of the thing? says a Frenchman. Nay, monsieur, excuse us if you please, the *onus probandi* lies with you. What is the philosophy of your vivacity? We are the rule, you are the exception. Explain, if you please, your most unconscionable levity, the everlasting activity of your limbs, the ready relaxability of your spine, the aspen-leaf motion of your tongue, and the hilarious crowing of your lungs. You do not learn all this from anything in nature.

——ooooo——

INDIGO IN OPIUM.

Dr. O'Shaughnessy, in his *Manual of Chemistry*, a work recently published at Calcutta, for the use of native, general, and medical students, states the following curious fact of the presence of indigo in the opium:—"I was led to the observation of this remarkable and interesting fact in the course of the analyses above described. In filtering the alcoholic solution of the black *narcotine* powder, obtained in the first step of the process on the specimen of 'provision opium' for 1834, I was surprised to see the liquid passing of a deep green colour. The filter was stained blue at the edges, and an insoluble black powder remained, which, when treated with sulphuric acid, gave a blue solution. This solution was turned green by alkalies and by the protosulphate of iron; was bleached by chlorine, nitric acid, the nitrates, and per-chloride of iron. It gave a blue dye to paper and muslin, and, in short, by a multitude of experiments, the colour was found to depend on the presence of indigo in the drug.

"The experiments were immediately repeated on a great number of specimens of the opium of that year, and with the same results, and immediate measures were taken to ascertain the amount of indigo present. The most accurate analysis, however, could not detect more than ½ per cent. in the masses analysed. On pursuing the inquiry, it was found that while indigo could readily be detected in the mass of the drug, obtained from the Sarun, Tirhut, and Shahabad districts, and in the Sarun *paseiea*,* the opium and *paseiea* of all the other zillahs did not give the least trace of that substance. Neither could it be found in the Banaras opium of that year. Faint indications of this colouring principle were given by the provision of 1835; and it was found unequivocally, but in the same minute amount, to the Sarun opium and *paseiea* of the same season.

"The exceedingly small portion of indigo present at once precludes the idea of its being the result of adulteration, or even of accidental admixture, and also renders the circumstances quite immaterial with reference to the value of the opium of the year in question. I have no doubt but that the indigo was derived from the seth, or spent indigo plant, with which the opium rayats manure their land in the districts mentioned. Indigo can readily be found in soils thus prepared, and being dissolved by the alkali of the seth, finds its way into the circulation of the poppy.

"The subject is curious in a chemical point of view, and is not without its interest with reference to vegetable physiology. But I must distinctly repeat, that it no more affects the value of the opium in question than the 3½ per cent. of earthy matter invariably present in all opium can be considered as a fraudulent mixture of sand and clay."

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

LATEST DATES.

England	26th March.	Singapore	16th June.
U. States	16th March.	Java	29th May.
Calcutta	6th May.	Manila	31st do.
Bombay	10th do.	Austral-Asia	10th Feby.
Madras	28th do.		

ARRIVED.—LORD CASTLEREAGH, Tonks, ALEXANDER, Clarke, CALEDONIA, Burn, SHAH ALUM, Evans, from Singapore and Bombay. TICKLER, Ellis, from Singapore. TYRER, Ellis, from Liverpool 1st February. LADY GRANT, Jeffrey, from Bombay. THRUSTON, (Am.) Hallett, from Boston 16th March.

PASSENGERS.—Per Shah Alum, Mrs. Walker. Per Tyrer, Mr. Smith.

SAILED.—HINDOO, (Am.) Person for Manila. SIR C. MALCOLM, Lyon, and BOMBAY CASTLE, Baxter, for Bombay. ANNA MARIA, Edwards, for Bristol. VANGUARD, Stewart, for London.

Vessels for India and China.—For Madras Bengal and China.—*Malcolm, Eyles; Kellie Castle, Buchaw; *Isabella, Munro; Eliza, Lay; Java, Jobling; Lady Raffles, Biles; Asia, Gillies. For Madras Straits and China.—Orwell, Collard, Reliance, Warner. For Bombay and China.—*Lord Eldon, Worsell, *Inglis, Routh, *Viscount Melbourne, Drayner, Cambridge, Douglas.

* Sailed.

The following is our last Anjer shipping List.—May 1st Pilot, (Hamb.) Paterson, from China to Cowes. 6th Hero of Malown, Grundy, from China 29th March, for London. 7th David Clarke, Hutchinson, from China 28th March, for London. 8th Roman (Am.) Benson, from China, 9th April, for New York. Liberty, (Am.) Macdowall, from China 30th March, for New York. Susan, Neatby, from Manila, 30th March for London. 9th Trinculo, Rae, from Singapore. 29th April, for London. 10th John Knox, Swan, from Singapore. 18th April for do. 11th Golconda, Bell, from China, 1st April for do. 12th Monsoon, (Am.) Reynolds, from China 3rd April for New York. 14th Sturat, Pratt, from Manila, 8th April for Boston.

From the extract we have made detailing the destruction of the Steam-boat *Caroline*, our readers will learn that the government of

*This is the name given to a substance which contains the flavour the Chinese so much prize, and which Dr. O'Shaughnessy considers is formed by the imperfect decomposition of the drug.

the State of New York was prompt in taking the most friendly and decisive steps in the affair of the irruption into the Canadas; and from the following extract from a private letter, which a friend has kindly permitted us to use, that the disturbances of the Canadas are ended.

"The *Trenton*, Capt. Hallet has arrived, in 110 days from Boston; left March 15th.—Capt. Hallett reports the Canada business at an end."

After having led the kings of Judea, of whose protection they stood in need, into commercial enterprises on the Elanitic Gulf, by means of which they procured for themselves, upon the most advantageous terms, the valuable articles of produce which they had previously received direct from the Arabs, the Phenicians turned towards Egypt, with a view to exhibit their spirit of enterprise on the Gulf of Suez, under the protection of a more regularly established government. There they had to contend against the national hostility to trade, and the horror of any connection with strangers; nevertheless, they found means to conquer those prejudices, and to engage the Pharaohs in several maritime expeditions. Although the expedition of Sesostris to India may be deemed questionable evidence, and that of Necos may be considered inadmissible, three facts are recorded, concerning which there can be no doubt; first, that under the reign of the former the Egyptians ventured into the Red Sea; secondly that in the time of the latter, commerce had been sufficiently extended to give rise to the idea of sending mariners to discover other countries, which were doubtless supposed to teem more abundantly with riches; and thirdly, that it became necessary, in order to facilitate the transport of merchandise, to form a canal between the Red Sea and the Nile.

(De Laborde's Arabia Petraea.)

We have made the above quotation that the attentions of our local merchants may remember, and in remembering, not be forgetful of their position and power.

To trace the ancient name of Phenicia, or the decent of it's people—that people, whose partial history has reached us through scanty but stirring memorials, is not now our present object; but we, with reference to modern *facts* as narrated by M. La Borde, would recommend the perusal of the Volume detailing his travels into *Idumea* and *Moab*.

"Moab is my wash-pot:
Over Edom will I cast my shoe."

A knowledge of the Eastern languages and customs will lead to a conception of the bitter contempt expressed in the above lines: the prophetic denunciation has been shown to *us*: we would draw the attention of the foreign merchants in Canton to what mercantile enterprize has formerly done. There is this distinction to be noted and if was it not the only, it was the great cause of the success of the old Phenicians,—they acted through their government, which was, as far as we can understand the application of modern words to old institutions,—republican—but to what degree democratic we presume not to say. The people then and their government acted as one—it was the *United will* of a commercial people speaking and acting through its government, whatever that form was, that *moved* the *Pharaohs*. Now no one will say that while the relative positions and wants of China and England invite to a commerce which we think is yet in its infancy, that the English people, through their government, could not turn the hearts of the emperors of China. That tribe of ancient and pure Arabs who first founded the empire of commerce on the Eastern Coast of the Mediterranean, embodied the whole power of their government; it was not their ships of the desert—their caravans only that swayed the Pharaohs and the Egyptian hierarchy, but it was their ambassadors, representing their political power, whilst they were urging the commercial advantages of their alliance.

OPIUM TRADE.

The sum of £100 has been transmitted from Canton by the Editor of the Chinese Repository to the Committee of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge for the best Essay on the OPIUM TRADE; showing its effects on the commercial, political, and moral interests of the nations and individuals connected therewith, and pointing out the course they ought to pursue in regard to it.

The following are the conditions on which that premium will be awarded:

1. The Candidates for the premium will send their Manuscripts, of not less than 50 or more than 100 octavo pages of type, to the Secretary of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, giving their names and addresses, under a separate envelope sealed; of these envelopes only the one accompanying the successful essay will be opened by the Arbiters.

2. All the Manuscripts which shall have come to hand by the 25th of March 1839, will be placed in the hands of two or more Arbiters, whom the Committee will nominate; and provided the best Essay shall be considered by the Arbiters worthy of the premium, the sum of £100 will be immediately remitted to the successful competitor.

3. The Committee reserve to themselves the right to publish the prize Essay, with the name of the Author.

4. It is the wish of the Editor of the Chinese Repository that the unsuccessful Essays should remain at the disposal of the Committee, either to be published by them or sent to Canton. The Committee do not think that they can prescribe this condition; but they would thank the competitors to intimate whether they have any objection that their Essays shall in all events be at the Committee's disposal.

5. The Essays addressed to the Secretary of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, London, must be sent post paid, or be delivered in such a manner as to be free from any charge.

By order of the Committee,

THOS. COATES, *Secretary.*

59, Lincoln's Inn Fields; 16th Jan., 1838.

"N. B. In the 5th Volume of the Chinese Repository, (December 1836, and January 1837,) are some articles respecting the Opium Trade."

The extension of the period to which the reception of essays on the opium trade was in the first intance limited, is the result, there cannot be a doubt, of a more mature consideration of the very difficult problem thus put forward to the consideration of financiers, moralists, philosophers and religionists.

The premium—a money one—will, we expect, be only contended for by those who have already prejudged the question. There is no difficulty in painting in imagination—the reality is easily seen even in the province of Canton—the horrors of an opium den: a perusal of some of our English female novelists and travellers, when horrified at a camp-meeting in *America* (if such *scenes* have been *seen*) will well assist the candidate: but to that man who can show, and clearly show, the effects of the opium manufacture & trade, commercially, politically, and morally, should take facts and reason for his guides—not a warped and diseased imagination.

The question is a great one: the discussion is worthy the efforts of the highest intellects; put the time is too limited:—for instance, who will unite the commercial and political interests—who, without having free access to the records of the opium departments in Calcutta, Bombay, and *Malwa*, can presume to pronounce an opinion? If he is to generalize on unproved opinions or a heated imagination—how is he a calm and candid reasoner?—The commercial interests—if there is a meaning which we understand—is *often* opposed to the moral interests of those engaged in their pursuit. It is unnecessary to quote instances. But men like money better than morality. The £ 100 then will be written for: but we much doubt the award; that is the justice of it: it will be given to a partisan who takes only one side of the question: he will, we suppose, argue from conviction—but he and his judges should remember that his conviction is neither the *reason* nor *faith* of other men: it is simply an idiosyncrasy: what proof, then, will there be of the *best* essay? It can only the best in comparison with the others; and this perhaps all that is meant.

Alum's Affairs.

Wan, hoppo of Canton, &c. proclaims to the senior hongmerchants for their full information.

It is known that with reference to the tribute money still due from the degraded hongmerchant Lo Fuhtae (Alum), I also formerly issued orders to the hongmerchants to ascertain if he owed any money to Foreigners; and that he should be delivered up to the Namhoy, who was to urge the payment of his debts: this is on record. The Namhoy obtained a money bond of the banker Tseihsang, and requested whether he should or not liberate (Alum). When these circumstances were reported to me, I gave orders in reply, that after the money (foreign dollars) had been assayed in the treasury, it should be applied to the payment of the tribute; and if the amount was insufficient, further orders should be given on the subject. But as I was examining into this business, I received the following letter from the governor.

The foreign merchant *Hin-te-chin* (Henderson) has accused the Tungchang hong of owing him three thousand dollars; and the foreign merchant H. & N. Cursetjee have by petition represented that the said hong owes them for the cotton delivered from Morgan's ship. Thus it appears that the said degraded merchant has still uncleared debts with foreigners; he cannot, therefore, be released. I order that an enquiry be made, the facts cleared up and reported back, in order that the affair may be managed. After these orders had been sealed and forwarded, on the 17th day of the moon, I received the following despatch from the governor.

The Indian foreign merchant H. & N. Cursetjee, has petitioned, representing that Alum's partner, Wang Chinkaou has not paid a promissory note that is overdue, and earnestly requesting that instant orders may be given to him to pay.

When I received this despatch I immediately gave orders to the hongmerchants to examine into and report on the matter.—The Namhoy has now reported (as follows). I instantly obeyed your orders, and had an examination. This is the evidence of Lo Fuhtae.—"I opened the Tungchang in the foreign trade, and I owe $ 40000 to foreigners. Last year when all the superior officers gave orders that an examination should be made into the debts owing by the hongmerchants to foreigners my partner in conjunction with our creditors fixed periods for the payment of our debts, and a clear statement on the subject was sent in to government. In the first moon of this year Henderson and H. & N. Cursetjee wanted their money, and because my partner would not assent to their wishes they both accused me to the governor. They received a reprimand in answer, and the governor would not interfere. Afterwards Henderson &c. settled with my partner to be paid by instalments according to the former agreement. At present they have not made any further accusation against me. And as my duties are now all cleared, I beg that I may be set at liberty, then shall I be imbued with favors &c.

According to Lo Fuhtae's statement he has paid up all his duties, and his debts to foreigners, from his evidence, are to be paid by a mutual agreement in different years; and that he has already petitioned the superior officers this is on record. Now as the payments of his foreign debts are arranged, as to whether he should be released or not, it is right that I should petition and wait for an examination of the facts and further orders.

I, the hoppo, have received this report, to which I have replied.—It appears that Lo-Fuhtae became involved in arrears of tribute money and debts to foreigners. The Namhoy was ordered to examine into the matter and to urge the payment; afterwards the Namhoy obtained possession of the banker, Tseihsang's bond, which came before me: I gave an answer and orders on the subject, which are on record. Now the Namhoy has reported that Lo Fuhtae has stated that his foreign debts are arranged to be paid by instalments, and that petitions on the subject are on record, but there are none in my

office. As to his debts to Henderson and H. & N. Cursetjee, he has stated that his partner has settled with them to pay the debts according to the old agreement. Now on the 17th day of the 3rd moon, I received a despatch from the governor stating that H. & N. Cursetjee had accused the said merchant of being in their debt, and that they held a note of Wang Chinkaou's which was overdue and unpaid; and they prayed earnestly that payment should be ordered to be made. From this it appeared that the said merchant had not cleared off his debts to those foreigners, and I ordered the Namhoy to consult upon measures for managing the business.—As to Tseihsang's note for 2500 taels, formerly received by the Namhoy, I have repeatedly sent messengers to him (Tseihsang) urging the payment of the same into the treasury, but although the note is long over due not a cash has been received; as this sum is important, being due for duties, how can this perverse tardiness be borne with? Let the Namhoy wait until he receives officially from me the note, when he is to receive the money and pay it in for the duties due: besides I publish this edict, which the senior hongmerchants are to obey—and manage the affair in accordance with former and present orders—examine into Lo Fuhtap's debts to Foreigners, ascertian whether any arrangement has been for their settlement, and send up a report; there must not be any pretences or delays. Hasten, hasten. A special edict. (3d moon, 26th day. 20th of April.)

CHINESE LIBRARY OF DR. MORRISON.

(*From a correspondent.*)

It has long been an anomaly in the literary history of our country, with which it has been upbraided by foreigners, that while its commercial interests have led it into an intercourse with China, beyound that of all other nations, it has never taken the slightest measures for promoting the study of its language. France, Prussia, and Bavaria have established professorships for teaching Chinese, while in Great Britain, not a step has been taken to teach even its elements.

That eminent Chinese scholar, the late Rev. Dr. Morrison, out of his patriotic, as well as literary and religious zeal, adopted measures for removing this blot from the character of his country, be bringing to England, about thirteen years ago, the admirable and extensive collection of Chinese literature which forms the subject of this paper; designing to employ it as the means of establishing, in one of its colleges, a professorship of the Chinese language. He returned to China leaving his plan unaccomplished, and died in the performance of his arduous duties, at the crisis of the extinction of the East-India Company's charter. The institution of the metropolitan colleges, since he left England, appeared to some of his surviving friends to afford a new and favourable opportunity for carring into effect the Doctor's original design, with the advantage of its being acted upon in the metropolis, were the importance of it was most likely to be appreciated and its benefits sought. To this great national object it was thought might be attached another, to be conferred by a grateful and liberal public on the family of the distinguished founder of the plan:—that of obtaining, by a voluntary subscription, the sum (about £2,000) which Dr. Morrison had expended in the purchase of the library, and returning it to his family, for their better maintenance, than by the scanty provision which he had been able to make for them.

Sir George T. Staunton, Mr. Alers Hankey, and Saml. Mills, entered, as friends of the family, into the design, and engaged to act upon it. An arrangement has been concluded with the Council of University College, for presenting the library to it, on condition of a professorship of the Chinese language being appointed, as a part of the constituted studies of the College. This appointment has taken place; and the Rev. Samuel Kidd, a friend of Dr. Morrison, and formerly Professor of Chinese and Principal in the Anglo-Chinese College at Malacca, founded by the Doctor, is chosen Professor, and is ready to open his class as soon pupils shall present themselves.

It is only a brief and superficial view that can here be given of the character of the library, which may be said, generally, to be superior to any collection to be found in Europe. It embraces the leading topics of Chinese literature:—their ancient classics, poetry and drama; early history and politics, natural and moral philosophy, theology, mythology, jurisprudence, medical science and botany, arts and manufactures, &c. &c. &c. The works of the Roman Catholic Missionaries, which it includes, embracing the sciences and arts, are by no means to be overlooked.

This sketch, imperfect as it is, will serve to show what an important and interesting field of discovery, among the accumulated treasures of one of the most ancient and remarkable of the nations of the earth, is thus opened to the investigation of British students willing to avail themselves of the facilities now provided for them.

The subscriptions for compensating the family of Dr. Morrison for the cost of the library fall greatly short of its expected and [illegible] amount; and we cannot allow ourselves for a moment to suppose that this will be suffered to remain the case. The promoters of the subscription judiciously place the matter on the footing of public utility; that it should be recollected that the late Dr. Morrison was an active missionary, an able translator of the Scriptures, and a useful servant of the public (in whose service he courageously sacrificed his life), as well as a philologist and lexicographer, and that the family of such a man prefers strong claims to public sympathy and gratitude. That family seeks nothing more from the public than a bare equivalent for what is offered to it; and we should hope that England will never suffer the disgrace of its being said that the Chinese library of Dr. Morrison, which is, perhaps, worth £4,000, was offered to the British public for £2,000, and that that paltry sum could not be raised.

MEMOIR

On the condition of slaves and hired servants in China,

by M. Edward Biot.

(*Continued from No. 26, Page 106.*)

Chinese Society is then generally composed of three classes of individuals: the free citizen the servant or hired workman, and the slave. The penal code protects the two last classes against their masters and freemen in general; but it fixes precisely the limit of separation between them and freemen. The punishment of crimes is different according to the condition of the slave, the hired servant, and the freeman; and in general all alliances between them, all tendency to mix the ranks of the social order is severely punished. This is clearly seen from the following quotations from the code.

On marriage, section CIII. Respecting those who having a principal wife raising another to that rank.

"Whoever degrades his first or principal wife to the condition of an inferior wife or concubine, shall be punished with 100 blows. Whoever, during the life-time of his first wife, raises an inferior wife to the rank and condition of a first wife shall be punished with 90 blows, and in both the cases, each of the several wives shall be replaced in the rank to which she was originally entitled on her marriage.

Whoever, having a first wife living, enters into marriage with another female as a first wife, shall likewise be punished with 90 blows; and the marriage being considered null and void, the parties shall be separated, and the woman returned to her parents."

In the novel of "The two Cousins," the student Sze Yeoupe marries both with the same ceremony, which is contrary to the first article on marriage. The author has allowed himself some license, nevertheless the youngest cousin Lo has first acknowledged that she will only be the second wife, that she has degraded herself, but she had done so that she might marry a man remarkable for his learning. The articles of the code carefully distinguish the principal and the second wife.

Under the same division, section CXV.—Marriage between free persons and slaves.—"If any master of a family solicits and obtains in marriage for his slave, the daughter of a freeman, he shall be punished with 80 blows; the member of the family who gives away the female in marriage shall suffer the same punishment, if aware that the intended husband is a slave, but not otherwise.

A slave soliciting and obtaining a daughter of a freeman in marriage, shall also be punished in the same manner; and if the master of the slave consents thereto, he shall suffer punishment less by two degrees; but, if he moreover receives such free woman into his family as a slave, he shall be punished with one hundred blows.

Likewise, whoever falsely represents a slave to be free, and thereby procures such slave a free, husband or wife, shall suffer 90 blows. In all these cases the marriage shall be null and void, and the parties replaced in the ranks they had respectively held in the community.

In the division on incest and adultery, sect. CCCLXX.—All slaves or hired servants who have been guilty of a criminal intercourse with their master's wives or daughters shall be beheaded immediately after conviction. When guilty of a criminal intercourse with their master's female relations in the first degree, or with the wives of the male relations of their masters in the same degree, they shall be strangled after remaining in prison the usual period. In the above cases, the punishment of the woman, if consenting, shall be less, only by one degree. When guilty of a criminal intercourse with their master's more distant female relations, or with the wives of his more distant male relations, they shall be punished with 100 blows and perpetual banishment to the distance of 3000 *le*.

If guilty of committing a rape upon the latter persons, they shall be beheaded after remaining in prison the usual period: except in cases of rape the punishment of a criminal intercourse with any of the inferior wives shall, generally speaking, be less than in the case of principal wives by one degree."

Under the same division, sect. CCCLXXIII.—"On criminal intercourse between free persons and slaves.—A slave who is in any case guilty of a criminal intercourse with the wife or daughter of a freeman, shall be punished, at the least, one degree more severely than a freeman would have been under the same circumstances.

On the contrary, the punishment of a freeman for having criminal intercourse with a female slave, shall be one degree less for the two guilty persons, because the freeman has disgraced himself.

When both parties are slaves, the criminal intercourse shall be punished in the same manner as in the case of free persons. They each receive a certain number of blows."

The proceeding regulations are applicable in case of adultery with the wife a slave even. This is confirmed by a note which indicates that the case of the abduction of a wife of a slave is assimilated to that of a master beating his slave to death. In the last case the master receives 60 blows and is banished for a year, whilst a freeman who abducts the wife of a freeman, is condemned to 100 blows and perpetual exile. * * * * *

In the division on homicide, sect. CCLXXIV.—"Any slave or hired servant designing to murder, or murdering his or her master, or any relation of his or her master, living under the same roof, shall be liable to the same punishment as has been provided in the case of a son or grandson being guilty of such a criminal act or design."

Section CCC.—"If, in the event of the murder of a grandfather, grandmother, father, mother, husband, or master of a family, the grandson, son, wife, slave or hired servant, as the case may be, agrees to a compromise with the murderer, and conceals the crime, the party so offending shall be punished with 100 blows, and banished for three years.

Any person who is guilty of compromising and concealing the murder of his son, grandson, wife, slave, or hired servant shall be liable receive 100 blows."

The first of these regulations is a direct consequence of the position of the slave or hired servants with their master; they form part of the family and are punished as such.

The two others establish the responsibility (*solidarité*) between all the members of the family, in the case of a murder of any one of them, and the law punishes the master himself when he does not revealy the murder of his slave. This is far different from that barborous law of the Romans which condemned to death all the slaves, when the master having been murdered by an individual of his household, the murderer remained undiscovered.

(*To be continued.*)

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR JUNE.

		THERM. night.	THERM. noon.	BAR.	WINDS.	
♀	1	80	90	29:80	S a SE.	Fine first part mid & latter unsettled, with Thur. & lghtg. rain mod-br
♄	2	76	78	29:80	E a SE.	Rain throught, 1st part fresh breeze mid and latter mod. br
☉	3	76	84	29:80	SE.	First part fine, mid. & lt. unsettd. with rain mod. breeze
☽	4	78	83	29:80	S.	Unsettled with rn. Thur. & lghtg. mod. br
♂	5	79	88	29:90	S.	Fine 1st pt., mid. & latter unsettled, rain Thur. & lghtg. mod. breeze
☿	6	78	87	29:90	S.	,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
♃	7	78	88	29:95	S a SW.	,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
♀	8	90	90	29:95	S a SE.	Fine weather, light br.
♄	9	80	90	29:90	S a SE.	,, ,, ,,
☉	10	79	91	29:85	S a SE.	,, ,, ,,
☽	11	80	90	29:80	N.	Fine weather, 1st & mid. light breeze S. latter rain Thur. & lghtg. with squally
♂	12	76	74	29:80	N.	Constant rain mod br
☿	13	72	75	29:80	N.	,, ,, ,,
♃	14	76	77	29:85	SE a E.	,, 1st pt. mid. & lt. cldy. mod br
♀	15	77	84	29:90	SE.	Unsttld. with frequent rain ,, ,,
♄	16	77	86	29:85	S a SE.	Fine weather ,, ,, ,,
☉	17	78	88	29:80	S a SSW.	,, ,, 1st & mid. latter rain Thur. & lghtg. mod. breeze
☽	18	78	89	29:85	S.	Fine weather, showers at times ,,
♂	19	78	88	29:80	SaSE.	,, 1st & mid lt. const. rn. ,,
☿	20	76	78	29:80	SE a N.	Constant rain, Thur. & lghtg. vble.
♃	21	73	78	29:80	SE a E.	Rain most part mod br
♀	22	76	85	29:80	SE a E.	Unsettled ,, ,, ,,
♄	23	78	84	29:95	S a SE.	,, with rn. at times, ,,
☉	24	77	82	29:90	SE.	,, ,, ,,
☽	25	77	85	29:85	SE.	,, ,, ,, ,,
♂	26	78	88	29:80	SE.	Fine weather, throughout mod. breeze
☿	27	80	90	29:75	SE.	,, ,, mostly light breeze
♃	28	82	90	29:70	SSW a S.	,, ,, ,, ,,
♀	29	83	92	29:70	S a SE.	,, ,, ,,
♄	30	82	91	29:70	S a SE.	,, showers in mid part ,,

CANTON REGISTER.

"Also free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges." Under these auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance "will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 11. TUESDAY, JULY 17TH, 1838. NO. 29. 50 CENTS

ADVANCES ON SHIPMENTS TO BRITAIN will be made, in Cash, on current terms by

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Agents are ready to receive bonafide Tenders of Advances on Bills of exchange, secured by consignments to England of Tea and Nankin Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled, "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China" at the rate of Four Shillings and seven pence (4s. 7d.) per Spanish Dollar.

Until further Notice, Twenty five per Cent of the same will be made in cash, and the residue in Bills on the Supreme Government of India at the rate of Two hundred and ten (210) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after Sight—.

[Signed.] J. H. ASTELL
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the H. E. I. Company.

Canton, 13th July, 1838.

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Treasury is open for the receipt of Cash for Bills upon the supreme Government of India, at the exchange of two hundred and ten (210) Company's Rupees per one hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after sight.

[Signed] J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company

Canton, 4th June, 1838.

SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.

THE "CHARLES GRANT," W. PITCAIRN, Commander will positively leave Whampoa in middle of September for freight apply to

H. & N. CURSETJEE.

Canton 9th July 1838. Powshang Hong No. 3.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE fast sailing Spanish Brig ROZA (late THEODORA) now riding at anchor in the inner harbour of Macao, where she may be examined by intending purchasers or Charterers. For further particulars apply to

G. DE YRURETAGOYENA.

Macao, 16th June, 1838.

FOR BOMBAY

THE GOOD SUCCESS, Capt. FRASER, will have immediate despatch from Whampoa. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 23d June, 1838.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE Ship CHARLES FORBES, Thomas Wills, Commander, will leave Whampoa with all despatch for the above port. For Freight apply to

DHUNJEEBHOY MUNCHERJEE,
and HORMUSJEE PRAMJEE.

Canton, 16th June, 1838. No. 5 Powshang hong.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE HANNAH, Captain McGREGOR, daily expected and will have immediate despatch from WHAMPOA. For freight apply to HEERJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 6th June, 1838.

NOTICE.—Pursuant to a decree of Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, made in a cause "Mootoo Ram Soorat Ram versus Campbell," the creditors of Edward Samuel Maunt, Esquire, late of Madras Merchant, deceased (who died in the Month of October, 1837,) are forthwith to come in and prove their debts before John Savage, Esquire, the Master of the said Court, at his Chambers, in the Supreme Court-house, at Madras, or in default thereof they will be excluded the benefit of the said decree.

JOHN SAVAGE.

Mootoo Ram Soorat Ram versus Campbell.

NOTICE.—A SHOP is opened by a Europeen No 26, old China Street, for sale, BY RETAIL, of all British goods; and as the late interference of the Hongs with the small shop-owners has caused a stop to business, the support of the Public, both Chinese and Foreigners, is sanguinely expected, as being their joint interest.

Canton, 1 Creek, 6th July 1838.

INSURANCE OFFICE
of
"Los Amigos del Pais"
IN MANILA.

THE Undersigned is Authorised to take risks on account of the said Office, on Spanish Vessels, from China to Manila, to the extent of $ 40,000 payable in that City.

Macao, 13th June, 1838. G. DE YRURETAGOYENA.

NOTICE.—Mr. CRAWFORD KERR is admitted a partner in our firm, from the 1st instant.

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 3rd July, 1838.

TO LET.—From the 1st July The Factory No 4 Danish Hong. For terms apply at the CANTON REGISTER OFFICE, No. 2 Creek Hong.

NOTICE. — JAMES HOOKER & WILLIAM LANE, having this day entered into Partnership, beg to inform the Public that they have taken the premises lately occupied by Messrs. STANFORD & MARKS, and solicit a continuance of the patronage that has been given to the late Establishment of STANFORD & MARKS as Warehouse Keepers and Auctioneers under the firm of

HOOKER & LANE.

Canton, 1st June, 1838. No. 1 British Hong.

FOR SALE.—3 small anchors of about 5 and 5½ Cwt. Apply to

ROBERT EDWARDS, Macao.

NOTICE.—MR. JOSIAH STOKES has been this day admitted a partner in our firm.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

Bombay 1st February 1838.

NOTICE.—The business hitherto conducted by the undersigned in Canton under the firm of "JAMES HAMILTON," will cease from this date. Parties holding Bills on the said firm, or having other business to transact with it, are requested to apply to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Canton, 7th May, 1838. WM. MACDONALD.

TO SELL OR LET.

ON very moderate terms, a house of two stories, built four years ago, situated in Macao in the street near the church of Santo Antonio. The house is very commodious and well ventilated, commanding excellent views. For particulars apply to it's present owner, the Major ALBADA, of Macao.

FOR SALE.—Bills on London, in sets of £500 to £1,000 drawn by the Morris Canal and Banking Company, at 6 months sight, on Messrs. SMITH, PAYNE, & SMITHS. Apply to

WETMORE & Co.

Canton, 16th April, 1838.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant policies, on goods, payable in Calcutta, London, or this place.

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 1st January, 1838.

FOR SALE at the Canton Register office No 2 Creek hong, *The Anglo Chinese* Kalendar for 1838, price 1 Sp Dr.

FOR SALE at the Canton Register Office, No. 2 Creek Hong, the CANTON REGISTER and PRICE CURRENT for the year 1837, bound in one Vol. Price 12 Sp. Drs.

FOR SALE at *half price*, the Canton Register for 1828-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36. Vols 1-2-3-4-5-6-7 8&9 bound $ 6½. Also, Complete Files of the General Price Current of 1833—36 $ 2½ *Also* the *Anglo Chinese Kalendar* for 1837.—$ 1½ Apply at the CANTON REGISTER Office, No. 2 Creek Hong. At *Lintin*, on board the *Hercules*; at *Macao* to Messrs. Stanford & Marks and Mr. Robt. Edwards.

FOR SALE.—A few copies of '*A Vocabulary in the Canton Dialect*,'—by R. Morrison, D. D. Price $4. Apply at the *Canton Register* Office, No 2 *Creek* Hong.

FOR SALE—BLANK BILLS OF EXCHANGE, printed from C. P. Plate, on thin blue wove and Rank post 8vo. hot pressed at $2 per 100. LONDON PRINTED BILLS OF LADING on laid post, hot pressed at $ 1½ per 100. Apply at the *Canton Register Office*, No. 2 Creek Hong.

NOTICE.—Charges for JOB PRINTING at the *Canton Register Office*.

Bills of Lading and Exchange, ...	per 100	$1.
Opium Order and Boats notes, ...	"	"
Linguist's Reports, Reports of Cargoes, &c,	"	1.50
Policies, Auction Bills and Folio pages, ...	"	5.
Auction Bills on Quarto pages, ...	"	2.50

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

POST OFFICE ACTS.

[1 Victoria, c. 32.—12th July, 1837.]

Reciting that the laws of the Post Office, by reason of successive additions and alterations, have become intricate, repeals all the Acts and parts of Acts in schedule (A.), to the number of one hundred and more, with the usual reservations as to the non-revival of Acts repealed by such repealed Acts, and as to offences committed against such Acts.

POST OFFICE—MANAGEMENT.

(1 Victoria, c. 33.—12th July, 1837.)

An Act for the Management of the Post Office.

Directs the appointment of a Postmaster General, who shall have the privilege of conveying and delivering all letters, except in the following cases:—Letters sent by a private friend in his way, journey, or travel, if delivered by such friend, or by a messenger on purpose, concerning the private affairs of the sender or receiver: Commissions or returns, and affidavits and writs, process or proceedings, or returns, issuing out of a court of justice: Letters sent out of the U. K. by a private vessel (not being a packet-boat): Letters of merchants, owners of vessels, or cargo sent by such vessels, or by any person employed by such owners for the carriage of such letters, and delivered to the respective persons to whom directed, without hire or reward for the same: Letters concerning goods or merchandize sent by common known carriers, to be delivered with the goods which such letters concern, without hire or reward for such letters.

But no person shall make a collection of such excepted letters for the purpose of sending them in the manner hereby authorized: and the following persons are expressly forbidden to carry or deliver a letter, even without a reward:—Common known carriers except a letter concerning goods in their carts, &c., and owners, drivers, or guards of stage coaches: Owners, masters, or commanders of ships, steam-boats, or packet or packet boats, sailing coastwise or otherwise between ports or places within G. B. or I., or between, to, or from a port or ports

within Her Majesty's dominions out of the U. K. except in respect of letters of merchandise, owners of ships or goods on board; Passengers or other persons on board any such ships, &c., The owners of, or sailors watermen, or others on board a ship, &c., or barge passing or repassing on a river or navigable canal within the U. K. or other Her Majesty's dominions.

3 and 4. Provide for the establishment of one General Post Office in London, and of a chief letter-office in different parts of the empire.

5. Postmaster General may establish any cross posts, and may continue bye-bags, and may carry between post towns and places not post towns, at such rates as may be mutually agreed upon between the Postmaster General and the inhabitants.

6, And he may extend the twopenny post of London and Dublin to any distance; and may establish a penny Post office in any other city or town.

12. No persons employed by the Post office shall be compelled to serve as mayor or sheriff, or in any ecclesiastical or corporate or parochial or other public office or employment, or on any jury or inquest, or in the militia.

13. All monies to arise by the several duties granted by the Post Office acts (except what shall be necessary to defray expenses of the receipt and management of the same, and except all annuties and yearly sums now charged thereon by law) shall be paid into the Exchequer, and carried to the Consolidated Fund.

14. Expenses of Post Office to be paid as heretofore.

18. Tolls on mails are not to be demandable at at gates, but to be paid periodically by Post Office; in Scotland and Ireland respectively, as thereby prescribed.

19. And in order that the charges of the Post Office may not be unnecessarily increased by the addition of other charges of a public nature, creates an exemption in England, Scotland, and Ireland, from toll, as therein mentioned.

POSTAGE DUTIES.

[1 Victoria, c. 34.—12th July, 1837.]

2 to 13. Direct the mode of payment of the rates of postage, the various tables of which are successively prescribed. 19 to 22 establish the rates for ship letters, &c. (see the Almanac, p. 77).

14 to 16. Postmaster General is empowered to treat with foreign countries, for collecting and accounting for the British postage on foreign letters sent by the post from the U.K. thereto, and to charge foreign postage in the manner prescribed; and with consent of the Treasury, to reduce the rates on foreign letters.

17. And as it may be expedient that packet boats should be established to Her Majesty's Colonies and foreign parts where rates of postage have not hitherto been authorized, and at a time when Parliament may not be sitting; empowers the Postmaster General, with consent of the Treasury, to charge for all letters so conveyed.

18. Gives power to contract with private vessels to carry mails.

23. Owners, charterers, or consignees [resident in the U K.] of vessels inward bound, and the owners, &c. of goods on board vessels inward bound, shall have letters free if they do not collectively exceed six ounces in weight (unless brought by vessels coming from Ceylon the Mauritius the East Indies, or the Cape of Good Hope, in which case they may be twenty ounces); and the owner, &c. shall be described as such on the address, and it shall also appear by the ship's manifest that they have goods on board.

24. And for encouraging masters of vessels not being Post Office packets to undertake the conveyance of letters between places in the U. K. and places beyond the seas, empowers the Postmaster General to allow to the masters thereof such rates as are therein prescribed; and the section then proceeds to to regulate the mode of conveying and delivering such letters. Its provisions, though important, are too long for insertion.

25. And as it may be expedient that certain post letters should be registered, empowers the Postmaster General, to charge for each letter so registered such rate as he, with consent of the Treasury, shall direct; and also to regulate their delivery.

26. Prescribes the mode of computing the various rates of postage, inland and foreign, according to weight.

27, And to the end that all post letters may be charged with postage according to the distance they are respectively carried by the post, and for preventing disputes touching the same, empowers the Post master General to appoint persons to survey or measure all the post roads, who are to execute their duty in the manner therein mentioned.

28. Contains the table of special rates respecting newspapers (see Almanac, p. 78).

29. It shall not be compulsory to send newspapers by post.

30. The conditions therein particularly mentioned are to be observed in sending printed papers by post, excepting bankers' parcels and pattern letters.

31. Empowers the Postmaster General to search such papers, &c., to see whether such conditions of the last section are observed; and if not fulfilled, the whole of every such paper shall be charged with treble postage, except foreign newspapers not printed in the language of the country from which forwarded, which shall be charged with with full postage as letters; and in case a newspaper printed in the U K. and transmitted by the post under this Act shall appear not to have been duly stamped, the same shall be stopped, and sent to the Commissioners of Stamps.

32. Postmaster and Treasury to determine questions of exemption.

33. And provides for the transmission of newspapers between the U. K. and foregoing countries free of postage, when satisfactory proof shall be laid before the Postmaster General that British newspapers, addressed either to a person or to a place within a foreign country, and also that newspapers addressed to a person or to a place in the U. K from such foreign country, are respectively allowed to pass by the post within that country free of postage.

34. And as circumstances may arise which may render it expedient again to impose the rates of two pence on newspapers, enacts that the Postmaster General, with the consent of the Treasury, may again impose such rates on newspapers received from and sent to foreign countries.

35. And the Postmaster General may, with the consent of the Treasury, extend this Act, so far as it relates to newspapers sent between the U. K. and any foreign country, to colonial newspapers sent through the U. K. to a foreign country, and to foreign newspapers sent through the U. K. to any foreign country or to any of Her Majesty's colonies and possessions beyond the seas.

36. And every British newspaper sent by the post out of the U. K. shall in all cases be put into a Post Office or Receiving Office in the U. K. within seven days next after the day on which the same shall be published, the day of publication to ascertained by the date of such paper.

37. Foreign newspapers addressed to a person who has removed to be forwarded without additional postage; but if opened shall be charged with the rate of a single letter from the place of re-directron to the place at which ultimately delivered

39. And the Postmaster General, in his discretion, may receive at the General Post Office in London packets containing re-issuable cash notes only, issued by country bankers under annual licence, and payable at the houses of the respective agents in London (and which notes shall have been paid by such agents in London), for conveyance by post within Great Britain at his discretion, to the bank in the place at which such cash notes were first issued, and to no other place, at one-fourth the usual postage for a packet of that size; but subject to the conditions thereby imposed.

40. Confers the privilege of sending single letters, on their own private concerns upon seamen in the Royal Navy and soldiers; but subject to the observance of the conditions thereby prescribed.

PACKET RATES.

[1 Victoria, c. 76*.—17th July, 1837.]

This Act, reciting that it is expedient to extend the power vested in the Postmaster General of reducing certain rates of postage by the preceding cap., accordingly empowers him to reduce the postage on colonial and inland letters, to such extent as the Treasury shall direct.

2. And as arrangements may be made between the Postmaster General and the East India Company for establishing a post communication by packet boats between Suez or Bussora, or some other convenient port of the Red Sea or the Persian Gulf, and the East Indies, enacts that after such communication shall have been established, there shall be paid for letters transmitted by such packet-boats, between any such port and any port in the East Indies (letters transmitted by Her Majesty's Mediterranean packet-boats to or from the U. K. only excepted) the rates therein mentioned.

8. And as a fund was some years since established for the superannuation of old and infirm letter carriers, to be supported by contributions according to a certain scale made and approved by the then Postmaster General; and the said fund is inadequate to pay the superannuation allowances now chargeable thereon: empowers the Treasury to authorize the Postmaster General to pay out of the revenue of the Post Office all sums necessary for the purpose of making good any deficiency in the said fund.

* This Acts refers to the preceding one, cap.34; and we have therefore placed it out of its chronological position.

ANECDOTES.

REASONING IN A DOG.

(From a correspondent.)

NEPTUNE, a fine Newfoundland dog, was a favourite playfellow with my schoolfellows and myself. He seemed glad whenever he could fine the opportunity of appearing in the playground, and his presence was always welcome to us. He was particularly pleased with the hoop, when it came into use in the fine cool days of autumn; and would never tire of running, barking after it, as dogs are fond of doing after coach-wheels. It was a pretty sight when he took up a hoop himself in his mouth, holding it by the lower edge, the upper part encircling his head, and rising far above him, as he marched slowly along, apparently as proud of his ornament as a savage belle of her huge nose-ring. But winter was his grand season of enjoyment, when the snow on the ground made England no bad substitute for his native Newfoundland. Not to mention his natural expressions of delight by rolling over and over on the cold carpet, he furnished us with a never-tiring mark for our snow balls. Our snow-balling matches were at once suspended when he appeared: there was no need of calling sides, for Neptune would stand against the whole school. Pelt him as hard as we pleased, he would never lose his temper, but stand, barking at every ball, trying to catch in his mouth each as it came, and jumping to one side and the other to humour the stragglers, apparently unwilling to let any slip. Thus would he go on day after day, well knowing our times of play, and very frequent in his attendance to share our sports. At last, however, one year, the Christmas holidays came on; the sports, were interrupted or transferred elsewhere,—and Neptune had had no notice. He come as usual; but the playground-door was closed and none of his playfellows were to be seen. After waiting for some time in vain, he found other people going to the front door of the house; and as he could not gain entrance by his usual way, he too would try the other. There he posted himself; and whenever the door was opened, wagged his tail, and solicited admission,—but in vain; for though he was a favourite with the servant as well as others, she was frightened at the thought of four great unwiped feet passing through the clean hall. Neptune was repulsed, but not discouraged. A single knock called the servant again; she found nobody but Neptune; and supposed some kind person passing by had knocked for him. Another single knock—still, nobody but Neptune. Again!—and now the case seemed singular; and the servant, looking into it more closely, traced on the door the wet marks of Neptune's feet, reaching up to the knocker. Who shall say that a dog cannot reason? The trying a door which he had never been accustomed to, seems more than instinct. And the knocking at that door implies something very like a syllogism. "People who want to go in here, knock at the door, and are let in—I want to go in—I will knock, and shall be let in." But Poor Neptune was not let in. The servant brought me to hear the tale, and see the foot-marks on the door. but Neptune was gone—his patience quite exhausted (few people knock more than three times), or he should have come in and had his snow-balling match, despite of his great wet feet and the clean hall. Poor Neptune! he was a good, honest, fine-spirited playfellow! and now, long as it is since we played together, I think of him,—not so much in the character of a dog as in that of a playfellow.—*The Penny Magazine, 16th December, 1837.*

(From a correspondent.)

A TURKEY-COCK, a common cock, and a pheasant, were kept in the same farm-yard. After some time, the turkey was sent away to another farm. After his departure, the cock and pheasant had a quarrel: the cock beat, and the pheasant disappeared. In a few days he returned, accompanied by the turkey: the two allies together fell on the unfortunate cock and killed him.

A squirrel, seated in a nut-tree, was observed to weigh a nut in each paw, to discover by the weight which was good: the light ones he invariably dropped, till he had made a little heap of them at the bottom of the tree, which, being examined, was found to consist entirely of bad nuts.—*Ibid.*

[illegible].—Whilst we were in hand with these four parts of the Institutes, we often having occasion to go into the city, and from thence into the country, did, in some sort, envy the state of the honest ploughman and other mechanics. For one, when he was at his work, would merrily sing, and the ploughman whistle some self-pleasing tune, and yet their work proceeded and succeeded; but he that takes upon him to write doth captivate all the faculties and powers, both of his mind and body, and must be only attentive to that which he collecteth, without any expression of joy or cheerfulness while he is at his work.—*Sir Edward Coke.*—*Ibid.*

UNSOCIABLE tempers are contracted in solitude, which will in the end not fail of corrupting the understanding as well as the manners, and of utterly disqualifying a man for the satisfactions and duties of life. Men must be taken as they are, and we neither make them nor ourselves better by flying from or quarrelling with them.—BURKE.

Miscellaneous.

The most gigantic undertaking of the present day appears to be the opening of a canal that shall unite the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. This canal extends we are told "from the mouth of the river St Jean de Nicaragua, following its course to the great lake of the same name, a distance of 130 miles, the line then proceeds across the lake to the coast and town of Nicaragua, 7 miles; from this latter town it extends to Borrotier in the Gulf of Papaya, a distance of 16 miles, making a total of 243 miles." The whole it is expected will be completed by the end of next year. Should this be the case, what a fine example will be afforded of that noble and enterprizing spirit by which the present era is distinguished. How will the commercial relationships of the world be revolutionized? Who after such an achievement will doubt the possibility of opening in similar way the Isthmus of Suez, so as to join the Mediterranean with the Red Sea? An undertaking well worth the consideration of those who are interested in expediting the communication between this country and England.

Next to the above may be mentioned the magnificent plan projected by the French Minister of Commerce for traversing the whole country by rail roads. It is proposed by him in his official capacity "to make Paris a common rail road centre, and to unite in it four grand branches, which shall extended across the entire kingdom in four different directions," of course minor branches will shoot forth in course of time, adapted to the alteration of the circumstances and to suit the convenience of parties concerned. "What we admire," says the Editor of the *Post*, "in the project "of the Minister of Commerce is, that he has not allowed "the country to be cut up at the pleasure of speculators, but "that he has laid down a vast and beneficial plan on a sound "national principle, which admits of extension to any "degree, according to the necessities of each department." It may be added likewise, that the undertaking having been made a Government measure, has prevented much of that gambling which has been so successfully practised in England, consequent on the construction of Rail Roads.

Cal. Commercial Advertiser, May 15.

Our attention has been attracted by a notice in the shipping report of the arrival of a Capt. Cowasjee Shapoorjee from Rangoon. On enquiry, we learn, that this gentleman has commanded a Bombay vessel, the ROBERT SPANKIE, for several years, and that his officers are all Parsees. The Arabs have long been known as navigators of the Indian seas, but we were not aware that the Parsees had in any case resorted to that method of earning a livelihood. As there is nothing in their religious prejudices to disqualify them for maritime employment, it may be expected, that they will fall daily more and more into European habits, and that in a few years a valuable body of merchant seamen may be formed from these enterprising and intelligent natives of India. In their general habits, they resemble much more the European than the Indian, and they want neither strength, courage, nor resolution to disqualify them for the arduous duties of seamen.—*Englishman* 18, May.

We invite attention to the advertisement of the ship OSAGE, bound for Philadelphia and to sail on the 1st of June. The advertiser suggests, that this vessel affords a good opportunity for parties who would like to visit America on their way to Europe, and we confess, that we think it an exceedingly good idea. Most men on their return home expect to be treated with some additional consideration as venturous travellers—exiles escaped from 'foreign parts'—and they are supposed to be able to talk an infinite deal about the Anthropophagi, Bungalows, Dhoolies, Hookah-snakes, and similar marvellous matters. But Steam Navigation and Miss Emma Roberts are destroying all the novelty attaching to this description of talk; and so numerous have been the tourists in Egypt that even the conventional advantage which the overland traveller was wont to acquire by looking at the Pyramids and sailing down the Nile, is becoming every day more questionable. Burnes tried Cashmere and Bokhara—and Conolly and Fraser dealt familiar with the Tartars—but these were experimental journies, that not one man in a thousand has strength, patience, or time to accomplish. Nothing then remains to the person who, [illegible] desirous to be thought somebody, but a voyage to Europe via America. In spite of all that has been written by Halls, Trollopes, [illegible], Fidlers, Coopers, Stuarts, &c. &c. we know comparatively but little of the United States, and that little is so polluted by prejudice and partizanship, that it is more calculated to mislead than to inform. An Englishman arriving at Philadelphia, after a tedious voyage, and a long residence in India, would be likely to greet the novel scene in a generous and grateful spirit, and if the surviving sparks of nationality should prevent his running into an extravagance of admiration, on beholding the wonders of the new country, his delight at finding himself once again on terra firma and in an agreeable climate, would induce him to take a good-natured view at least of all that might present itself to his notice. For this reason, we think that a trip from India to America, *en route* to England, would prove useful and agreeable to all who might undertake it. We may add, that, as the passage from India to America generally costs no more than two-thirds the price of a passage hence to England—and as American travelling by steamers and rail-roads, and passages to England in American packets, are all attended with very slight expence,—we have not the least doubt, that a person would find himself but little more out of pocket on landing in the Old Country, after a few weeks of enjoyment, than if he had gone direct from Calcutta.—*Ibid.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

DISEASE AMONG SHELL FISH.—One of the most curious phenomena of 1836 has been the fatal effect of an epidemic disease among the molluscous animals or shellfish of the Muskingum river, (Ohio). It commenced in April and continued until June, destroying millions of that quiet retiring race which peoples the beds of streams. As the animal died, the valves of the shell open, and decomposition commencing, the muscular adhesions gave way, and the fleshy portions rose to the surface of the water, leaving the shell in the bed of the stream. As these dead bodies floated down the current, the heads of islands masses of fixed drift, wood, and the shores in many places where covered with them tainting the air in the vicinity with putrid effluvia. The cause of the disease amongst the shelly race remains as much a mystery as that of the Asiatic cholera amongst the human family.—*American Journal of Science.*

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

LATEST DATES.

England	27th March.	Singapore	1st July
U. States	16th March.	Java	21st June
Calcutta	26th May.	Manila	31st May.
Bombay	30th do.	Austral-Asia	12th do.
Madras	6th June.		

ARRIVED.—H. M. S. WELLESLEY, 84.——Maitland, Esq. Captain, bearing the Flag of Rear Admiral SIR FREDERICK LEWIS MAITLAND, K. C. B.; and H. M. Brig ALGERINE. ——Thomas, Esq. Commander; from Singapore. SELMA, Lockie, from Calcutta. HANNAH, Macgregor, from Bombay. ANNA ROBERTSON, Hamilton, from Madras. BRILHANTE, [Port.] Pegado, from Batavia.

PASSENGERS.—Per Anna Robertson, Mrs. Coll. Cuningham and family. Mrs. Hamilton and Child.

SAILED.—HERMOSA LUISA, Peredo for Mazatlan. VOLUNTEER, McMinn, for Liverpool.

List of Arrivals at St. Helena.—Feby. 4. Jumna, 12. A. Baring, 15. Carnatic, 16. Trescott, [Am.], 24. Frances Ann, Slains Castle, Rd. Bell.—March 9. John O'Gaunt, 13. George 4th. 15. Jane Brown, Grand Turk, [Am.], 17. Rajahstan, London [Am.], 30. Asia [Am.]—April 2. Lady Nugent, 6. Aber. Robinson, 7. Balguerie, 9. General Kyd, 10. Argyle, 11. Lady Macnaghten, 17. Edinburgh.

The Jamaica passed on 12th Feby. without communicating.

MACAO.

Arrived on the 7th inst. the Port. Corvette "Infanta Regente" Captain Lima, from Goa, with a reinforcement of 90 troops for the Macao Garrison—6 Officers and a new Commandant, Major João Teixera de Lira with his wife and family. The dissensions between the Authorities of Macao (the Municipal Chamber and the Governor), have it is to be hoped been put an to an end by an order from the Governor General of Goa to elect a new Senate, and the following Gentlemen have in consequence been appointed.

Sr.	Francisco José de Paiva.	Procurador.
,,	José Vicente Jorge.	Vereadores.
,,	Feliope José de Freitas.	
,,	José José Vieira.	
,,	Bernardo Gomes de Lemos.	Juizes Ordinarios.
,,	Antonio Joaquim Cortella.	
,,	Antonio Vicente Cortella.	Thesoureiro.

The troops belonging to the Corvette, consisting of 150 men, have been placed under the orders of the Governor of Macao in case of need.

The following is an extract from a letter which we have just received. "I omitted to tell you this morning that the Port. Corvette arrived under jury masts, having been totally dismasted in a severe gale she encountered in 20° lat.—and in which she was obliged to throw some of her guns over board.

"The orders from the Governor General of Goa (The Baron de Sabrozo), are to replace every thing in the state they were previous to the changes enacted by the late Governor Senhor Bernardo Jozé de Souza Soares de Andrea.—The members of the Municipal Chamber, on receiving this intelligence protested against the orders of the Governor General of Goa and dissolved the Chamber upon which the Governor and acting Judge summoned the old Senators of 1835 to take office until the new Senate be elected in conformity with the old regulations and with the orders from Goa."

Deliveries of opium from the 1st to 15th July. Patna old 33, new 279, Benares old 39, new 175, Malwa 58.—Total 584 chests.

We have, at length, to announce the arrival of His Excellency Rear Admiral Sir Frederick Lewis Maitland, Naval Commander in Chief in India. The Wellesley, bearing H. E.'s flag, and the *Algerine*—Thomas, Esquire, are at present lying off Tongkoo.

We believe that no British flag Officer has been in command in the China waters since Admiral Drury; and that the *Wellesley* is the only line-of-battle ship since the Belliqueux that has made her appearance here.

Nothing has yet transpired, with reference to the object of H. E.'s visit to China; it may probably be merely for the purpose of having a personal conference with Captain Elliot, the chief superintendent of the British trade; who will, doubtless, convey to the knowledge of H. E. full information on all subjects connected with the British trade, as also the wishes and expectations of the British merchants.

We understand the Wellesley is armed *en flute*, having left many of her guns at Trincomalee.

The official attention of H. E. *Tang*, will no doubt be bestowed very shortly on the new arrival.

The heat of the weather has been greater this last week than has been known in Canton for many years. The Thermometer to day has stood at 93 and yesterday at 92 in ground floors in the most sheltered situations.

We have not yet seen the late edict issued by the emperor, against the opium trade. We may probably be able to give a sketch of the contents, if not the whole, in our next number: it is said to be strictly prohibitory, and unconscionably long; but we are of opinion that the emperor and his officers have borne with the trade too long—finding their account in it—to expect that any thing more than a temporary interruption can ever be effected by their voluminous written orders; and from their acts, it even

appears doubtful whether they are sincere in their commands, often so strenuously expressed, to put a final stop to the trade. The most certain way would be to open all the ports, and by so doing they will direct the time and industry of the Chinese into other and more useful channels.

Since the above was in print, we have seen a Peking Gazette, a translation of which will be found below, containing the report of the officer who induced the emperor to issue the edict. It appears we are to enjoy our pipes for another year. It is clear, then, that the emperor is not a *tetotaler*.

As a piece of important information, we have extracted from the British *Almanac* for 1838, an abstract of the late Post Office Acts, excepting those regarding Franks & Mis-demeanors, with which our local readers cannot have much concern.

The advertisement which appears in our paper informing the public that a shop is opened by a foreigner in new China street, is a piece of information we were not prepared to expect. The time, however, to make this new attempt appears to us to be particularly well chosen, we mean, with reference to the presence of the *Wellesley*; for should it not be instantly *funged* by the hoppo, the right of prescription may be urged by the *Firm* hereafter.

We are somewhat surprised that the foreign merchants have not ere now instituted a "Sailor's home," in order to protect those incautious bipeds from the machinations of the various Old Toms and Young Jacks in Hog lane. *We* think this subject highly deserving of the instant attention of the Chamber of Commerce.

THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

Yukwan, the new hoppo, arrived on monday last; he takes possession of his seals on Thursday next. His old father, turned of eighty years, has come with him; he formely filled the same office in Canton.

Despatches from Peking state that the new lieutenant-governor may be expected to arrive in Canton during the first decade of the 6th moon that is, in the course of this month.

It is reported that a passage-boat was sunk in a gale off Pihne village on the 13th of the moon, and upwards of sixty men and women were drowned, and about twanty saved their lives.

Peking Gazettes.—In the fourth intercalary moon, *Hwang Tsotsze*, an officer of the sacrificial court, made the following report.

I humbly beg that the prohibitory laws respecting opium may be strictly executed. In the first instance, it is absolutely necessary to deal in the severest manner with the consumers; for it is clear to a demonstration that if there were no consumers there would not be any importers, nor would the price be high. I request, therefore, your imperial majesty to send down orders to the governors and lieut.-governors of all the provinces, to issue the strictest and most peremptory orders on this matter; to distribute widely clear warnings on the evil consequences of smoking opium; giving the military and people the time of a year to abandon this habit, and if any use it after that time, to inflict upon them the heaviest punishments; and if any persons even connive at its being used, their crime shall also be punished. Whether I am right or wrong, it is proper that I should make this report. I humbly beg the imperial instructions. A respectful report.

The imperial will is received;—it is recorded. (Which implies the same as *Le roi le veut.*)

ART. IV.—*Ophthalmic Hospital at Canton: the eighth report including the period from January 1st to June 30th, 1838. By* the Rev. P. PARKER, M. D.

The whole number of patients is 5600 of whom 1025 have been admitted since the last report. A smaller number than has been received in any preceding equal period—on account of the impracticability of treating more. The urgency of patients for admittance has exceeded all precedent. It has often been unpleasant to go to or from the hospital, in consequence of the importunate applicants, who often fall upon their knees in the street, or in numbers seize the arm, pleading poverty, and that they have come a long distance and waited many days; and having spent the little money they brought, must return home; they therefore entreat that at least their eyes be examined and a day appointed for their admission. In some instances, they have pursued me even to my residence, after being told the impracticability of receiving them.

The expenses for the present term are $1231.77, viz:

For native assistants	$199 23
For medical, instruments, &c.	303.22
For board, fuel &c.	219 39
For repairs	9.93
For rent (for one year, from Sept. 1837)	500.00
	$1231.77

As heretofore official gentlemen have been my patients. One, alluded to in the last report, has been long resident in the hospital. As illustrative of the character of the Chinese in the higher ranks and remoter provinces, and as it is our object to give impartial reports, his case is here introduced.

No. 4535. Dec. 18th, 1837. Ching Chungyew, aged 56, is a native of Keangnan. For several years he was a district magistrate in the province of Hoopih. At this date he came to the hospital, having made a journey of six weeks, to reach the provincial city. There was something imposing in the person, and prepossessing in the urbanity, of this gentlemen. He came in full dress, and on being introduced, he fell upon his knees stating his case, and what he had heard of the institution, and entreated with strong feeling that he might be admitted. During his administration as a magistrate, he said, he was often compelled to examine official papers to a late hour of the night, and from a long continuance of this practice his eyes failed him. It was extremely painful to find his case was nearly hopeless. There was adhesion of the iris to the lens in both eyes; and in the right, the irregular pupil was nearly closed, and the lenses were slightly opaque. He was just sensible to light. The little prospect of benefitting him was explained, at the same time a willingness expressed to do the utmost for him. He replied, 'I shall be extremely grateful for the slightest degree of vision that can be restored,' and that death was almost preferable to his helpless condition. He remarked, however, that he should be entirely reconciled, if received, whatever might be the result. In this he has verified his promise.

His habits were full; his pulse, from 90 to 100, was strong and bounding. The first object was to reduce him by chathartics, and then by leeching. Belladonna immediately detached the adhesion of the iris to the lens in a degree, and the old man was elated at the change in his sense of light. In the course of a week or ten days strychnine was applied to a blistered surface at the external angle of each eye, one eighth of a grain at first, and increased to a grain, when the effect of it was painfully sensible. Subsequently a seton was inserted in his neck, which was attended with a free discharge. This, the old gentleman seemed to regard as the most barbarous part of the treatment, and in my absence for a fortnight, discontinued it at his own discretion. Belladonna was applied at intervals. In March the strychnine was administered internally in one eighth grain pills three times daily, and increased to one fourth grain. This was continued some weeks when the spasmodic effects of it upon the system became manifest. Occasionally the patient thought he experienced a flash of light—for it was momentary—early in the morning, but perseverance with the strychnine for some time, varying the constitutional treatment according to symptoms, did not restore the vision. As a last resort, it was proposed to depress the lens, for in repeated instances of 'black cataract' with less opacity, good sight had been restored. This sensibility of light encouraged the hope that the retina and optic nerve had not entirely lost their function. The case was explained to the patient; that if sight was not restored he would only be as before, and the pain of operation was trifling. It was the only thing that remained to be done, and that were he my parent I could do no more, that what had been done for him. His feelings were quite overcome and he shed tears, not less of gratitude, than of sorrow, and desired the operation to be performed. Early in April the lens in his left eye was depressed. No inflamation followed. He slept as quietly the following as the preceding night. The degree of sight remained much the same. In about a fortnight he was discharged, when the poor man wept like a child.—He was probably as sincere a worshiper of an imaginary deity as the heathen world ever produced. He was a devoted follower of Budha. Hours were spent daily in his worship, and in extemporary addresses. He was much of the time attended by two or three servants. His personal servant was as old as himself, with a long flowing jet black beard, and was unwearied in his attention to his blind master.

A few days subsequently to his leaving the hospital the servant returned with a card and the following testimonial.

"Already it has been said, that there is nothing greater, than to preserve the heart, to benefit men, and to heal their diseases. Hence the saying, 'the excellent physician, I the noble statesman;' both are equally extolled. To explain my meaning, the present Dr. Parker, is an American, intimately acquainted with the art of Ke and Kwang.* He embarked upon the ocean and came to Canton and established a hospital, practicing medicine gratuitously; and from his own stores bestowing medicines and other necessary things, endeavoring to heal all, both far and near. Daily he treats several hundred with skiful hand, causing the emperor to know his merits. He examines them with kindness, and for a long time, without weariness. Therefore the epithet 'Benevolent ship for affording universal help,' is most appropriate to him, even these four characters—

慈航普濟

But as mankind reverence and bless the illustrious Goddess of mercy, so Dr. Parker, with heart of parental tenderness benefiting the age, will become like the ancient Budha—it is impossible to limit his greatness.

"I held an office in Hoopih more than thirty years, and accidentally, in the eighth month of the 17th year of Taoukwang (1837), both my eyes lost their sight. Healing medicines failed to be efficacious. His celebrity reached my ears. I then relinquished my office, came to Canton, and repaired to the hospital to be treated; and although height is not yet restored, nevertheless I have received the Doctor's diligent attention, and become inseparably attached to him. Truly it is impossible to forget to feel grateful toward and present him this testimonial.

He then proceeds to give a brief sketch of his personal history in the following words.

"Under the heavenly dynasty, by imperial order and direction, was conferred on me the honorable office of seenchih (director and controller of affairs). Previously I had held an office in Hwoukan heen, in Hwouyang foo (in the central province) of Hoopih, and was temporarily, an assistant magistrate in Eshing heen in Seangyang foo; having obtained at the quinquennial examination the honorary title of choo, I am now waiting for promotion upon the distinguished ocean (the ocean of life?). I Ching Chungyew, worshiping have written this testimonial."

Chinese Repository for June.

---

* Celebrated Chinese physicians of antiquity.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 11. TUESDAY, JULY 24TH, 1838. NO. 30. PRICE 50 CENTS

ADVANCES ON SHIPMENTS TO BRITAIN will be made, in *Cash*, on current terms, by

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Agents are ready to receive bonafide Tenders of Advances on Bills of exchange, secured by consignments to England of Tea and Nankin Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled, "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China" at the rate of Four Shillings and seven pence (4s. 7d.) per Spanish Dollar.

Until further Notice, Twenty five per Cent of the same will be made in cash, and the residue in Bills on the Supreme Government of India at the rate of Two hundred and ten (210) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after Sight—

[signed.] J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the H. E. I. Company.

Canton, 13th July, 1838.

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Treasury is open for the receipt of Cash for Bills upon the supreme Government of India, at the exchange of two hundred and ten (210) Company's Rupees per one hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after sight.

[*Signed*] J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company

Canton, 4th June, 1838.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE Spanish brig NARCISSA, 189 tons BURDEN, RODGERS Master, extra found with ground Tackle, and with stores on board for 3 months. Apply to JAS INNES.

Canton, 20th July, 1838. No. 1 Creek.

SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.

THE "CHARLES GRANT," W PITCAIRN, Commander will positively leave Whampoa in middle of September for freight apply to

H. & N. CURSETJEE.

Canton 9th July 1838. Powshung Hong No. 3.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE fast sailing Spanish Brig ROZA (late THEODORA) now riding at anchor in the inner harbour of Macao, where she may be examined by intending purchasers or Charterers. For further particulars apply to

G. DE YRURETAGOYENA.

Macao, 16th June, 1838.

FOR BOMBAY

THE GOOD SUCCESS, Capt. FRASER, will have immediate despatch from Whampoa. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 23d June, 1838.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE Ship CHARLES FORBES, Thomas Wills, Commander, will leave Whampoa with all despatch for the above port. For Freight apply to

DHUNJEEBHOY MUNCHERJEE,
AND HORMUSJEE FRAMJEE.

Canton, 16th June, 1838. No. 5 Powshung hong.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE HANNAH, Captain McGREGOR, daily expected and will have immediate despatch from WHAMPOA. For freight apply to HEERJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 6th June, 1838.

NOTICE.—Pursuant to a decree of Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, made in a cause "Mootee Ram Soorut Ram versus Campbell," the creditors of Edward Samuel Moorat, Esquire, late of Madras Merchant, deceased [who died in the Month of October 1837,] are forthwith to come in and prove their debts before John SAVAGE, Esquire, the Master of the said Court, at his Chambers, in the Supreme-court-house, at Madras, or in default thereof they will be excluded the benefit of the said decree.

JOHN SAVAGE.

Mootee Ram Soorut Ram versus *Campbell.*

NOTICE.—A SHOP is opened by a *European* No 26, old China Street, for sale, BY RETAIL, of all British goods; and as the late interference of the Hongs with the small shop-owners has caused a stop to business, the support of the Public, both Chinese and Foreigners, is sanguinely expected, as being their joint interest.

Canton, I Creek, 6th July 1838.

INSURANCE OFFICE
of
"Los Amigos del Pais"
IN MANILA.

THE Undersigned is Authorised to take risks on account of the said Office, on Spanish Vessels, from China to Manila, to the extent of $ 40,000 payable in that City.

Macao, 13th June, 1838. G. DE YRURETAGOYENA.

NOTICE.—Mr. CRAWFORD KERR is admitted a partner in our firm, from the 1st instant.

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 3rd July, 1838.

TO LET.—The Factory No. 4. Danish Hong. For terms apply at the CANTON REGISTER OFFICE, No. 2 Creek Hong.

TO LET.—On the 1st of September, the Lower part of No. 5. Danish Hong. Apply as above.

NOTICE.—JAMES HOOKER & WILLIAM LANE, having this day entered into Partnership, beg to inform the Public that they have taken the premises lately occupied by Messrs STANFORD & MARKS, and solicit a continuance of the patronage that has been given to the late Establishment of STANFORD & MARKS as Warehouse Keepers and Auctioneers under the firm of

HOOKER & LANE.

Canton, 1st June, 1838. No. 1 British Hong.

FOR SALE.—3 small anchors of about 5 and 5½ Cwt. Apply to

ROBERT EDWARDS, Macao.

NOTICE.—MR. JOSIAH STOKES has been this day admitted a partner in our firm

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

Bombay 1st February 1838.

NOTICE.—The business hitherto conducted by the undersigned in Canton under the firm of "JAMES HAMILTON," will cease from this date. Parties holding Bills on the said firm, or having other business to transact with it, are requested to apply to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Canton, 7th May, 1838. WM. MACDONALD.

TO SELL OR LET.

ON very moderate terms, a house of two stories, built four years ago, situated in Macao in the street near the church of Santo Antonio. The house is very commodious and well ventilated, commanding excellent views. For particulars apply to it's present owner, the Major ALMADA, of Macao.

FOR SALE.—Bills on London, in sets of £500 to £1,500 drawn by the Morris Canal and Banking Company at 6 months sight, on Messrs. SMITH, PAYNE, & SMITHS. Apply to

WETMORE & Co.

Canton, 16th April, 1838.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant policies, on goods, payable in Calcutta, London, or this place.

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 1st January, 1838.

FOR SALE at the Canton Register office No 2 Creek hong, *The Anglo Chinese* Kalendar for 1838, price 1 Sp Dr.

FOR SALE at the Canton Register Office, No. 2 Creek Hong, the CANTON REGISTER and PRICE CURRENT for the year 1837, bound in one Vol. Price 12 Sp. Drs.

FOR SALE.—A few copies of '*A Vocabulary of the Canton Dialect*,'—by R. Morrison, D. D. Price $4. Apply at the *Canton Register* Office, No 2 *Creek* Hong.

FOR SALE.—BLANK BILLS OF EXCHANGE, printed from C. P. Plate, on thin blue wove and Bank post 8vo. hot pressed at $2 per 100. LONDON PRINTED BILLS OF LADING on laid post, hot pressed at $ 1½ per 100. Apply at the *Canton Register Office*, No. 2 Creek Hong.

NOTICE.—Charges for JOB PRINTING at the *Canton Register Office.*

Bills of Lading and Exchange,....	per	100 $1.
Opium Order and Boats notes,....		
Linguist's Reports, Reports of Cargoes, &c,	"	1.50
Policies, Auction Bills and Folio pages....	"	5.
Auction Bills on Quarto pages,.....	"	2 50

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

Foreign Office, December 13th, 1837.

Sir,—I am directed by Viscount Palmerston to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant enclosing a memorandum of Questions which you had been requested to put to his Lordship on certain subjects connected with the present state of the relations between this Country and China; and Lord Palmerston desires me to transmit to you the enclosed memorandum, which contains such information as it is in his power to give in reply to your questions.

I am, Sir, Your most obedient humble servant.

(Signed) J. BACKHOUSE.

To Alderman Copland M. P.

QUESTION.

An Edict was lately issued by the Chinese Authorities at Canton directing certain British Merchants resident there to quit China.

Has the government received any official information on the subject?

ANSWER.

"The Chief Superintendent of British Trade in China states in a Despatch dated February 7th 1837, (received 23d June) that the Government of Canton had issued an Edict, requiring that, at the expiration of certain periods therein specified, several foreign merchants should depart from China, among the persons named were the following British Subjects.

Mr. Jardine. Mr. Dent. Mr. Innes. Mr Turner. Mr. Whiteman, (or Wetmore,) and Framjee, Meerwanjee, Dadadboy, Parsees.

Captain Elliot states that this step was taken with a view to put a stop to the trade in Opium; in which the parties threatened with expulsion are reported to be extensively concerned; but he expresses it as his own belief, that no such measure will be actually enforced. But he says that if it should be attempted, he will offer every opposition possible to its being carried into effect, and that he cannot think there will be much difficulty in averting any serious dispute on the subject."

QUESTION.

And, if so, is it in contemplation to adopt any, and what, measures in consequence?

ANSWER.

"Nothing further having been since received from Capt. Elliot on the subject; although Despatches have arrived from him dated the 12th June last, it may be inferred that nothing further had passed with respect to this Edict."

QUESTION.

Are any Ships of war ordered or about to be ordered to proceed to China, and for what purpose?

ANSWER.

"The Admiral commanding on the East India station has received Instructions to cause one or more of the Ships under his orders frequently to visit China, and he has also been instructed to take an early opportunity of visiting China in his Flag Ship.

The objects of such periodical visits of Her Majesty's Ships were to be the general protection of British interests in China, and the rendering assistance to the Superintendents in maintaining order among the crews of British vessels resorting to that country."

Canton Press, 21st July.

TEA.—Imports:—44,360,550 lbs. in 1835; 49,307,701 lbs. in 1836. Exports, 2,158,029 lbs. in 1835; 4,269,863, lbs. in 1836. Retained for consumption, 36,574,004 lbs. in 1835, and 49,142,236 lbs. in 1836. Duty, 3,832,427 *l.* in 1835; and 4,674,535 *l.* in 1836. From the 1st of July 1836 the duty has been 2s. 1d. on tea of all kinds.—*British Almanac* 1838.

SILK.—Declared value of silk manufactures exported in 1835—973,786 *l.*; in 1836—917,822 *l.* Raw Silk imported in 1836—4,453,081 lbs.; retained for consumption 4,239,254 lbs. Thrown silk imported, 396,660lbs.; retained for consumption, 294,201 lbs.; silk manufactured goods imported 191,082 lbs.; retained for consumption, 180,078 lbs.; besides articles of millinery, handkerchiefs, &c. of the value of 130,000 *l.*, and on which an *ad valorem* duty af £ 20 per cent. was paid.—*Ibid.*

COTTON.—Total declared value of the exports of cotton manufactures, and cotton twist and yarn: 22,128,384 *l.* in 1835, and 24,632,058 *l.* in 1836 viz., in the latter year 637,667,627 yards valued at 17,183,163 *l.*; hosiery, lace, and small wares entered at 1,328,525 *l.*; and 88,191,046 of cotton twist and yarn valued at 6,120,366 *l.* The total imports of cotton wool amounted to 406,959,057 lbs.; of which 329,278,098 lbs. were from foreign countries (the imports from the U. S. of America being 289,615,692 lbs.), and 77,680,959 lbs. from British possessions. The duty of 4d. per cwt. produced 430,003 *l.*, on 363,684,232 lbs. retained for home consumption.—*Ibid.*

Statement of the Declared value in British and Irish produce exported from the U. K. to India, Ceylon, and China in 1836.

East India Co's. Territories and Ceylon	£4,285,829
China - - - - - -	1,326,388

—*Ibid.*

OPIUM SALE, CALCUTTA, May 28.

	Chests	Highest	Lowest	Average	Proceeds.
Behar	1375	710	695	702.9.3	9,66,050
Benares	600	560	550	552.2.0	3,31,257

—*Calcutta Courier, May* 30.

THE TEA TRADE.

(From the Atlas, March 21.)

"We have before us a statement of the imports, exports, clearances, stocks, and prices of all teas for the years 1836 and 1837. The Commercial pressure of the past year is evinced by the results. The average price of all teas in 1837 was higher than in the preceding year, by about 22 per cent., or better than one-fifth part. In the lowest quality of tea, the consumption of the poor, it was not less than 90 per cent; while in the finest teas, the consumption of the wealthy, it was but 14 per cent; and, indeed, in the very finest kinds there was no advance at all, but rather a decline. The consequence is, that in the consumption of the poor there has been a decline of more than 2,000 000 lbs.; whereas in that of the rich, there has been an increase exceeding a million of pounds. Even in the consumption of the middle classes, there has been an increase of above a million of pounds, making, on this large class of teas, an advance of between four and five per cent. The total decline of consumption is, after all, little more than a million of pounds; that of 1836 having been 38,700 000, and of 1837, about 37,600,000. The exports for the last-named year were 1,600,000, exceeding those of the previous one by 400,000 pounds. The revenue, even in 1837, will, we suppose, be above £3,900,000 exceeding that under the monopoly system by about £700,000. The low prices of the free trade have put a stop to smuggling in tea; and we recommend to the government this example in the cases of tobacco, Geneva, and brandy.

—*(Calcutta Englishman, June 2.)*

PROSECUTION AND CONDEMNATION OF FIVE ENGLISH PHYSICIANS FOR ILLEGALLY PRACTISING MEDICINE IN FRANCE.

Tribunal of Correctional Police, Boulogne-sur-Mer.

The proceedings instituted by the Procureur du Roi against Drs. Scott, Carter, Allnatt, Shutter and Galbraith, for practising medicine in France without possessing a qualification from the French authorities, which had been adjourned to give Dr. Allnatt an opportunity to defend himself, were resumed and terminated at the last sitting of the Court.

Dr. Allnatt rested his defence on the fact that when he arrived in France, about ten years ago, he was prosecuted for practising among his countrymen, but a judgment was given in his favour, confirmed by the Court at Douay, and afterwards, on appeal, by the Court of Cassation. He could not help expressing his surprise that he should be again dragged before a tribunal on the same charge, after having obtained three decisions in his favour. M. Carnier, Dr. Allnatt's counsel, contended that the law of the 19th Ventose did not apply to foreigners practising among their own contrymen, but referred more particularly to French physicians. The Procureur, in reply, alleged that four English physicians were already duly authorised to practise in Boulogne, and a fifth would be shortly added to the number. For the first offence the fine to be inflicted was 1,000 francs, & 2 000 for the second. He asked, however, for a fine of 100 francs against Dr. Carter (it being his second appearance before the tribunal), and of 16 francs against each of the other defendants. The judgment of the Court was somewhat milder; Dr. Carter was fined 40 francs, and the others five francs each, and to pay one-fifth of the expenses. This leniency was shown because the defendants had practised solely among Englishmen; but it is understood that if they should be again brought before the tribunal the full penalty of two thousand francs will be inflicted.—*The Observer, March* 18*th* 1838.

REMEDY FOR THE SCORPION'S STING.

Major Wallace, Secretary to the Agricultural Society of Trichinopoly, communicated (Nov. 1st) to the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Madras, the discovery of a plant (which proves to be the *Acnyranthes Aspera*, Linn., a common weed about Madras and all over India), the bruised leaves of which immediately cure the sting of a scorpion: its virtue is such that, by holding it in a bruised state to the scorpion, the creature apparently becomes incapable of stinging. It does not appear that the natives were acquainted with this property of the plant, though (according to Dr. Ainslie) it is one of their medicinal herbs; and in Behar, Dr. F. Hamilton states, it is used as a remedy in hydrophobia. It grows in Ceylon, and also in the West Indies and Sicily, though it is not regarded as medicinal there.—(*Asiatic Journal, March*).

ESSAY ON CHRISTIAN MISSIONS.—PRIZE OF TWO HUNDRED GUINEAS.—A prize of two hundred guineas is offered by a few *friends* of Missionary enterprize in Scotland for the best essay essay on "The Duty, privilege, and encouragement of Christians to send the Gospel of Salvation to the unenlightened Nations of the Earth." To demonstrate the Catholicity of the design, and inspire universal confidence in the rectitude of the decision, the following gentlemen have been requested, and have kindly consented, to become adjudicators, viz:—The Rev. David Welsh, D. D., Professor of Church History in the University of Edinburgh; the Rev. Ralph Wardlow, D. D., Glasgow; the Rev. Henry Melvill, A. M., Camberwell, late Fellow and Tutor of St. Peter's College; the Rev. Jabez Bunting, D. D., President of the Wesleyan Conference, London; and the Rev. Thomas Crisp, President of the Baptist College, Bristol. The Essay will be received on or before 1st June, 1839, and the adjudicators are expected to make their decision known on or before 1st June, 1840. Half of the profits arising from the sale of the copyright of the essay, to which the Prize of two hundred guineas shall be awarded, to be given to the author; and the other half to be applied to such objects, promotive of the great cause of Missions, as the contributors to the prize may deem expedient.—*Leeds Paper.*

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

LATEST DATES.

England	3rd April.	Singapore	5th July
U. States	16th March.	Java	6th July.
Calcutta	15th June.	Manila	31st May.
Bombay	13th do.	Austral-Asia	12th do.
Madras	6th June.		

ARRIVED.—FORT WILLIAM, Melville, SCALEBY CASTLE, Morgan, and MYARAM DYARAM, Dicey, from Singapore and Bombay. MARY ANN WEBB, Lloyd, and SYLPH, Viall, from Singapore and Calcutta. GUNGA, Younghusband, and JOHN BELL, Ormond, from Liverpool. FALCON, Middlemist, from London. BROOKLYN, [Am.] ———, from Chili.

PASSENGERS.—Per Myaram Dyaram, Mrs. Belasis, and Mr. Ashman. Per Falcon, James Price, Esq.

SAILED.—RED ROVER, Paterson, for London. SPLENDID, [Am.] Laud. and BAPTISTE MERICE, [Am.] Martin, for New York.

Particulars of the Voyage of the FALCON.—Sailed from Cowes 1st April, arrived at Batavia 1st and sailed 6th July, made the Grand Ladrone on the 18th and anchored at Hong-Kong on the evening of the 20th.

The HINDA, Lowthian, arrived in the Downs 19th March. Sailed from Manila Oct. 6; Singapore Nov. 9; Anjer Nov. 24. and St. Helena Jan. 26.

The FORMIDABLE, Stagg, arrived at Liverpool March 19. Sailed from Sing. Nov. 22. and Cape of Good Hope January, 21

By the arrivals of the week, we have received *Calcutta* Papers: to the 2d of June, the Pinang Gazette of the 23rd of June and the *Singapore Free Press* of the 5th of July. We have also received, *via* Batavia, the *Sydney Colonist* to the 5th of May.

We are happy to observe that the governor has not fallen into a very powerful rage at the arrival of H. M's. Ships. One part of his remarks is rather remarkable: it is where he says.—"Whether it is the intention of the Admiral to remain outside or to enter the port and manage affairs, does not appear from the reports of the said Officers."—This almost looks something like a kind of coquettish invitation to the Admiral to request to enter the inner waters.

The surprise of the governor, as expressed in the edict from the hoppo respecting the presence of H. M.'s ships, that there should be two *Foreign eyes* come to China, may be met by an equally well feigned surprise on our side that there should be two hoppos in Canton at one time,—the arrived and the departing. Of course, H. E. cannot be acquainted with the real purpose of the Admiral's visit, although the terms he uses exactly define that purpose, as is proved by the correspondence of the Foreign office.

We do not feel any particular gratitude to lord Palmerston for the information conveyed in his answers to the questions of the Committee of the East India and China Association, made known through Alderman Copeland.

As to visiting the Chinese waters, either in person, or by any part of his squadron, that proceeding was, we presume, always within the discretion of the Naval Commander in Chief, and would have been done at any time at a serious requisition of the merchants in China.—The reply to the first question is, in our opinion, calculated to mislead and deceive the *Association*, as it seems to convey that the chief Superintendent had means in his power to offer opposition to the measures of the Chinese government, in the case to which it refers! but what is the fact? The superintendent was and is as helpless to withstand any earnest measure of the Chinese government as he is to stay the sun in its course. All he could and can do on any such occasion is to enter his protest—which would not be received—and then retire from China in disgust.

We understand that the publication of the emperor's edict against the use of opium, alluded to in our last, has been delayed by the local government until the arrival of the new lieut. governor, who is expected in Canton in a day or two. Although we possess one of the few rough copies that were thrown off—and which, by the way, contains many errors—still, as the printing of these copies is not a government act until the edict is officially published, we have thought it as well to postpone the publication in the Register of a translation of the copy we possess, until the local government sends the document forth. Our readers will observe that

the emperor was employed in the 4th moon on the edict in question, from the last words of his reply to Keying's report respecting the use of opium at Jehol, in Tartary.

We are well pleased that our humble suggestions should have drawn the attention of our respected correspondent, *R. C.* to the important subject of the speedy establishment of a "Sailor's Home" in Canton: most important, whether considered commercially or philanthropically. It should be remembered that it is Howqua's custom to raise his warning voice, at the commencement of each season, against the frequent resort and stay of foreign sailors at Canton. But we are no advocates or admirers of that timid and cowering policy that would confine the crews of ships, after a long voyage, to their floating prisons for fear of *something that might happen*: by such degrading acquiescence in the requisitions of the "timid young lady" we tacitly admit the justness of the general imputation of barbarism. Our sailors are savages, and are not to be trusted with liberty! No: there has been "something too much of this."

One word should be said in extenuation of the helpless state in which sailors are sometimes seen; now this is not occasioned by downright, good, honest, hard drinking of good liquor, but from swallowing the vile, poisonous "Compounds" manufactured in Hog-lane. As the Hospital ship is removed from Whampoa, this part of the subject, at all times a matter of interest, is now doubly worthy of attention. We think it to be the peculiar duty of the Chamber of Commerce to move first in this matter; and we have not a doubt but that the letter of R. C. will attract their immediate attention, and induce them to take the first necessary preliminary steps for the establishment of the—"Canton Sailor's Home."

We had seen an opium order with the fatal "*marchandise de*," before we received *Anti Cant-and-Humbug's* letter, and we passed it by with an expression of surprise at such a singular instance of self-deception; for that *self* only could be deceived in a matter so gross and palpable is self-evident. This transaction is, indeed, a singular comment on "*what's in a name?*" Opium, will smoke as well under the funny *soubriquet* of *marchandise de*, as under its own naked name of burning shame.

We suppose this foolish subterfuge was resorted to with a view of deceiving the Chinese government, in the event of some anticipated necessity; but those who know so well how to deceive are not easily deceived by others. It is ridiculously shameful that any one of the foreign community should not have learnt more cunning lore under such able masters. Well may they say that "A Chinese sees with two eyes but a Fankwei with one only." A wood-pecker, when frightened, thinks itself safe, if it can but hide its head in a hole in a tree:—so some foreigner, when frightened at the name of the denounced and banned opium, hides his head in a paper fool's cap made of an order for "*marchandise de*," and thinks that, though the lictor's grasp were on his shoulder, he has only to show his cap and bells to be let scot free!—We have heard of very many cunning devices of smugglers, but never of any simple ones; and it was not within our conception to dream of one so *pea*-green; but we are more inclined to attribute this very simple device to nervous fear, rather than, like our correspondent, to hypocrisy.

HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS.

Wan, controller of customs &c. &c. to the hongmerchants for their full information.

On the 23th day of the 5th moon of the 18th year of Taoukwang (16th July), I received a despatch from the governor, saying that on the 24th day the Tungche of Macao petitioned, saying that on the 22d day the pilots petitioned, saying that on the 21st day the English cruizer (Meileen?) anchored off Tungkoo; that he immediately examined into the reasons of her anchoring, and also how many sailors, great guns and small arms were on board, and the captain answered, saying—that his ship had arrived from England, and that the foreign eye (admiral) *Maielun*—Maitland—was on board, who had come to China to examine into the trading affairs of the merchant ships of his nation which had come to Canton. That he had brought with him foreign women, servants, and children. On board were five hundred men; seventy four great guns; three hundred muskets; three hundred cutlasses; one thousand five hundred catties of gunpowder, and one thousand five hundred large shot. It is proper (says the pilot) that I report this.—On the same day, the pilots again reported, saying, on the 21st day. Thomas's English cruizer anchored off Tung-Koo, and the reasons were instantly asked, and the force of the vessel enquired into, and the captain in reply, said, my ship has come from England, and I came in company with Meileen's? cruizer, on board of which is the foreign eye (Admiral), on board are eighty; men; ten guns; forty muskets; forty cutlasses; fifty catties of gunpowder; and fifty round shot.

This coming before me, an inferior officer, besides ordering the Superintendent of the said nation, Elliot, to make known unto the said foreign eye (Admiral) Maitland, to respect and observe the laws, and not presume to go clandestinely in his boat to the provincial city; and further, to keep his foreign soldiers in subjection, and not to allow a single sailor to go on shore to create a disturbance; it is right that I should also communicate with the military and the Cheheen, that troops and police and cruizers should be sent forward to the place where those two ships are at anchor, and with extreme diligence keep a good look out on them, and prevent any treacherous natives, fishing boats, or Tankea boats from approaching and selling them supplies; and to prevent them from disorderly rushing into the port; but to urge their instant departure, and allow them not to linger about and create disturbance. Besides ordering that should one of those ships be seen moving it is to be reported with flying speed, it is right that I should report in a duly prepared petition the facts and reasons of their having anchored.

On the same day the civil and military officers of Heangshan Heen made the same report.

This coming before me, the governor, besides replying to all the petitions and directing the strictest and most diligent guard to be kept;—further, since the dissolution of the English company, the said nation ordered Elliot to come to Canton as Superintendent, to control the affairs of the merchants and sailors; that he petitioned the Hoppo, a report of which was made to the emperor, and clear instructions received on the subject: this is on record. Now how is it that another Superintendent, Maitland, is come to investigate into the trade of the merchant ships? The dispositions of foreigners cannot be fathomed!—It all looks very suspicious. And whether it is the intention of the said foreign eye (Admiral) either to remain investigating outside, or whether to enter the port and manage affairs, there is no proof in the reports of the said officers concerning this business: another instance of bold-faced insolence.—I order again a true and clear examination, and that an instant report be made to me, that I may examine and decide. There must not be the least trifling or negligence, nor a moment's delay.—Further, I have written to the civil and military officers of Heangshan and to the naval officers to send out cruizers, manned with troops and police, to the place where those two men-of-war are at anchor, and there to keep a strict look-out on them, and to raw guard scarcely, and prevent the (officers of) the two ships from going in their boats either to Canton or Macao, and the foreign troops from going on shore and creating a disturbance; but let their instant return to their country be imperatively urged, nor allow them to linger about; also prevent them from going into the Kumsing moon; and interdict the fishing and Tankea boats from supplying them with provisions &c. and prevent the duties from oozing out; and allow not the compradores to buy prohibited goods for them; if they do, their crime and punishment will be great.

Further, I have written to the treasuret to meet with the judge, and forward despatches in accordance with the above to the officers &c. to be diligent in keeping guard. It is proper also to send a despatch to the hoppo, to superintend the whole.

This coming before, me, the hoppo, it is right that I issue public orders, which when the hongmerchants receive, let them respectfully obey the governor's directions. And let them transmit immediately the orders to the Superintendent Elliot, and direct him to urge the instant return of the two men-of-war to their country; they must not be allowed to linger about.

Let the day of their sailing be reported.—A Special Edict. 5th moon 27th day (July 18.)

THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

The late hoppo, *Wan*, left Canton for Peking on the 18th inst. We have been informed that his departure has raised the price of gold, he having bought so much, both in leaf and ingots.

It is reported that the celebrated opium broker Gowkwan was seized on the 13th inst. and delivered up to the governor, who immediately promoted the seizing officer to the 6th rank.

Peking Gazettes.—3rd moon, 27th day (21st April.)

The Chefoo of Heunteen (in Pechele) reports as follows.

It is already on record that I reported the seizure of Kung Shanling, who was a disciple and disseminator of the Roman Catholic Religion, and that he was delivered over to the board of punishments for trial. Afterwards, the Chechow of Changping, traced and seized Hungta, whom I, after a clear enquiry, delivered over to his banner; to wait until the board should send him to be confronted with others (*vide* C.R. No. 25). Now it is authenticated that the Tungche of Pihloo directed the Chechow of Changping, and the Cheheen of Yuenping, to trace and seize Chung Kochin and his wife, Chang Tseche, who were disciples and spreaders of the Roman Catholic religion, who, when examined, clearly expressed their wishes to leave the doctrine, and who trampled on the cross in open court, and gave a voluntary declaration expressing their repentance; and, according to law, their offences were pardoned.

Further, Wang Kintsang, who had been delivered over to the board, stated in evidence that his father Wangseih formerly practised the doctrine.

I then ordered the Chechow of Yenking to examine and report, and according to the report of the said magistrate, Wangseih had already given a bond, changed and repented; he is now seventy two years old, totally blind, and bedridden.

Wangtung has long removed to Changpingchow.

Of all the criminals in this case there is only Wangtung who is not taken. It is my duty to give strict orders for pursuit and seizure, and then to examine and punish.

The Chefoo then reports the names of the seizing officers, and recommends them for promotion.

Gazette. 4th moon, 5th day. (26th April) The following edict was received.

Changtseang, governor of Chekiang and Fukkeen reports as follows, respecting the punishment and reformation of unfortunate natives.

Shehow, a native of Fuhkeen, connected himself with the province of Canton, and dealt in opium; he went to sea, and also covered in small sheds on the sea-side, where he stored up opium, and enticed people to buy it: which truly is a great injury to the country. The said governor has already ordered this offender to be seized and punished, that the villagers may by degrees learn to fear the laws. But it is necessary that the cruizers should really do their duty and chase the opium vessels.

Admiral Chin Hwaching must keep the whole ocean in subjection. His office is in the close neighbourhood of the resort of the said vagabonds, and to keep a watch on and to seize them is a very easy matter. I charge Chin-Hwaching and his subordinates, as their most especial duty, to cruize about sharply, and forthwith seize all the opium ships and vagabonds who deal with them, and inflict instant punishment. As to the borders of Canton Province, I order Chaungtseang to direct all the civil and military officers to exert their utmost strength in searching and seizing, that the ocean may be swept clear, and traitors be excluded. *Respect this.*

Gazette.—4th moon, 2d day. A report from Keying, the Tootung of *Jeho.*

I have heard that of late years the habit of smoking opium has by degrees crept into Jeho: this is an affair that cannot but be most strictly examined into and forbidden. I have given secret orders and planted spies; and if one is found selling or smoking opium he is to be immediately seized and punished, and by proclamations I have strictly fordidden it:—thus the creeper will be cut off.

Now the officers have seized seven men, who have offended in smoking opium, and upwards of two hundred and thirty taels of prepared and crude opium, and sixteen opium pipes with their appurtenances, which have been delivered up to me. I, besides, ordering my officers to make a further strict enquiry and report to me, that the proofs may be unalterably fixed, send up this prepared statement.

I now beg to add that opium has long offended against the prohibitory laws. Further, *Jeho* is the arena for military exercises, and if it is defiled with this habit, not only will it be an injury to the Tartars; but it is more to be feared that the troops will, by degrees, become careless and lazy in the performance of their militay exercises: this is a matter of no little importance; the most strenuous exertions, therefore, should be made to seize and punish, and not the least connivance, indulgence, or implication should be allowed."

Keying then repeats the services of the seizing officers, and suggests that they should be drummed up to further exertions.

The vermillion reply has been received.

"The utmost severity must be used in seizing and punishing; indulgence and connivance must not be allowed: every province is involved in calamities by the flowing poison: which is all occasioned by sloth and a light disregard of the laws—deserving of the most indignant hatred. *Besides this, you shall hear more of my imperial will. Respect this.*

ASIATIC JOURNAL.

This highly respectable periodical, which is monthly rising in importance, and we may remark that for the last three or four years it has been conducted with increased care and greater talent, commenced its first number of 1838, with a "*Review of Eastern News.*"

The new plan is opened with following paragraph.

"Of late years, the vehicles of public intelligence in the East have increased so prodigiously in number and dimensions, that it is with no little difficulty and exertion that we are able to compress their contents into a space which will admit of their monthly publication. For the same reason, we are induced to think, many of our readers will consider as an improvement the plan which we have now commenced, and propose to continue, of giving a monthly "Review of Eastern News," which will direct public attention to the most prominent features of Asiatic Intelligence that may have reached England during the past month.

Considering the various intelligence which is constantly pouring into the hands of the conductors of this journal, from all parts of the East, its leading article must become one of the highest interest; though there will be some difficulty in extracting a pure essence, that is, in drawing up an impartial digest of all the various reports of all the various sources from whence the various intelligence flows.

In the number for March we find notices of the three Indian Presidencies, Singapore, CochinChina, China, New South Wales, and the Cape of Good Hope.

—ooooo—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON REGISTER.

Dear Sir,—It gave me much pleasure to notice in your last number, a paragraph reminding the residents of the propriety of taking some early measures, for the protection of foreign seamen landing in front of the factories. It is but a few days ago, I am told, that a party of these poor men came up from Whampoa, with $500 in their pockets, to provide some necessaries for their homeward voyage; they fell, on landing, into the hands of the harpies, who represent the spirit-shop keepers, and were fleeced of every dollar.

It cannot be, Mr. Editor, that a community, whose contributions to every benevolent object presented to them, have been so liberal, will refuse to move in behalf of their own seduced and suffering countrymen. There is, morever, a peculiar necessity for some kind interference on their part at the present time, since the place of our lamented friend, the late seamen's chaplain is still unsupplied, and the largest class of mariners visiting the port, have not the benefit of the presence of a national representative.

It should be remembered, farther, that the anchorage at Whampoa will soon be filling up again; and that there is every probability that the autumn will see it unusually crowded with shipping.

This, then, Mr. Editor, is the time to secure for the crowds of seamen about to visit the port, that protection from unnecessary temptation, which our friends in Calcutta, and elsewhere are endeavoring to furnish by arrangements much more expensive.

To such an act of provision, we are invited by considerations of interest as well as of humanity. The amelioration of our own position in China is indissolubly connected with the elevation of the foreign character, above, at least, such disgraceful exhibitions of drunken *barbarianism*, as have been too often witnessed by crowds of natives, in the vicinity of the factories.

There is no reason to suppose that a unanimous call on the hongmerchants or the local officers, to break up the haunts of intemperance in our neighborhood, will be unsuccessful. Both parties are interested in the prevention of disturbances, and the former particularly are directly responsible, in the case in question, for the consequences.

Will you, therefore, Mr. Editor add to this, whatever is necessary to make it a distinct call on the Chamber of Commerce to take up the subject; or for, what I should think better, the appointment of a committee, who shall be expected to confer with commanders of vessels arriving at Whampoa, on the subject of the safety of their men, at the same time that they are empowered to bring the matter before the Cohong, and, if necessary, before the local government.

The Presidents of the Chamber of Commerce, the Medical Missionary Society, and the Useful Knowledge Society would from an able committee.

Yours &c. R. C.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON REGISTER.

MY DEAR MR. EDITOR,—The other day I was amused, surprised, and sickened to see an opium order drawn up in something like the following terms:—

To ——

Lintin,

Please deliver the bearer —— chests marchandise de —— &c.

I was amused, I say, at the littleness of the invention; I was surprised that any man should attempt to gull the public with such arrant nonsense; and I felt sickened at the gross hypocrisy which such an order discloses. Let me ask any man, of common sense, or common honesty, what can be the meaning, the object of drawing up an opium order in such terms?—To myself it appears that there are only two points of view in which the opium trade can be considered:—one as a traffic carrying in its train destruction and misery to millions of our fellow-men: and another as a most lucrative, and therefore a most desirable employment. In the first point of view, the feelings of a truly good man should induce him to abstain *from it entirely;* in the second point of view, if a mean love of money incites him to follow it up, let him not be ashamed to say, openly and boldly, I sell opium, and will sell opium so long as I can make any money by it. Be he right or wrong, such an assertion would at least have a kind of manly candour to recommend it. But to sneak out of the scrape in such a mean and miserable way! "Oh no! I don't, upon my honor, sell opium! I never could think of such a thing! I only sell "*marchandise de Malwa, ou de Patna, ou de Benares, ou de Turquie*"—Assafoetida, Jalap, and Ipecacuanha! Ye are nothing compared with the nausea which such eternal cant produces in my stomach!—In God's name let us take to the slave trade gain, and swear stoutly that we don't buy and sell niggers,—we'll call them "des noirs" —and say that they are not *slaves*, car, mon cher! ce ne sont que *des esclaves!*—Yours.

ANTI-CANT AND HUMBUG.

A RECORD OF THE PACIFICATION OF THE SEAS.

(*By Yuenyung Sun, of Heun-tih Heen*).

[*Continued from No.* 26. *Page* 106.]

Vol. 2d.

On the 13th day of the 9th moon admiral Sun Tseuenmow, led out eighty vessels to battle, and proceeded to Shawan to intercept the pirates; when the pirates were informed of his approach, they summoned their whole force together on the night of the 14th at Tsewan, and the dreadful hum of preparation was heard around for several *le*. When the vessels were collected their fleet was very powerful; the battle continued the whole night; the cannons roared from the first watch until the next morning, when they ceased, but fancy still repeated the sounds during the whole day. The villagers ascended the Tsinglochang hill, and gazed on the battle, and observing the vessels traversing the surface of the river, the waves beating, arrows and shot flying in mingled showers, whilst murderous cries filled the heavens and reverberated amongst the hills and vallies, startling the animals and birds, their knees shook with fear, and they could scarcely stand. In a short time all the vessels were scattered in disorderly flight, and both sides being exhausted retired from the fight. Our fleet lost four ships. The Showpei (major) could not make his escape, and fearing to fall alive into the hands of the pirates, exclaimed.—"The pirate's knife shall never disgrace me."—and he instantly fired the magazine and blew up his vessel, and with him perished many officers and soldiers.

(*To be continued.*)

MEMOIR

On the condition of slaves and hired servants in China, by M. EDWARD BIOT.

(*Continued from No.* 28, *Page* 114.)

Section 286. Any slave or hired servant who kills his or her master, shall suffer the ordinary punishment in cases of murder; but if the slave has been freed by his master and not sold by him to another, then he is punished as guilty of parricide.

The punishment of the assassin is decollation; the punishment of the parricide is that of the knives, or the delict is cut in pieces by a slow and painful execution

In the division of quarrelling and fighting, section 313.—Every freemen who beats the slave of another, is punished in proportion to the consequences of his action, but in a less degree than in the same case between equals. If the blows occasion death, the freeman who has caused the death is punished by strangulation.

The slave who strikes a freeman is punished one degree more than in the same case between equals. If the person struck becomes incurable, the guilty person is punished with strangulation; if he dies the guilty person is beheaded.

In the quarrels of slaves between themselves, the punishments are the same as for the quarrels between equals.

The thefts committed by slaves to the prejudice of free persons and reciprocally are punished as in an ordinary case of theft.

To beat a slave of one's relations of the third or fourth degree is a fault which the law does not punish; it intervenes not except in when the case the slave dies.

To beat the hired servant of a relation in the third or fourth degree, is not a punishable crime, if there is not a wound made with a cutting instrument.

If the hired servant dies in consequence of blows, the punishment inflicted is less than in ordinary cases. If the hired servant belongs to a relation in the second degree, he who struck him suffers a punishment two degrees less than in ordinary cases.

To kill the servant on the spot by striking him is punished, in the two preceding cases, by strangulation.

The crime of striking the servant of a stranger is included amongst the ordinary cases where the punishment is proportioned to the consequences of the action.

[*To be continued.*]

DIED.—In CANTON. On the 22d instant, Thomas Augustus, the eldest son of Laurence de Souza, Esq., of Calcutta, aged 12 years.

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 11. TUESDAY, JULY 31ST, 1838. NO. 31. PRICE 50 CENTS

ADVANCES ON SHIPMENTS TO BRITAIN will be made, in Cash, on current terms, by

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Agents are ready to receive bonafide Tenders of Advances on Bills of exchange, secured by consignments to England of Tea and Nankin Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled, "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China" at the rate of Four Shillings and seven pence (4s. 7d.) per Spanish Dollar.

Until further Notice. Twenty five per Cent of the same will be made in cash, and the residue in Bills on the Supreme Government of India at the rate of Two hundred and ten (210) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after Sight—

[igned.] J. H. ASTELL
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the H. E. I. Company.

Canton, 13th July, 1838.

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Treasury is open for the receipt of Cash for Bills upon the supreme Government of India, at the exchange of two hundred and ten (210) Company's Rupees per one hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after sight.

[Signed] J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company

Canton, 4th June, 1838.

FOR LONDON.

THE Fast Sailing Bark HERO, Æ 1, of 401 Tons, Captain AARON SMITH, will have early despatch, the greater part of her cargo being already engaged. Enquire of

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE Spanish brig NARCISSA, 189 tons BURDEN, RODGERS Master, extra found with ground Tackle, and with stores on board for 3 months. Apply to JA: INNES.

Canton, 20th July, 1838. No. 1 Creek.

SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.

THE "CHARLES GRANT," W. PITCAIRN, Commander will positively leave Whampoa in middle of September for freight apply to

H. & N. CURSETJEE.

Canton 9th July 1838. Powshung Hong No. 3.

FOR BOMBAY

THE GOOD SUCCESS, Capt. FRASER, will have immediate despatch from Whampoa. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 23d June, 1838.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE Ship CHARLES FORBES, Thomas Wills, Commander, will leave Whampoa with all despatch for the above port. For Freight apply to

DHUNJEEBHOY MUNCHERJEE AND HORMUSJEE FRAMJEE.

Canton, 16th June, 1838. No. 5 Powshung hong.

NOTICE—MR. ANDREW JARDINE is admitted a Partner in our Firm from the 1st instant.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 2nd July, 1838.

NOTICE.—F. S. BURKHARDT begs to announce to the Public that he has opened a Watchmaker's Shop at No. 2 Imperial Hong, where he offers for sale a variety of fine pieces, and has the services of a skillful workman to repair such as may be entrusted to him for that purpose.

Canton 28th July 1838.

NOTICE.—Pursuant to a decree of Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, made in a cause "Mootee Ram Soorat Ram versus Campbell," the creditors of Edward Samuel Moorat, Esquire, late of Madras Merchant, deceased, [who died in the Month of October 1837,] are forthwith to come in and prove their debts before John Savage, Esquire, the Master of the said Court, at his Chambers, in the Supreme-court-house, at Madras, or in default thereof they will be excluded the benefit of the said decree.

JOHN SAVAGE.

Mootee Ram Soorat Ram versus Campbell.

NOTICE.—A SHOP is opened by a *European* No 26, old China Street, for sale, BY RETAIL, of all British goods; and as the late interference of the Hongs with the small shop-owners has caused a stop to business the support of the Public, both Chinese and Foreigners, is sanguinely expected, as being their joint interest.

Canton, I Creek, 6th July 1838.

INSURANCE OFFICE
of
"Los Amigos del Pais"
IN MANILA.

THE Undersigned is Authorised to take risks on account of the said Office, on Spanish Vessels, from China to Manila, to the extent of $ 40,000 payable in that City.

Macao, 13th June, 1838. G. DE YRURETAGOYENA.

TO LET.—The Factory No. 4. Danish Hong. For terms apply at the CANTON REGISTER OFFICE, No. 2 Creek Hong.

TO LET.—On the 1st of September, the Lower part of No. 5. Danish Hong. Apply as above.

NOTICE. — JAMES HOOKER & WILLIAM LANE, having this day entered into Partnership, beg to inform the Public that they have taken the premises lately occupied by Messrs STANFORD & MARKS, and solicit a continuance of the patronage that has been given to the late Establishment of STANFORD & MARKS as Warehouse Keepers and Auctioneers under the firm of

HOOKER & LANE.

Canton, 1st June, 1838. No. 1 British Hong.

FOR SALE.—3 small anchors of about 3 and 5¼ Cwt. Apply to

ROBERT EDWARDS, Macao.

NOTICE.—MR. JOSIAH STOKES has been this day admitted a partner in our firm

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

Bombay 1st February 1838.

NOTICE.—The business hitherto conducted by the undersigned in Canton under the firm of "JAMES HAMILTON," will cease from this date. Parties holding Bills on the said firm, or having other business to transact with it, are requested to apply to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Canton, 7th May, 1838. WM. MACDONALD.

TO SELL OR LET.

ON very moderate terms, a house of two stories, built four years ago, situated in Macao in the street near the church of Santo Antonio. The house is very commodious and well ventilated, commanding excellent views. For particulars apply to it's present owner, the Major ALMEDA, of Macao.

FOR SALE.—Bills on London, in sets of £500 to £1,500 drawn by the Morris Canal and Banking Company at 6 months sight, on Messrs SMITH, PAYNE, & SMITHS. Apply to

WETMORE & Co.

Canton, 16th April, 1838.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant policies, on goods, payable in Calcutta, London, or this place.

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 1st January, 1838.

LONDON MARKET.

(*From* COURIE & Co's. *Price Current, April 12.*)

	s.	d.	s.	d.	per.
Sugar, China,	18		25	6	cwt.
Java,	22		23	6	cwt.
Manila	22		24		cwt.
Coffee, Sumatra,	34		38		cwt.
Samarang,	39		44		cwt.
Batavia,	42		54		cwt.
Cassia Lignea,	58		63		cwt.
Mace,	3	6	7		lb.
Cotton, Surat,		3¾		5¼	lb.
Manila,		5¼		6½	lb.
Silk, China, Tsatlee,	20		27		lb.
Taysaam	17		20		lb.
Indigo, Manila	3	3	6		lb.
Java	4		7	3	lb.
	£ s.		£ s.		
Turmeric, Bengal	11		18		cwt.
China,	20		34		cwt.
Java,	11		18		cwt.
Tortoiseshell, Man. and Sing.	16		30		lb
M. of Pearl shells, China	60	a	76	per	cw.

TEA.—The sales of Free Trade Tea continue in progress, and since the date of our last circular have proceeded very languidly; to the close of yesterday's sale 75,000 Packages had been gone through, about one-third of which have been realised: a further decline may be noticed of 1½d. a 1¾d. in common Congou, of ½d a ¾d in common Twankay, and of 2d a 2½d in Hyson: other kinds remain without material alteration.

COTTON AND SILK.—The Liverpool Cotton market, which closed heavily last week at the former currency, has since been rather dull, the sales from Saturday to yesterday inclusive being estimated at about 11,000 Bales, and the lower qualities of American may be quoted rather cheaper. Here there has been a very limited inquiry, and the sales are too unimportant to notice.—Since the close of last week the Silk market had been dull until yesterday, when there was a slightly improved demand particularly for China, but the sales are only to a limited extent; middling Tsatlee has been disposed of at 23s.

POSTSCRIPT, Thursday, 4 o'clock.—At the Tea sales, 18,400 packages were gone through, of which only about 3,600 were realised at the former currency: the remainder (with the exception of 1,600 withdrawn) were taken in at higher prices.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Atalanta anchored in Bombay harbour at 1. 30. P. M. on the 4th June, bringing files of London Papers to the 26th inclusive.

The coronation was to be solemnized in Westminster Abbey, not in the Hall.

The Earl of Durham with his family and suite embarked at Portsmouth on the 23rd April, on board H. M. S. Hastings.

The earl of Gosford had been received with marked attention by the municipal authorities in New York.

Sir J L. Lushington has been elected Chairman and Mr. Jenkins, M. P. deputy chairman of the court of directors.

PORTUGAL.—The new constitution was sworn by the queen on the 4th April, H. M.'s birthday. It was thought advisable to line the street with troops and national guards, but the whole passed off without the slightest interruption to the general tranquillity. A general amnesty had been granted for all political offences since Sept. 1836, excepting to the partizans of Don Miguel who had made any attempt at insurrection; the return of the emigrants was allowed, as also a re-instating in the army of the Carlist officers.

TOBACCO.—COFFEE.—*Tobacco.*—These plants at the moment connect three different quarters of the world, which for ages would have known but little of each other without them. China is connected with England by scarcely any other link than her tea; for three hundred years tobacco was the sole link between England and the western world; and Arabia is to this hour scarcely bound to us but by her coffee. Such are the slender but powerful sources of national connection. The discovery of coffee was not made until the latter part of the thirteenth century, and like many other great discoveries, it was the result of chance,

adopted by necessity. An Arab, the Sheykh Omar, fell under persecution in his country; he and his disciples fled to a mountain in the province of the Yemen, where, in the desert, all usual food failed him, a coffee berry there grew wild, and the distressed refugee, as it was too hard for him to masticate, tried its effect in boiling; he drank the liquor, found himself revived, and made it immortal. Yet, recommended as it was by its refreshing properties its spontaneous growth, and till more, such is the absurdity of mankind, by the example of a fool or a knave, who called himself a saint, coffee took upwards of two centuries to make its way into the world. Even in its country it was as dishonoured as a prophet among his kindred; and near as Egypt was, it was not till the third century from its discovery that it insinuated itself into the sober potations of Egypt. It is seldom that the world is indebted to superstition for any thing except carnivals and cardinals, but the follies of the Arab devotees in the land of the Pharoahs, who win golden opinions of men by extravagancies that would degrade the mules they ride on, were the first parentage of Egyptian coffee drinking. These wretched people, spending half their nights in watching, and half their existence in mortifying the withered flesh on their tawny bodies, found coffee essential to keep their bodies and souls together. The Turk next adopted it. It suited his laziness, his lassitude, his sedentariness, and his stupidity. The showy barbarian wanted nothing but tobacco to complete the curse which, to the slave and the sensualist, turns all the enjoyment of the senses into evil. Tobacco came to add perpetual intoxication to his catalogue of wilful calamities. – *Ibid.*

Mr. G. PALMER said, seeing the Noble Lord the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in his place, he wished to put a question to him on a subject of some importance. The question which he wished to put to the Noble Lord was, whether he had received any despatch or other communication from her Majesty's superintendent in China stating that he had been compelled to forego the happy understanding with the Chinese Government at Canton established in the course of the last summer?

Lord PALMERSTON had received no such despatch or communication. He had seen some account of the kind in the newspapers, and he had no doubt he should receive a despatch in a short time.

Mr. G. PALMER said he considered the matter of so much importance, that he would repeat the question on a future occasion.

The other Orders of the Day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned at Twelve o'Clock.

The Sun. March 27.

AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT LAW.—This law, which seemed to be progressing rapidly when first introduced, and especially when the petition in its favour was presented from all the celebrated poets and novelists of "the old country," seems at present as far from being passed as ever. The publishers of the States have taken the alarm, and got up a most strong opposition to the measure, which also appears to be any thing but popular among the patriotic members of the Chamber of Representatives. Meanwhile, Mr. Poulett Thomson is about to bring in a similar bill in our own House of Commons. This will doubtless pass; but the difficulty lies on the other side of the water; not only of the Atlantic, but of the Channel; since, for one foreign book reprinted here, there are at least a hundred of ours reproduced in France, Belgium, and Germany.

NATIONAL.—An Italian, travelling in this country some years since, being in company with a true son of New England, remarked with much enthusiasm in his foreign accent, "Sar, you have no delights in America that we have in Italy. We have there, Sar, the beautiful sky—the fine landscape. We have there, Sar, Vesuvius, that sends its fire to the heavens!" The true Yankee boy stood it long enough—his pride came up—he turned round to the Italian before he had time to let his hands fall from their gestures of admiration for his country, and with a tone of impatience, replied, "——your Vesuvius. We've got a Niagara, will put her out in five minutes!"—

American Paper.

PORTSMOUTH ELECTION.

(*From a correspondent*)

PORTSMOUTH, Feb. 27.—The election of a Member, to sit in Parliament for this borough, in the room of John Bonham Carter, Esq., deceased, took place yesterday, when Sir George Thomas Staunton, Bart. of Leigh Park, Hants, was declared duly elected, no other person being put in nomination. D. Quarrier, the Conservative candidate, who had actively canvassed the borough during the week, resigned before the nomination. Sir George Staunton, in his address to his constituents, declared that he would not go into Parliament pledged to support Ministers through thick and thin, but that whenever their conduct was such as he could not approve he would then vote against them. He laboured hard to remove the impression that gone abroad among his supporters that he was a Tory in disguise, but, if we may judge from some of their countenances, he did not succeed. He concluded by affirming that he would support the rights of the Crown, the aristocracy, and the people. The address, altogether, partook too much of a Conservative character to please the majority of the thorough-going Radicals in this hot bed of political dissent. They say he was the only man they could lay their hands on in the emergency of the moment with any chance of success, and there is very probability that whenever a general election takes place they will pitch him overboard, to make room for some "whole-hog" candidate, who will be less scrupulous in his attacks on the ancient and valued institutions of the country.

The Morning Post, 28th February, 1838.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

LATEST DATES.

England	26th April.	Singapore	14th July
U. States	30th March.	Java	6th July
Calcutta	18th June.	Manila	do.
Bombay	13th do.	Austral-Asia	12th May.
Madras	6th June.		

ARRIVED.—HERO, Smith, and CASTLE HUNTLY, Johnston, from Singapore and Bombay. CATHERINA CORNELIA, [Dut.] Taylor, from Singapore. H. M. S. LARNE, J. P. Blake, Esq. Captain, from Manila.

PASSENGER.—Per Castle Huntly, Mr. Gilbert Smith.

SAILED.—EARL BALCARRAS, VAUX, and GLENELG, Langley, for London. HANNAH, Macgregor, for Bbay.

PASSENGERS.—Per Earl Balcarras, William Stewart, and Andw. Forrest, Esqs.

The SYLPH, for Singapore and Calcutta, will be despatched in a few days.

By the *Castle Huntly*, we have received the *Bombay Gazette* from the 14th May to the 1st June; and the *Singapore Free Press* of the 12th and supplement of the 13th July.

In the house list of directors of the bank of England, for the present year, we perceive the name of Thomas Charles Smith, Esq., well known here as a member of the East India Company's Factory, now in the Firm of Messrs. Magniac, Smiths & Co., London.

THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

It is reported that the governor has received orders from Peking to meet his colleagues and consult and decide upon severe measures for punishing opium smokers. After the expiration of a year, those who persist in smoking when seized for the first time, are to be branded on the face with the two characters 烟匪 *Yen fei*—'*smoking blackguards*,' and set at liberty; when seized a second time, they are to be punished with one hundred blows, and banished from their homes for three years; and the third time they are to be beheaded. When the new lieut governor arrives, another council will be held on the subject and measures determined upon; which will be made publicly known by proclamation.

It is reported that *Chang*, the Pwanyu magistrate, held an examination at the end of last month of his secretaries, runners, and domestic servants, to discover the opium smokers amongst them. Their ages and personal appearance were placed "on record." They were all warned that they must abandon their pipes a year hence. Those who said they did not smoke, the Heen ordered into the interior of his house, where they were kept several days on trial: this plan got the truth out of them all. There are upwards of thirty runners in the Heen's office, and only two of the number were not opium smokers.

The new hoppo *Yu*, is managing his department in the most minute, troublesome, petty, fidgetty and contracted way; and all his servants are new hands and ignorant. The hoongmerchants and linguists are the sufferers in consequence.

On the 26th a party of foreigners of about a dozen went in a body to the city gate, in order to present petitions to the governor and hoppo, complaining of the vexatious and unjust proceedings of the latter officer. The subject-matter of the petitions had reference to *Long Cloths*; the new hoppo having insisted on rating some of these goods at a higher quality than they are, even although they had passed the inspection and were stamped with the seal of his predecessor. After a long altercation with the acting Kwang-heep, and three other officers, wholly conducted by Mr. Thom, who is the framer of the petitions, the former acquiesced in the latter's desire, and two hongmerchants took the petitions to the governor, and brought back a reply that they should be attended to and answered.

The Chinese officers preserved their temper and good humour during two hours, the time the conference lasted, of a very warm day.

Since the above was in type the hoppo's reply has been received. It was issued on Friday night. A translation will be published in a supplement.

A translation of the whole of *Hwang Tseosze's* report on opium will be found in another column. With the exception of some passages, this is the ablest Chinese paper we have seen on this much contested subject; and we regret that the hurry in which our translation has been made has hindered us from doing full justice to the original.

HER MAJESTY'S SUPERINTENDENTS.

In the spring of last year we stood almost if not quite alone in our opinions as to the policy of the Superintendents of British trade availing themselves of the emperor's permission *to reside in that official capacity*—very distinct from that of the former *Taepans*—in Canton. We believe every merchant in Canton was opposed to our opinion on and advocacy of such a proceeding; and "*An old subscriber*" very candidly gave us his and others sentiments on our editorial conduct on that occasion.

We then held and still hold our own opinion as to the expediency of the measure pursued by the Superintendents in April 1837 in coming—perhaps in obedience to positive orders—to Canton; nor do we know of any cause of just regret for that measure having arisen in the course of events from April to the 2d December 1836, the day when the British flag was again struck, and the Superintendents returned to Macao. On the contrary, the use by the emperor and local government of the new title *Lingsze* instead of *Taepan*, we are disposed to consider an advantage gained.

The reasons assigned by Captain Elliot for leaving Canton, are contained in his address to British subjects dated November 29, 1837. (See C. R. Dec. 5, of that year) In that address, Captain Elliot said—"I have recently had the honor to receive instructions from H. M's. government, directing me to make a communication to the governor of these provinces, concerning the manner of my intercourse with his excellency.

The governor has declined to accede to the conditions involved in these instructions, *and while these difficulties exist, all communication between us has* NECESSARILY CEASED."

After this formal and solemn leave-taking we, in common with every inhabitant of Canton, native and foreign, were utterly surprised at the unwarned and unexpected re appearance of the chief superintendent in Canton on Wednesday last, and at the sight of the British flag again hoisted on the staff.

Conjecture has lost itself in endeavouring to account for this most singular proceeding. We consider it all but impossible that the home government could have expressed its opinion to the superintendent on the events of last November, and instructed him to recover at the sacrifice of the national honor, his lost position in Canton. And no instructions that the Admiral may have brought, and which must have been given

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

CANTON REGISTER.

CANTON, TUESDAY, JULY 31st, 1838.

seek to agree and harmonize with the minds and thoughts of the multitude.

Those men who fear to administer affairs, are unwilling, on account of public duty, to excite popular hatred. But it may be clearly known that without severe punishments the people cannot be ruled. Yet they decline, saying that the opium smokers are too numerous, and to coerce them with too much haste and rigour will occasion some calamity caused by harsh government. —Now to grant them a year's time is an indulgent enough plan.

At the time the imperial will is sent down, it is important that the orders be most severely strict.

The strict and commanding will of the emperor will be respected by his ministers who receive the laws; the laws being thus respected, then the lawless will tremble with fear.

As punishments are not to be inflicted for a year, out of ten smokers eight or nine may be warned. Those who have already smoked will, at length, seek the protection of the laws for the rest of their lives. And those who have never smoked will be induced by such lucid warnings to preserve their bodies from punishment and save their lives (from the axe.)

Thus, by adopting severe measures it is within the power of your imperial majesty to save the lives of your subjects and your love of mercy will have full scope. I humbly request that the governors of provinces be ordered to issue edicts strictly ordering the people to make themselves acquainted with their contents, and to circulate every where medical receipts warning men against the use of opium; and that they must not exceed the prescribed time for smoking it. At the same time let strict orders be given to the Foo, Chow, and Heen magistrates of each province, to examine all the tithing men; first preparing perspicuous proclamations causing the natives to know that after the expiration of a year a security bond will be required from every five neighbouring families, that they do not smoke opium; and if any one still offend, they are to report him to the magistrate, who will handsomely reward the informers. If there is any concealment, an enquiry is to be directly instituted, the original offender (the smoker), according to the new regulations, is to be executed, and those who united to screen him, are to be punished according to law. *As* to the provincial cities and extensive districts, and places where multitudes meet, and strangers go and come, let orders be given to the neighbourhood to assist in all examinations and enquiries; and particularly impress on shopkeepers &c. that if any of their customers remain to smoke opium, they themselves shall be punished the same as those who receive stolen goods and harbour thieves.—If any of the civil and military officers of any grade of rank now in office, exceed the limited time for smoking opium —as they are individuals who have received the imperial laws, it is an affair of direct offence against the laws, and they must as is customary, be more severely punished. Besides punishing the original offending officer, his sons and grandsons shall not be admitted to the public examinations.—If the district magistrates, after a year has passed, observe the regulations decided upon, and diligently and faithfully do their duty, and succeed in seizing many offenders, their merits shall be recommended to the consideration of the emperor in the same manner as for capturing robbers, and they shall be drummed up to exertion by public proclamations. If any of the relations of the district magistrates, or their secretaries and servants are seized for smoking

of the actual offenders, the magistrate himself shall be severely dealt with.

Bonds need not be received from every Mantchow or Chinese soldier of the provincial cantonments but let them be regulated in the same manner as the district tithingmen. If any possessing control neglect making enquiries they are to be treated the same as those belonging to the office of the district magistrate. Thus the military and the people will be treated equally, and high and low will be cleared from their corrupt practices.

Let proclamations, explaining all matters clearly, be sent to all places, however poverty stricken, sordid, or depraved, causing the whole empire to know how the supreme ruler is careful of the wealth of his people, and that all his thoughts are directed toward his people's welfare: therefore should the opium smokers dread the punishments, and be excited by the imperial virtue, put on a new face and purify their hearts; *it is thus that the leak in the cup can be stopped*, and silver will not again be at a heavy premium; then, indeed we may discuss the means of governing the country and managing public affairs; and the happiness of the ruled and rulers may be guaranteed for ten thousand ages. These are my humble views of the subject; whether they are reasonable or not, is is proper that I should duly report them. Looking up I beg for the imperial instructions.—A respectful report.—The emperor's will has been received:—*It is recorded.*

THE HOPPO'S REPLY.

Yu, Controller-general of the maritime customs at the Port of Canton &c. to the hongmerchants for their full information.

On the 6th day of the 6th moon (23th July), the English merchants Jardine and others presented a duly prepared foreign petition in the Chinese language, which contained (as follows).

We beg to state truly that Jacob's ship having arrived laden with several thousand pieces of Long Cloths, several thousand pieces of Grey Long Cloths arrived in Canton, and were examined on the 24th and 25th instant in order to be passed; but the individuals sent from your office to examine these goods have not adhered to the old regulations; instead, they have rated the second quality of cloth as the first quality, and the coarse third quality they have rated as the second quality and levied duty accordingly. We have already had to thank the former hoppo *Wan*, for examining Long Cloths in person, musters of which are preserved in the Consoo house, and the fine and coarse qualities are distinguished, and on which the duties have been levied; the Grey Cloth, being rated as of the third quality and duty levied accordingly: this is true and can be easily proved. The duties are now levied in a very confused manner, which affects our trading capital; how is it possible to allow of these extortions.

From this state of affairs we are constrained to request the favor of your ordering your subordinates, to levy the duties on our goods according to their real qualities, and we shall then be greatly obliged to your excellency.

This coming before me, the hoppo, it appears that Jardine and others have sent in a petition respecting Jacob's ship, which has imported Long Cloths into Canton, and requesting that the musters may be inspected and decided as by the former hoppo; and that the duties may be levied according to the qualities of the goods. I have examined the old office books, and find that in the 16th year of Taoukwang, during the 7th moon, the Foreign merchant Fox delivered for transmission to the hoppo two pieces of bleached long cloth, which were officially stamped, given to the hongmerchants, to be kept by them as musters in the Consoo house to be referred to for comparison (see C. R. & Sup. Aug. 9. 1836.) But the former hoppo afterwards discovered upon examination that those musters were not of those goods that had been inspected and before many they were proved to be of different qualities, and were woven by the foreigners on purpose to deceive, in order that the long cloths of the 1st quality imported by all the foreign houses might pass as of second quality: thus preparing to deceive in the distinguishing (of the cloths). These two pieces of long cloth are not sufficient proofs; and they were rejected on the 25th day, of the 5th moon (July 16th); and an edict was sent to the hongmerchants for transmission to all the foreigners: this is on record. When I took charge of my office, I considered that I must obey the laws of the customs in receiving all descriptions of goods, and as I cannot listen to all the numerous complaints of the foreigners, still less can I entertain views of seeking popularity. I have examined the regulations, and find that Long Cloths of the first quality pay a duty of five mace per piece those of the second quality pay two mace two candareens and the coarser kinds five candareens per piece. Thus upon the coarse and fine

can any confused changes be allowed? But the foreigners continue to annoy with their whining complaints.

It is right that I should in a perspicuous proclamation impress upon the foreigners the principles of justice. Hereafter, if foreigners import Long Cloths, when they are inspected both the bleached and unbleached cloths, being examined in the presence of many persons, the foreigners themselves shall produce musters of the first and second qualities and of the coarser cloths and send them to be examined and decided upon, when they shall be stamped and preserved in the Consoo house for reference, and receipt of duties; thus contention and difference of opinion will be avoided, and business will go on in a quiet way.—Besides transmitting the contents of the petition to the governor, I issue this edict for the information of all. Let the hongmerchants transmit it immediately to the said foreigners to be by them respectfully obeyed. Oppose not. A special edict.—6th moon, 7th day, July 27th.

THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

Tang, governor of the two Kwang provinces &c. to the hongmerchants &c.

Herefollows *verbatim* the above petition from Jardine &c.; with this only difference—"We request your excellency will give written orders to the hoppo to observe the old regulations, and levy the duties on goods acordingly."

This coming before me, the governor,—the qualities of the foreign long cloths should be ascertained and the duties levied. There have long been established regulations; and the former hoppo having inspected the cloths, delivered the musters to the hongmerchants to be preserved in the Consoo house; that they might be successively referred to as guides to the settlement of affairs; how have these irregularities happened so suddenly! Now whether the said foreign merchants have produced the fine as being coarse cloths, thinking to pay a smaller duty; or whether those deputed to examine the goods were incapable of distinguishing the qualities, it is proper to write to the hoppo to examine into the affair and direct his people to obey the orders, in order to compassionate the foreign merchants, and at the same time pay proper attention to the duties.

Besides writing to the hoppo, to act justly, and examine into the conduct of his people, and cause them to respectfully obey the orders —It is right to issue forthwith this edict for general information. When the hongmerchants receive they are immediately to transmit it to the said foreign merchants; and also direct that in future affairs of this nature, the said foreign merchants are to send in their petitions to the hoppo, and not to annoy my office with them. These orders are true and positive.—6th moon, 8th day. 28th July.

To the Foreign merchants of Canton.—A respectful notification.

We have just now received ten pieces of Long Cloths from H. E. the hoppo, and, gentlemen, we beg the favor of your repairing to the Consoo house on the 10th of the moon (30th July), at 2 o'clock, to examine minutely the Long Cloth sent by the hoppo, and decide upon the qualities. Thus we may be able to act justly, and at the same time, in submission to his orders, we may be able to lay the result before H. E. the hoppo. This is our prayer &c. 6th moon, 9th day,—29th July. (*Signed*) By the Hong-merchants.

Yesterday, in consequence of the above invitation from the hongmerchants, a number of Foreign gentlemen attended at the Consoo house to inspect certain musters of Long Cloths, from which the hoppo desired that the musters of first, second and third quality might be selected. Among the ten pieces sent from the hoppo's office, not one was found worthy to be styled number one. At length a piece of very fine cargo was produced by one of the gentlemen from his stock, when it was agreed that upon this quality, and any finer, the forcigners would be content to pay the highest scale of duty; upon inferior white goods the second rate, and the lowest rate on all grey goods whatsoever. Upon this understanding the meeting broke up.

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free
"press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance
"will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 11. TUESDAY, AUGUST 7TH, 1838. NO. 32. PRICE 50 CENTS.

ADVANCES ON SHIPMENTS TO BRITAIN will be made, in *Cash*, on current terms, by

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Agents are ready to receive bonafide Tenders of Advances on Bills of exchange, secured by consignments to England of Tea and Nankin Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled, "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China" at the rate of Four Shillings and seven pence (4s. 7d.) per Spanish Dollar.

Until further Notice, Twenty five per Cent of the same will be made in cash, and the residue in Bills on the Supreme Government of India at the rate of Two hundred and ten (210) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after Sight—.

[Signed.] J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the H. E. I. Company.

Canton, 13th July, 1838.

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Treasury is open for the receipt of Cash for Bills upon the supreme Government of India, at the exchange of two hundred and ten (210) Company's Rupees per one hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after sight.

[*Signed*] J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company

Canton, 4th June, 1838.

NOTICE.—THE Sp. brig NARCISA is now taken in Freight for MANILA in Hong-Kong Bay. Apply to

Capt. PARRY.
Canton, 9th August, 1838. JA: INNES.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE LADY GRANT, Capt. JEFFREY, will be despatched in the course of the month. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 4th August, 1838.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE fast sailing teak built DUTCH SCHR. CATHARINA CORNELIA, 120 tons Register. Well found in stores. For particulars apply to BELL & Co.

Canton, 2d August 1838.

FOR LONDON.

THE Fast Sailing Bark HERO, Æ 1, of 401 Tons, Captain AARON SMITH, will have early despatch, the greater part of her cargo being already engaged. Enquire of

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.

THE "CHARLES GRANT," W PRECHTER, Commander will positively leave Whampoa in middle of September for freight apply to

H. & N. CURSETJEE.
Canton 9th July 1838. Fowshun Hong No. 3.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. JAMES STARKEY in our firm ceased on the 31st Ulto.

DIXON & Co.
Canton, 1st August, 1838.

NOTICE.—MR. ANDREW JARDINE is admitted a Partner in our Firm from the 1st instant.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Canton, 2nd July, 1838.

NOTICE.—F. S. BURKHARDT begs to announce to the Public that he has opened a Watchmaker's Shop at No. 1 Imperial Hong, where he offers for sale a variety of time pieces, and has the services of a skillful workman to repair such as may be entrusted to him for that purpose.

Canton 20th July 1838.

NOTICE.—Pursuant to a decree of Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, made in a cause "Mootee Ram Sooraj Ram versus Campbell," the creditors of Edward Samuel Moorat, Esquire, late of Madras Merchant, deceased (who died in the Month of October 1837,) are forthwith to come in and prove their debts before John Savage, Esquire, the Master of the said Court, at his Chambers, in the Supreme-court-house, at Madras, or in default thereof they will be excluded the benefit of the said decree.

JOHN SAVAGE.

Mootee Ram Sooraj Ram versus Campbell.

NOTICE.—A SHOP is opened by a European No 26 old China Street, for sale, BY RETAIL, of all British goods; and as the late interference of the Hong with the small shop-owners has caused a stop to business, the support of the Public, both Chinese and Foreigners, is sanguinely expected, as being their join, interest.

Canton, I Creek, 9th July 1838.

INSURANCE OFFICE
of
"Los Amigos del Pais"
IN MANILA.

THE Undersigned is Authorised to take risks on account of the said Office, on Spanish Vessels, from China to Manila, to the extent of $ 40,000 payable in that City.

Macao, 12th June, 1838. G. DE YRURETAGOYENA.

TO LET.—The Factory No. 4, Danish Hong. For terms apply at the CANTON REGISTER OFFICE, No. 2 Creek Hong.

NOTICE. — JAMES HOOKER & WILLIAM LANE, having this day entered into Partnership, beg to inform the Public that they have taken the premises lately occupied by Messrs STANFORD & MARKS, and solicit a continuance of the patronage that has been given to the late Establishment of STANFORD & MARKS as Warehouse Keepers and Auctioneers under the firm of

HOOKER & LANE.
Canton, 1st June, 1838. No. 1 British Hong.

FOR SALE.—3 small anchors of about 5 and 5½ Cwt. Apply to

ROBERT EDWARDS, Macao.

TO SELL OR LET.

ON very moderate terms, a house of two stories, built four years ago, situated in Macao in the street near the church of Santo Antonio. The house is very commodious and well ventilated, commanding excellent views. For particulars apply to its present owner, the Major ALMADA, of Macao.

FOR SALE.—Bills on London, in sets of £500 to £1,500 draws by the Morris Canal and Banking Company at 6 months sight, on Messrs SMITH, PAYNE, & SMITHS. Apply to

WETMORE & Co.
Canton, 16th April, 1838.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant policies, on goods, payable in Calcutta, London, or this place.

LINDSAY & Co.
Canton, 1st January, 1838.

FOR SALE at the Canton Register office No. 2 Creek hong, *The Anglo Chinese Kalendar* for 1838, price 1 Sp Dr.

SEMINOLE WAR.

The conflict of the United States Government with the Seminole Indians, in Florida, is not likely to end in a triumph over the savages. The American army amounts to 9,000 men. The war has already cost fifteen millions of dollars, and the loss of many hundred officers and men, chiefly through sickness, in the Florida swamps. The determination was to expel the Indians, who had penetrated a wilderness of White oak, beyond the Mississippi; but General Jessup, chief in command, has recommended the Government to make peace and leave the Seminoles in possession of a considerable territory in Florida. Mr. Secretary Poinsett seems to have acceded to this suggestion. In a published letter to the General, he says—

"The department indulged the hope, that with the extensive means placed at your disposal, the war, by a vigorous effort, might be brought to a close in this campaign. If, however, you are of opinion that, from the nature of the country and the character of the enemy, such a result is impracticable, and it is advisable to make a temporary arrangement with the Seminoles, by which the safety of the settlements and the posts will be secured throughout the summer, you are at liberty to do so."

Spectator, April 21.

The American House of Representatives have voted 100,000 dollars (£24,000) to the heirs of Fulton, the original founder of steam navigation. *(John Bull Galig. Mess. April 25.)*

SPAIN.

The Madrid journals of the 19th inst. contain little intelligence of interest concerning the military operations of the centre of Spain. The Carlist chiefs, Cabanero and Lespinasse, with two flying columns, are completely masters of the country from Molina to Calmena and the Sierra of Albarracin, while Cabrera is in possession of all the north of Valencia and Lower Arragon. He holds four fortified places, Morella, Cantavieja, Beni Carlo, and San Mateo. The Queen's Generals Oraa and Borso di Carminati can only bring 10 battalions and 800 cavalry into the field against him, the rest of the Queen's troops being held in check either by Cabanero or Forcadell.—The garrison of Madrid consists of 8 battalions of national guards, a large artillery force, with 2,000 regular infantry and cavalry.—General Flinter has been ordered to Valladolid.—There was a talk in Madrid of sending M. Jose d'Ollabeniague to Paris, to enter into fresh negotiations for a loan.—The journey of Don Francisco de Paulo continued to be the subject of universal conversation. He was selling his furniture, equipages, etc., previous to his departure. His train was expected to consist of more than 20 carriages, his escort was to be formed of 1,200 men, and he was to leave on the 20th. Great difficulty had been experienced in finding money to pay what was due to the Infante from the State; and a million of reals, part of which was in paper, was all that could be mustered to meet 14 months' arrears.

It is stated in a letter, of 24th inst. from Bayonne, that Urbistondo, Zariategui, Villareal, and the other Carlist chiefs, lately known to be in disgrace, and some of them in confinement, are not restored to favour, as has been asserted; but that the greatest jealousy towards them still exists with Don Carlos and the ultra-absolutist party by whom he is surrounded. These chiefs are all accused of being implicated in a conspiracy to set aside Don Carlos as incapable, and to name his son King in his stead.—Another letter of the same date, but not of equally good authority, says that Muniagorri (in Basque *Redbrain*) has been defeated and forced to take refuge in France.—*Galignani's Messenger, April 28.*

A letter from the frontiers of Navarre, dated the 20th inst., says:—"The Carlists continue their enrolments in Navarre; a corps of 1,200 men has just been formed at Estella, and the chief officers have been appointed. A battalion is forming in the valley of the Baztan, and another in the valley of Bertizarana. If Don Carlos has arms enough to supply them with, it is calculated that he may raise seventeen battalions in Navarre alone. From the discontent which prevails among the Carlist soldiery and the inhabitants, it is evident that they are not pleased at seeing Don Carlos surrounded by those whom they call the *Ojalateros*, the enemies of Generals Villareal, Elio, Zariategui and Gomez."—*Ibid.*

PORTUGAL.

"We have received advices from Lisbon, of the 10th inst. by the *Tagus* steamer

which arrived at Falmouth on Sunday. On the 4th her Most Faithful Majesty Donna Maria solemnly accepted the New Constitution and dissolved the Cortes. The whole line from the Palace of Necessidades to the Hall of the Cortes was guarded by regular troops and lined with spectators; but though there was firing of guns, and ringing of bells, and waving of flags, and a goodly host of heralds, pursuivants, kings-at-arms, led-horses, and state-carriages, there was no real enthusiasm among the spectators. The Queen and her Royal Consort went through the ceremony very well, and greatly to the satisfaction of the Cortes. Having on alighting at the Hall of the Deputies been met and conducted to the Throne by a deputation of thirteen Members, the Queen received from the President of the Council, and read to the Chamber, the following Address:—

"Gentlemen—I come to the bosom of the national representation, to take a solemn oath to the political Constitution of the monarchy, which the constituent Cortes have decreed. I sincerely congratulate myself on the arrival of this so greatly desired day. The work of the national wisdom, the fruit of your long and assiduous labours, is about to supply the first of our wants by cementing the union of the Portuguese family—an union which I am firmly convinced will restore order, peace, and public prosperity. At this solemn moment when (as God is my witness) I am about to bind myself irrevocably to the fundamental law which you have decreed and I have accepted, I feel the sweetest consolation in announcing to you that I will begin to carry it into effect by the exercise of one of the most precious prerogatives it concedes to me—by enjoining perpetual oblivion of all the fatal dissensions which have afflicted the nation. Thus Sir, the new social compact, by uniting all my subjects, will form the happiness of a generous nation, by so many titles deserving of it. Thus united around my constitutional Throne, the whole Portuguese people will concur towards the consolidation of the fundamental law of the monarchy, which I freely accept and swear to maintain."

The form of the oath was then handed to her by the Minister of the Interior, which she signed without hesitation. The President of the Cortes then presented her Majesty with a Bible open, upon the text of which she laid her hand, and repeated aloud the words of the oath. When she had concluded, she took the Bible in her own hands, and administered the oath to the King. This done, the President addressed their Majesties in the name of the Cortes, congratulating them upon the bright prospect which their acceptance of the Constitution opened to the Portuguese nation. When he resumed his seat, the Queen dissolved the Constituent Cortes in the following words:—

"Messrs. Deputies of the Portuguese nation! By my acceptance of and oath to the Constitution of the Monarchy, the form of the Government has been definitely fixed. Sirs, you have discussed and decreed laws of the greatest importance, and the repeated proofs you have constantly given of the interest you take in the stability of my Throne, of your fidelity to me, and zeal for the good of my subjects, claim my sincerest acknowledgments. The Session of the General Extraordinary and Constitutional Cortes of the Portuguese nation is closed."

The Queen then retired in the same order in which she entered the Chamber. On the 5th the amnesty promised by her Majesty appeared in the *Diario*. It is couched in the following terms:—

"Every political event which shall have taken place since the 10th of September, 1836, shall remain in perpetual oblivion and absolute silence. All pending proceedings arising from the same shall be considered as null and void. All such persons who in consequence of these events are out of Portugal, may return to their country. Such military men as took part in the said events shall be restored to actual service after they take the oath to the Constitution of 1838. This amnesty does not include the restoration of civil employés."

Palmella, Terceira, Saldanha, and all refugees involved in the late Chartist rebellion, may now return to Portugal. We have no doubt but that the King, Constitutionalist though he now be, will be very glad to see them. There was a distribution of Royal favours on this occasion. Viscounts Das Antas and Reguendo were created Counts, as was likewise the Baron Bomfim. John d'Oliveira, the Financier, was created a Baron; and, on retiring from the Ministry, Sa Da Bandeira is to have a dukedom. A change is immediately expected.—The following is a copy of the project of law, sanctioned by the Cortes, and signed by the Queen, re-establishing the Oporto Wine Company for a period of 20 years. At is it of great importance to British merchants we give it entire:

"Article 1. The general company for the culture of the vines in Upper Douro, suppressed by the law of the 30th May, 1834, is again established for the period of 20 years. This company will, however, merely have the right of proving and lotting the wines of Upper Douro, marking the casks, and issuing transit permits, according to the laws of the 17th May and 20th December, 1822, modified by the resolutions of the 6th December, 1824, and 11th November, 1825, by which the mode of proving the wines was prescribed.—Art 2. Such wines only as shall have been approved of, and furnished with a permit by the company, will be allowed to be exported throughout the bar of Oporto. The wine at present in store at Oporto, Villa Nova da Gaia, and in the Douro shall be manifested immediately after the publication of this law: and if previously qualified, may be exported through the bar of Oporto either with or without a permit.—Art. 3. As a compensation for the expenses to which the company will be put in proving and lotting the wines, branding casks, and in issuing permits, they shall be entitled to levy 400 reis upon each pipe of wine receiving a permit. This sum of 400 reis shall be deducted from the amount of duties payable for consumption or exportation; and the company shall be obliged to render an annual account of the receipts and expenses to Government, and to hand over the balance, if there should be any.—Art.—1.—The company may promote the augmentation of its stock by means of shares, for which purpose the necessary authorisation is to be applied for to Government, to whom the company shall also propose whatever else may be necessary for the execution of this law.—Art. 5. All legislation to the contrary is hereby revoked.

(Signed) THE QUEEN
"ANTONIO FERNANDES COELHO"

Galignani's Messenger, 18th, April.

The Morning Chronicle has been fortunate enough to contribute to the newspaper reading of this dull week, a very interesting account of an expedition undertaken to explore the Northwestern coast of America, by persons in the employment of the Hudson's Bay Company. From the Governor's instructions, which also have been admirably plotted. After surmounting extreme hardships, with the skill, courage, and perseverance for which the Fur traders are distinguished, the party succeeded in reaching Point Barrow; having completed the survey of the entire line of coast between the extreme points laid down by Captains BEECHEY and PARRY. The expedition occupied sixty-four days. The party returned to Fort Norman, one of the Hudson Bay Company's settlements, on the 4th of September last; and in the approaching summer they are to proceed in an Easterly direction, with the hope of connecting the discoveries of FRANKLIN and BACK. The result of what they have accomplished is to prove the insularity of the American continent, and the possibility of a North-west passage. The value of the discovery, in a scientific point of view, is great; but it will be particularly advantageous to commerce, in not to be expected, as the navigation of the Northern Ocean can only be attempted during a few weeks of the year, and with extreme peril.—*The Spectator, April 21.*

We extract from the *Spectator* the

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY'S ARCTIC DISCOVERY EXPEDITION.

(From the Morning Chronicle.)

The lively interest which the British public have for such a length of time manifested in the further discovery of the Arctic regions, induced the Hudson's Bay company to determine on equipping an expedition, solely at their own expense and composed of their own officers and servants, with the view of endeavouring to complete the survey of the northern shores of the American continent.

The formation and equipment of the expedition were intrusted to Mr. Simpson, the Resident Governor, in the spring of 1836. That gentleman, on his arrival from England at Norway House, Lake Winnipeg, in the month of June of the same year, beat up for volunteers for this arduous service: two active and enterprising leaders, Messrs. P. W. Dease and Thomas Simpson, and twelve men, were immediately selected and forwarded with necessary supplies to Fort Chipewayan, Athabasca Lake, where they passed the winter of 1836-7. Immediately after opening of the navigation on the 1st June 1837, the party started from Fort Chipewayan in two small boats which they had constructed in the course of the winter, descended the Slave River, passed the western end of Great Slave Lake, where they were detained several days by ice, and descended Mackenzie's River, to Fort Norman, where they arrived on the 1st, July. From Fort Norman they despatched two of their party, with two other men belonging to Fort Norman, to the eastern end of Great Bear's Lake, for the purpose of erecting a small establishment at which they might take up their quarters for the following winter, and of laying up a stock of provisions preparatory to an extension of their survey in the summer of 1838. These arrangements being made, Messrs. Dease and Simpson, with the remainder of their people, forming a party of twelve in all, continued their route down the Mackenzie, and reached Fort Good Hope, the most northern establishment belonging to the Company, on the 4th, where they found an assemblage of Hare and Loucheoux Indians, from whom they learned that the Esquimaux had killed three of their party a short time previous which prevented the discoverers taking an interpreter from that tribe.

On the 9th of July they reached the ocean by the most westerly mouth of the Mackenzie, marking its situation in latitude 68 deg. 49 min. 23 sec. N., long. 136 deg. 86 min. 45 sec. W. They had proceeded but a short distance to seaward when a party of nineteen Esquimaux went off to them from Tent Island, who showed a disposition to be troublesome, but returned to their encampment when they found the party prepared to defend themselves if necessary. The progress of the party along the coast was very slow, owing to frequent obstructions from ice, dense fogs, and strong head-winds. On the afternoon of the 11th they reached Point Kay, where they found another encampment of Esquimaux and where they were detained by a compact body of ice, occupying Phillips' Bay until the 14th. They continued their route till the 17th, when an unbroken pack of ice extending to seaward made them seek the shore in Camden Bay, near a large camp of Esquimaux, who received them kindly. In the afternoon there appeared a narrow passage of water through the ice, stretching outwards, and they immediately embarked, but had not proceeded above three miles from the land, when the ice suddenly closed upon them, squeezing one of their boats, which, with their provisions and baggage, they had much difficulty in saving; and by means of portages from one piece of ice to another, the oars serving as bridges, they finally got on a large floe, where they passed an inclement and anxious night. On the 20th they reached Foggy Island Bay, when they were stopped by ice and a violent northwest wind until the 23d, having on the preceding day made an ineffectual attempt to weather Point Anxiety, in which they narrowly escaped with a thorough drenching. The latitude ashore was 70 deg. 9 min. 48 sec. From this situation they had the satisfaction of discovering a range of the Rocky Mountains to the westward of the Romanoff chain and not seen by Sir John Franklin, but being within the limit of his survey, called it the Franklin range, as a just tribute to his character and merits. That evening they reached Sir John Franklin's Return Reef, where their survey commenced, that officer having got no further. Return Reef is one of a chain of reefs which run for twenty miles parallel to the coast, at the distance of about half a league, affording sufficient water within for their small craft. The mainland is very low. From Point Hearne* to Cape Halkett it forms Harrison's Bay, fifty miles broad, by about a third of that distance in depth. At the bottom of this bay another picturesque branch of the Rocky Mountains range rears its lofty peaks above these flat shores, which they named Philip's Mountains, in honour of the Governor of the Company. At their base flows Colville River, two miles broad at this mouth, to the south-west of which stood Cape Halkett, where they were detained

* The different rivers capes, and other remarkable objects between Franklin's Return Reef and Beechey's Cape Barrow, were named by Messrs. Dease & Simpson after the Governor and Director of the Hudson's Bay Company, and other gentlemen connected with the fur trade.

ed by a northeast gale the whole of the following day. The country extending to the foot of the mountains appeared to consist of plains covered with short grass and moss, a favourite resort of ninches, of which they saw numerous herds. Observations were obtained determining Cape Halkett to be in latitude 70 deg. 49 min. N., longitude 152 deg. 14 min. W.; the variation of the compass 45 deg. 3 min. 33 sec. E.

[*To be concluded next week.*]

TEMPER.

The first and most important female quality, is sweetness of temper. Heaven did not give to the female sex insinuation and persuasion, in order to be surly; it did not make them weak in order to be imperious; it did not give them a sweet voice, in order to be employed in scolding; it did not provide them with delicate features, in order to be disfigured with anger.

CURIOUS MISTAKE.—*Pelo Chang*, a Chinese, attired in the costume of his country, was brought before Mr. Rawlinson, charged by police constable 152 S, with begging in the Regent's park.—The constable stated that he was on duty the previous evening in the park, when he observed the prisoner bowing very lowly and incessantly towards the fashionables who were on the promenade, and, conjecturing from his pliant and constant nods that he was soliciting alms, he took him into custody.—The mandarin, whose head was continually on the move before the bench, denied, in broken English, that he was a mendicant, or anything like one. The fact was, that he had been indisposed, and was under the hands of a doctor, who had prescribed gin and fresh air for his malady; having duly taken the former, he was in the act of enjoying the latter in the park, nodding as he proceeded, according to the custom of his country, when the policeman, not being much versed in Confucius, erroneously supposed that he was supplicating relief—a thought of which never entered his mind.—The magistrates were satisfied with the explanation, and discharged the mandarin, who bowed home if out, and at the same time the constable received a hint that he had better *wink* at such *nods* in future.—*The Weekly Chronicle, 1, April.*

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

LATEST DATES.

England	26th April.	Singapore	16th July.
U. States.	6th do.	Java	6th do.
Calcutta	18th June.	Manila	12th do.
Bombay	13th do.	Austral-Asia	12th May.
Madras	6th do.		

ARRIVED.—Sch. UNITY, [Am.] Blime, from Oahu, 30th May. CHARLOTTE, Liebschwager, from Bombay and Singapore. NARCISA, [Sp.] Rodgers, from Manila, 10th July. MARQUIS OF HASTINGS, [Port.] Oliveira, CAGADOR, [Port.] Almeida, from Damaun.

SAILED.—PERSEI, Bentall, Cork for Orders. GOOD SUCCESS, Fraser, CHARLES FORBES, Wills, for Bombay.

Under despatch.—PHILIPPE I. [Am.] Skellington, for New York this evening.

Advices in London from Canton up to 10th Jan. via Bombay and Egypt.

We have not received any Indian papers by the late arrivals.

SOCIETY
for the diffusion of
USEFUL KNOWLEDGE IN CHINA.

The efforts of this Society are nearly paralyzed at present for the want of funds; and most useful and interesting and works particularly interesting and useful to the resident members, by the three Secretaries, are remaining much too long in M. S for want of that indispensable requisite in all similar undertakings—*money*. We are confident that the wants of the Society will no sooner be publicly known than they will be speedily and publicly supplied, and the more readily, when it is remembered how much a small sum will be made to do under the judicious and economical administration of the executive officers of the institution. We hope, therefore, that the past labours of the Secretaries will meet with such public notice and encouragement as shall render their future toilsome tasks more grateful from the conviction that they are not wasting time industry, and talent in vain; but that the results of their close application to the objects of the Institution will soon be published instead of mouldering away as unregarded M. S. S.

Hide & Seek.

The foreign community in Canton have been much amused during the past week in witnessing the British superintendent and the senior hongmerchants exercising themselves at this delightful juvenile game. It is not bad infantile training for the diplomatist that is to be, and the hiding of and seeking for the truth and meaning of despatches and protocols may be sharpened by the knowledge gained in the early and harmless strategy practised in boyhood.

The game has been played in this wise. The British superintendent arrived in Canton, on last Wednesday week, *seeking* the hongmerchants. On the Sunday he sent the two confidential officers of the commission, the secretary and the first Chinese secretary, to the city gate with a letter *for*, but *not addressed* to, the governor: this we stated last week; but we then omitted to state that the bearers of this singular epistle were repulsed with the most revolting contempt and indignity; they were not even admitted, as is the usual custom, within the outer gate, but left standing under the archway, the mockery of the barest and most ill savoured of all crowds—a Chinese one; and after waiting long were obliged to own their defeat by abandoning their bootless object, and to "Take back their virgin page. This treatment experienced by the officers of the commission contrasts most unfavourably with that received by about a dozen Englishmen only a few days previous at the same gate. (*See* C. R. July 31st., and sup.) Verily, this was a most pestilent piece of service. On Tuesday the superintendent played at *hiding*, leaving Canton in H. *M.*'s cutter in about the middle of the day. On the Saturday following the hongmerchants played at *seeking*, having proceeded to Macao by the inner passage to find the superintendent. Who will be the cunning fox "the finder," remains to be proved. In the meantime, whilst this game has been playing, the Admiral has removed with his squadron, first from Tongkoo to Lankeet and thence to Chuenpe. We understand it is H. E.'s intention to despatch one of the small vessel in search of the missing clipper Antonio Pereira, in compliance with a request made to H. E. on that subject.

We regret to state that the publication of the *Macaista Imparcial* has been suppressed by order of the Macao government. The governor and Senate, however, have signified their willingness to allow the M. I. to be continued, or any other paper to be published under a censorship. We have been unable to find out, with any degree of certainty, the immediate cause which has led to the interdiction of the liberty of the Press at Macao; but we have heard alleged as one of the reasons the unbecoming language in which the M. I. was wont to indulge in towards the government.

The *Macao Chronicle*, we believe died a natural death several months ago.

We trust this interdict will be but of short duration, and that we shall soon have the pleasure of hailing the re-appearance of the M. I., or the new face of a worthy successor.

We have only space and time to request the attention of our readers to the report of a "certain person" on the opium question. We intend to advert to this subject in an early number.

THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

The new lieut. governor, E, arrived in Canton and received the seals of his office on the 23 inst. The next day he examined face to face all his subordinate officers, secretaries, clerks, and runners, to ascertain whether any of them were opium-smokers. He particularly warned them against indulging in the habit, and ordered further strict examinations.

On the 19th inst. *Tsae*, the literary chancellor, sticks flowers in the caps of the new civil and military bachelors of Kwangchow Foo. The hongmerchant Sunqua's seventh son is one of the successful candidates.

Peking Gazettes.—Intercalary 4th moon, 15th day (7th June). The following imperial edict has been received.

A certain person has reported that the whole population of China do not smoke opium, but that Tea and Rhubarb are articles of absolute necessity to the foreigners; and he requests that means may be devised to put a fixed price on, and then permit these articles to be sold for silver only, and not for opium and other foreign commodities: these are his words.

Since the poisonous opium has flowed into China, great quantities of sycee silver have left the country; and the import of the first and the export of the last are increasing yearly, to a degree that silver is at a premium and the copper cash at a discount, and the taxes and and duties on grain and salt are every where in a confused and distressed state; and if preventive measures are not soon adopted, and means devised to draw the silver back into the country, all the circulating medium of China will go to fill up the unfathomable and insatiate ditch of the outside sea: this is of the last importance to the people. That which is recommended in the present report may probably be effected. I order *Tung* and *E* (the new lieut. governor) to unite with *Yu*, and to maturely consider and devise some perfect plans befitting the time, which shall at once provide means for the re-importation of our wealth and repress and keep in subjection the minds of foreigners. In those provinces which produce, and from whence tea and rhubarb are exported, the modes of transit should be examined; and permits be issued, which are to be given to the directing and examining officers on the sea-coasts, and raw-silk for exportation should be placed under the same regulations.* Let them consult and plan with their whole minds on this matter, and, when they have perfected their regulations, send up a report to me. They are not to listen to the representations of their subordinates of the difficulties of changing a long-continued system, and therefore purposely and for the sake of idleness neglect the affair altogether.—Let the original paper be copied and forwarded to *Tung* for his inspection; and I order that this edict be communicated to *Tung* and *E* who will forward it to *Yu*, that he may know the contents. *Respect this.*

Here follows the original report.

I beg to represent that measures should be thought of to regain the lost wealth of the country, to rule the foreigners, and to improve the national plans of government. Looking up I pray for the imperial glance on this subject

I have seriously considered that of late years the imperial will has been received respecting the facts of the great increase of opium and accumulated export of sycee silver, and directing examinations to be instituted, and prohibitions to be published: all this is on record. My foolish opinion is, as the leak in the cup is not yet stopped, that it is imperative to have recourse to severe punishments and rigid laws, in order to close up the aperture in future: and as our constitution—national prosperity—is already injured too much, it is of still more vital importance to consider and adopt measures to restore our already lost strength and power.

I have examined and ascertained that if the foreigners are deprived of the tea and rhubarb of China for several days, they are afflicted with blindness and constipation of the bowels, to that extreme degree that their lives are in the greatest danger.—I have seen that the craving for opium can be subdued by the power of medicine, and the habit abandoned. The important and unimportant effects of this calamity

* Similar to the licensing system in England.

are widely different; all the Chinese do not smoke opium, but tea and rhubarb are articles that are absolutely necessary for the foreigners; yet the difference between the greater or lesser quantities used is also widely different; still are they able from a distance to lord it over the prosperity and power of China. How is that China, possessing so many things useful and advantageous to man, is not able to draw the wealth of foreign nations into her coffers? If efforts are not made to devise plans to meet the circumstances of the times, but on the contrary, if the affair be evaded under pretences of the difficulty of reforming a long-continued system, China will soon lose her principles of government and means of producing national prosperity. It is true that none of the contrivances are complete, nor are they equal to the prevention (of the evils). Now, when silver is at a premium and the copper cash at a discount, the grain-tax and salt duties all in a state of distress and confusion, careful management is still more important to recover the wealth we have lost and to preserve it entire. It is my duty to request that your majesty should send orders to the governors and lieutenant governors of all the maritime provinces to give their whole thoughts to the consideration of this matter; that they consult and fix a price on all the tea and rhubard purchased by the foreigners, and allow of cash payments only, and not allow the bartering of opium, and other rare foreign commodities, (for Chinese produce).

In those provinces which produce tea and from whence tea and rhubarb are exported, the modes of transit should be examined, and licenses issued, which are to be delivered up to the examining and directing officers on the seacoast; and when all the regulations are devised and settled, a clear report should be made to the emperor, and the new system put into operation, that the flowing evils increase not.

But we have native traitors who clandestinely deal in and export (Tea &c.), and thereby lower the sale price; with reference to these severe rules should be established, causing them to dread the warning precepts and to act more carefully and honestly. If these laws of management are put in force, the evil of the oozing out of sycee silver will be entirely cut off, and the cunning and fraudulent schemes of the outside foreigners will not again flourish; but again shall we be able to maintain the proper means of making our commerce prosperous, and China will gradually recover her wonted strength and vigour. But to achieve this the governors and lieut. governors of the said provinces must be faithful and just in the performance of their public duties and not disappoint their country's hopes, but decide upon those plans which will tend to enrich the people; and when a course of action has been considered and decided upon, they must acknowledge the truth in the management.—In the regulations for restoring the lost wealth of the country, there should be provisions for repressing the minds of the foreigners: such a course cannot but be beneficial to our government.

I have ascertained that the export of raw silk is placed under fixed regulations, and that the foreigners, if deprived of this article, could not manufacture their camlets, fine broad cloths &c.; therefore every year they carry on a smuggling barter trade in these articles; this has long passed unregarded. A fixed price should also be put upon raw silk, and the trade in it should be regulated in the same manner as that in tea and rhubarb. Thus the road to wealth will be still further secure. These are my humble and obscure views, whether right or not, I humbly beg for the imperial glance thereon.—*A respectful report.*

Letter from Mowqua to Mr. Jardine.

This is to respectfully inform you, Sir, that I have received through H. E. the hoppo, the following orders from H. E. the governor.

Let the affair of the English cruizers *Wellesley* and *Algerine* anchoring in Tung-Koo bay be examined into; and at present, as there are three men-of-war at that anchorage, it is difficult to be convinced that the officers will not by and by proceed to the provincial city in their ship's boats; it is therefore expedient to issue orders to the hongmerchants, to be by them respectfully obeyed; that from henceforth those hongmerchants who are sureties for the foreign ships, must watch narrowly that Maitland does not creep into the port, and that they must not connive at or conceal the same; nor act as formerly, when lord Napier came up in Neish's ship to the provincial city, and created a disturbance; for if they presume now as then to regard the affair lightly, I apprehend that the said hongmerchants will not be able to bear the consequences of so grave an offence.

Now I, considering that in the former case, Hingtae, who had secured Neish's ship, was implicated in the act of Captain Neish lending his boats to convey lord Napier to the provincial city, and was in consequence detained in custody several months, now write on purpose to request that you will inform the captains of your ships secured by me—Tonks, Hamilton, Morgan, and Smith, that I pray them to be mindful of me, and be careful not to lend their boats to the foreign (*Fan*) officer, Maitland, to use, as I am apprehensive he will go to Macao, and come up to Canton, by which I shall be criminally involved. I write on purpose, and take this opportunity of presenting my compliments.

(Signed) *Mowqua.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON REGISTER.

Dear Sir—I am glad to hear it reported that your suggestion respecting the seamen visiting Canton has been taken up by the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, and that they have resolved to confer immediately with the senior hongmerchant on the subject.

Encouraged by this result, I trust you will proceed to call attention to such further measures in the same behalf, as appear requisite, and proper at the moment. There are, at least, two points, Mr. Editor, to which, I hope you will take occasion to advert in your next number.

One of these is a comfortable and safe provision for the seamen passing the night at Canton, and the other such a registration of the crews of ships, as will enable the residents to judge of their condition and wants, with the view of contributing what they can, to their welfare and improvement.

In reference to the first point, it has been proposed to establish at Canton a "Sailor's Home", on the model of the establishments which seamen's friends Societies have sought to furnish in Calcutta and other maritime cities. The same end, the protection of sailors from suffering and temptation, is to be kept in view here, though in our peculiar circumstances, it seems more likely to be attained by a different method. The congregation of mixed crews at the best establishment of this kind which we could form, would probably be attended with many irregularities, and if so, the better course is, for resident consignees to discourage the practice of keeping men at Canton over night, and when this is unavoidable, to feel it a duty to provide proper quarters for them within the factories.

As to the second point, I beg you will suggest that blank forms be prepared, now that a new season is opening, to be filled up by commanders of ships, with the number, nativity, ages, language, ability to read &c. of the men under their command; which tables, while not without a political value, would be the best basis for a system of nautical improvement.

No doubt, Mr. Editor, there is annually destroyed at Canton, a mass of the means of knowledge, in the shape of papers, pamphlets, books &c. which if judiciously distributed at Whampo, would give the seamen an invaluable fund of instruction and amusement. It would be doing the Residents injustice to suppose, they would not gladly place these now wasted resources at the disposal of any person appointed to distribute them. Of course, I would not impress the Committee of the Chamber, into missionary service, but it would give their secretary very little trouble to procure the returns, referred to, in the same way he now gets the accounts of cargoes, and the rest may be referred to other Agents.

Commending the matter to your further notice, I am &c. C. C.

We are glad to learn from the letter of our correspondent, C. C., that the attention of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce has been so instantly applied to the establishment of a Canton "Sailor's Home."

We scarcely think it necessary or correct for us to intrude our advice on the committee with reference to the details of this measure; feeling fully convinced that those "who give employment to the tar," will carry out their plans for the future safety and comfort of the "Mariners in harbour" arriving in Canton, on duty or leave, in as complete and efficient manner as the immense stake concerned in their well-being and good conduct demands.

With reference to the "Blank Forms" alluded to by C. C. we presume that all the required information on these various points are furnished by the commanders of ships to the several national consuls, from whose offices they will, of course, be readily sent to the secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, on a proper application.

We think the last suggestion of C. C. deserving of every attention; and we beg to recommend to the consideration of the trustees of the "Morrison Education Society" how far they can render the Library of the Society useful to the sojourners at the "Sailor's Home." For ourselves, we shall gladly and readily furnish a weekly number of the Canton Register and Canton General Price-Current, and a copy of every other publication we may send through the Register Press, for the use of that Institution.

MEMOIR

On the condition of slaves and hired servants in China, by M. Edward Biot.

(Continued from No. 31, Page 125.)

Section CCCXXXVII. *Slaves and hired servants accusing their masters.* The slaves shall be sentenced the same as the sons or grandsons who accuse, whether justly or unjustly, their elder relations. If the accusation is just, the slave is punished with 100 blows and three years exile. If the accusation is false, the slave is strangled. The principal or inferior wife who accuses her husband whether justly or unjustly, suffers the same punishment.

As to the hired servant who accuses his master or the relations of his master, if the accusation is just, he is punished one degree less than the slave; if it is false, he is like him strangled.

The master who falsely accuses his slave, his hired servant, or his inferior wife, does not suffer any punishment. All these individuals are considered as forming part of the family, and the respect which they owe to the chief should not be diminished by a judgment which shall give them a motive against him. The husband who falsely accuses his principal wife, the principal wife who falsely accuses any of the inferior wives of her husband, are punished, but in these cases the ordinary punishment is reduced three degrees.

* * * *

(To be concluded next week.

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 11. TUESDAY, AUGUST 14TH, 1838. NO. 33. PRICE 50 CENTS

ADVANCES ON SHIPMENTS TO BRITAIN will be made, in *Cash*, on current terms, by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Agents are ready to receive bonafide Tenders of Advances on Bills of exchange, secured by consignments to England of Tea and Nankin Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled, "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China," at the rate of Four Shillings and seven pence (4s. 7d.) per Spanish Dollar.

Until further Notice, Twenty five per Cent of the same will be made in cash, and the residue in Bills on the Supreme Government of India at the rate of Two hundred and ten (210) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after Sight.—

[Sign-d.] J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the H. E. I. Company.

Canton, 13th July, 1838.

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Treasury is open for the receipt of Cash for Bills upon the supreme Government of India, at the exchange of two hundred and ten (210) Company's Rupees per one hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after sight.

[*Signed*] J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company

Canton, 4th June, 1838.

FOR SALE.

THE British Ship "FALCON," 372 tons, lying at Hong-kong, Apply to
RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, 12th August, 1838.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE Spanish brig NARCISA, 180 tons BURDEN, RODERAS Master, extra found with ground tackle, and with stores on board for 3 months. Apply to JA: INNES.

Canton, 12th August, 1838.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE LADY GRANT, Capt. JEFFREY, will be despatched in the course of the month. For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 4th August, 1838.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE fast sailing teak built DUTCH SCH. CATHARINA CORNELIA, 120 tons Register. Well found in stores. For particulars apply to BELL & Co.

Canton, 2d August, 1838.

FOR LONDON.

THE Fast Sailing Bark HERO, Æ 1, of 401 Tons, Captain AARON SMITH, will have early despatch, the greater part of her cargo being already engaged. Enquire of
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.

THE "CHARLES GRANT," W PITCAIRN, Commander will positively leave Whampoa in middle of September for freight apply to
H. & N. CURSETJEE.

Canton 9th July 1838. Powshun Hong No. 3.

NOTICE.

3, Halton Garden, 19 Sept. 1837.

MR. D. R. Caldwell, No. 27 Old China Street, is our sole Agent in China for sale our Tyrian Hair Dye: and any others dealing therein the purchaser takes his own risk of its being Genuine.
A. ROWLAND & SON.

Canton, 12th August, 1838.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. JAMES STARKEY in our firm ceased on the 31st Ultio.
DIROM & Co.

Canton, 1st August, 1838.

NOTICE.—MR. ANDREW JARDINE is admitted a Partner in our Firm from the 1st instant.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 2nd July, 1838.

NOTICE.—F. S. BURKHARDT begs to announce to the Public that he has opened a Watchmaker's Shop at No. 2 Imperial Hong, where he offers for sale a variety of time pieces, and has the services of a skilful workman to repair such as may be entrusted to him for that purpose.

Canton 28th July 1838.

NOTICE.—Pursuant to a Decree of Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, made in a Cause "MOOTTEE RAM SOORUT RAM, versus CAMPBELL," the Creditors of EDWARD SAMUEL MOORAT, Esquire, late of Madras, in the East Indies, Merchant, deceased, [who died in the month of October 1837,] are, by, their Solicitors, on or before the 2nd day of February 1839, to come in and prove their debts, before JOHN SAVAGE Esquire, the Master of the said Court, at his Chambers, in the Supreme Court-House, at Madras, aforesaid, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded the benefit of the said Decree.

JOHN SAVAGE.

Mootee Ram Soorat Ram versus *Campbell.*

NOTICE.—A SHOP is opened by a *European* No 26 old China Street, for sale BY RETAIL, of all British goods; and as the late interference of the Hong with the small shop-owners has caused a stop to business, the support of the Public, both Chinese and Foreigners, is sanguinely expected, as being their join interest.

Canton, 1 Creek, 6th July 1838.

INSURANCE OFFICE
of
"Los Amigos del Pais"
IN MANILA.

THE Undersigned is Authorised to take risks on account of the said Office, on Spanish Vessels, from China to Manila, to the extent of $ 40,000 payable in that City.

Macao, 13th June, 1838. G. DE YRURETAGOYENA.

TO LET.—The Factory No. 4, Danish Hong. For terms apply at the CANTON REGISTER OFFICE, No. 2 Creek Hong.

NOTICE. — JAMES HOOKER & WILLIAM LANE, having this day entered into Partnership, beg to inform the Public that they have taken the premises lately occupied by Messrs STANFORD & MARKS, and solicit a continuance of the patronage that has been given to the late Establishment of STANFORD & MARKS as Warehouse Keepers and Auctioneers under the firm of
HOOKER & LANE.

Canton, 1st June, 1838. No. 1 British Hong.

FOR SALE.—3 small anchors of about 5 and 5½ Cwt. Apply to
ROBERT EDWARDS, Macao.

TO SELL OR LET.

ON very moderate terms, a house of two stories, built four years ago, situated in Macao in the street near the church of Santo Antonio. The house is very commodious and well ventilated, commanding excellent views. For particulars apply to it's present owner, the Major ALMADA, of Macao.

FOR SALE.—Bills on London, in sets of £500 to £1,500 drawn by The Morris Canal and Banking Company at 6 months sight, on Messrs SMITH, PAYNE, & SMITHS. Apply to
WETMORE & Co.

Canton, 16th April, 1838.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant policies, on goods, payable in Calcutta, London, or this place.
LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 1st January, 1838.

FOR SALE at the Canton Register office No. 2 Creek hong, *The Anglo Chinese Kalendar*, for 1838, price 1 Sp. Dr.

CALCUTTA.

Opium.—The accounts per the *Ann*, from China of a rise in price are purely accidental, it was in consequence of the departure of a Judge for Pekin, which afforded an opportunity to smuggle, and also in consequence of a Malwa speculator having sold on expectation of supplies, which not coming, forced him into a bare market, these intelligences have been the cause of a considerable rise on the price of the Drug here.

A public sale was held yesterday by the Honorable Company at the Exchange Rooms of 2249 chests Patna and 1458 chests Benares, and the following is the result.

	Chests	Highest	Lowest	Average	Proceeds
Patna,	2,219	1,040	905	989 0 0	22,24,335
Benares,	1,458	980	870	913 1 0	13,31,145

The average of this sale shows a considerable rise on the average price of the last, viz., of Co's. Rs 288 per chest on Patna and Co's. Rs. 360 15 per chest on Benares. The accounts per *Ann*, seem to have exercised a much greater influence than they ought to have done, and prices have rated considerably higher than was expected by parties in China.

Cal. Eng. June 29.

RUSSIA.—A chair for the Chinese language has recently been instituted at Casan. The archimandrite, Daniel, who has been appointed to fill it, acquired the language in Peking itself.

DEPARTURE OF THE MISSIONARIES FOR THE SOUTH PACIFIC.—On Wednesday last the Reverend John Williams, who is greatly celebrated for his missionary labours in the islands of the South Pacific Ocean, took leave of his numerous friends, and set off upon another great enterprise to the unexplored islands in that remote and benighted part of the world. Several other missionaries accompanied him on his arduous expedition, and so signal had been his success in all his attempts to convert the savage into a Christian community, that he felt and expressed the utmost confidence in his design of extending his benevolent conquest much further amidst the hosts of cannibals and idolators in the innumerable islands in which no European has ever yet appeared. Mr. Williams, after having been engaged 15 or 16 years in civilising the South Sea islands, by means of a plan which commenced with the circulation of the doctrines of Christianity, returned two or three years ago, and the Missionary Society have lately published an account of the details of his proceedings calculated to strike every one with surprise and admiration. His object in coming to England was to procure a vessel in which he could visit some of the more distant islands, and obtain the aid of others in his enterprise; and he succeeded to the height of his wishes. Earl Fitzwill am transmitted to him the sum of £300, which he had his desire him not to consider as the subscription of Lord Fitzwilliam, but the donation of the whole family, every member of which was delighted with a history so full of gratifying incidents, and so honourable to the father of the mission. The Duke of Devonshire contributed £150 and several other noblemen and gentlemen largely aided the subscription, which the corporation of London increased, very much to their credit, by £500. Alderman Pirie undertook to purchase a vessel adapted to the occasion, and selected the Camden, which had formerly been a government packet, and was in a perfect state of repair. The City of Canterbury steam-vessel was engaged by the society to convey the missionaries and between 400 and 500 of their friends from London-bridge to Gravesend, off which the Camden, with the Bethel flag flying, was moored. Immense crowds were collected on the wharves and on London bridge and at ten o'clock the steamer moved off amidst the cheers and huzzas of the multitude. At half past one the steamer reached the Camden, and Mr. Williams and his brother missionaries and their wives and children passed into the latter, amidst the waving and cheers of their friends. A prayer for the missionaries was then delivered by the Rev. Dr. Reed, and a hymn was sung. The Camden then unfurled her sails and proceeded towards the Nore, the steamer keeping up with her for several miles. The vessels spoke together until half past three o'clock, when the steamer turned round, and three cheers were given upon the final separation.—*The Morning Chronicle, 14th April.*

A NEW BLISTER.—The blister is raised in the following manner:—The surgeon cuts a piece of brown paper of the size and shape of the surface which he intends vesicating. This being well damped or moistened with water, is placed on the part affected, and a smoothing iron (such as is used by washerwomen), being previously well heated, is applied over the moistened paper; this plan produces a vesicated surface almost instantaneously, being effected by the steam generated by the contact of the hot iron and moistened paper. This method of blistering being more speedy and less painful than that commonly adopted is now generally used in all cases where it is of more importance to produce immediate vesication.—*The Colonist, 8th March*, 1836.

It is calculated that if England permitted the importation of East India sugars, rum, tobacco, coffee, spices &c. the Hindoos would take in return British manufactured goods to the amount of £25,000,000 annually. (*Herald.*)

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

LATEST DATES.

England	26th April.	Singapore	26th July.
U. States	6th do.	Java	do.
Calcutta	5th July.	Manila	25th do.
Bombay	26th June.	Austral-Asia	12th May.
Madras	6th do.		

ARRIVED.—CORNWALLIS, Clark, FUTTAY SALAM, Gillett, and MANGLES, Carr, from Singapore & Bombay. WILLIAM JARDINE, Crosbie, from Batavia. MELROSE, Nicholson, from London. MOULMEIN, Pike SNARLEYYOW, Heron, and ATTARAN, Smith, from Calcutta.

PASSENGERS.—Per MANGLES, Mrs. Carr.

SAILED.—PHILIPPE 1st [Am.] Skellington, for New York. LEVANT, [Am.] Dumeresq, for Manila. and N. Y. TICKLER, Ellis, for London.

The SYLPH, Viall, was despatched yesterday afternoon for Singapore and Calcutta.

The ANNA ROBERTSON, is under despatch to day for London.

PASSENGERS.—Per ANNA ROBERTSON, Mrs. Hamilton, and family, and Mrs. Colonel Cuningham.

It is reported that the ANTONIO PEREIRA has returned to Singapore

By the late arrivals we have received the *Calcutta Englishman* of the 28, 29, and 30, and the *Cal. Courier* of the 30 June. The *Pinang Gazette* of the 30 June, and the *Singapore Free Press* of 19 and 26 July.

It was reported last Wednesday that the superior officers of the provence intended to stop the English trade, in consequence of the movement of Admiral Maitland's squadron to Chumpe; but as the squadron soon returned to its former anchorage at Tongkoo,—the Admiral, we presume, having gained his object, which, it appears, is a secret too important for the public ear—the governor and his colleagues suffered the trade to continue without interruption; the passage boats, however, have been lately more strictly watched and often intercepted; we beg to refer our readers to the edicts in another column respecting the use of these vessels.

The question now occurs, what benefit to the English trade, what protection of English subjects and English property, has accrued from the presence of a flag officer and his squadron in the Chinese waters! A letter which will be found elsewhere may be received as a reply in part. For the Admiral himself and the nation he represents, there has only been repeated and accumulated insult. Himself, his officers, and his '*foreign women*'—(*Fan foo*, a low and insulting epithet, more objectionable than the character E), have been forbidden to come to Canton, all supplies and communication have been officially interdicted, and the most actively hostile measures have been taken to prevent his *smuggling* himself or any of his *suite* into the port! We simply state the facts; comment would be a task as unpleasant as it would be useless.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON REGISTER.

Dear Sir.—It is rumoured that the hongs have to pay Taels 30000, to defray the expense of the preparations lately made to present the admiral's passage of the Bogue. This, of course, we have to pay, either out of the late received imports, or in *time* by the reduction of the fund levied to pay Hingtae's debts. Now we don't mind giving H. M.'s Superintendent a dinner, or entertaining him at some expense; but really we don't see that we are called upon to pay for such freaks as the present. Don't you think H. M.'s Commission should be invited to subscribe its quota? Yours sincerely,

A SUBSCRIBER.

OPIUM.

The consideration of the late reports to the emperor, and the expression of the imperial will on the trade in this article, seemed to have been merged during the last fortnight in the incidents arising from the appearance of the British squadron at Chumpe.

It is manifest, however, from the documents which have appeared in the last numbers of the Register, that the question of crushing the opium trade is again being mooted at Peking; and it would appear that the emperor and his cabinet are utterly overwhelmed by the weight of this great argument.

Our readers cannot have failed to remark the discrepancies, contradictions and *ni aiseries* with which the reports of *Hwang* and "a certain person" teem. Former edicts, of not ancient date, directed that the trade with foreigners should be conducted on the barter system only; but now, say the advisers of H. I. M., let us sell our tea, rhubarb, and raw silk, for hard cash only; this sapient resolution and the licensing system recommended by *Hwang* (C. R. & Sup. July 31st) we think it will be as difficult to carry into effect, as will be the institution of the new code of punishments for smoking opium, recommended for adoption by the same consistent counsellor. The intention, if really entertained, of inflicting stigmatizing and capital punishments on men for indulging in a mere personal habit, will, the emperor of China may be assured, never be worked out; the history of tobacco, as quoted in the C. R. of June 12th, proves how powerless are all penal laws to interfere with the domestic life of a numerous people: the common sense, the natural liberty of mankind, revolt at such interference, at such meddling extension of the principles of government; and when the private life, the domestic hearth, are invaded, men begin to question the *right* of such hitherto unknown and inquisitorial jurisdiction: it is not the interest of the Tartar government of China to create this tendency of public opinion: this they must well know, and we are not inclined to anticipate any further or more vigorous measure against the trade; on the contrary, we should say that the fourth plan in *Hwang's* report—to rescind the prohibitions against cultivating the poppy, and permit the manufacture of opium in the country—to be the one most likely to be adopted. *Hwang's* reply to the adviser of this course can be easily answered: he says that the native opium is inferior and only used to mix with the foreign opium; but the manufacturers would improve by practice, and it would be found as easy for a Chinese opium farmer to engage natives of India, acquainted with the cultivation of the poppy and preparation of opium, in his service, as it has been found to engage Chinese tea-farmers to emigrate to Assam.

We think the present time peculiarly favourable for all governments and parties interested in the opium trade, to address the emperor of China on this subject, which is clearly to him and his magnates the *pons asinorum*.

They should draw up in the Chinese language a statement of the opium trade from its commencement, and, as they proceed, review every edict, report, and proclamation that has been published on the subject. This review could not fail to convince the emperor that he and his people have much to learn; that he himself and his long-continued exclusive system are the principal causes of the bad habits of his people: the address should then point out the only probable remedies of opium smoking; which are the opening of all the ports of China; making the country throughout the highway of nations: new ideas, new wants, the excitement of dormant and unknown energies in the mass of the people would eventually tend to correct the habit. Much more might be said on many other subjects to the emperor; but if the opium question and its consequences was the only one touched upon, still we think the result could not be otherwise then beneficial to foreigners generally. We have only ventured to throw out the hint, and we shall conclude with the remark that the composer and translator of the address into Chinese should be *kettle* "drummed up" by a handsome reward.

Since the above was in type, we have heard that it is rumoured another "certain person" has sent up a report to the emperor, pointing out the difficulties of carrying the severe measures lately recommended for the suppression of opium smoking into effect. It is said the new adviser argues thus:—"As the opium smokers are so numerous, if the crime is made capital, executions will never cease. And, moreover, if you punish opium smoking with death, how are pirates, robbers and murderers to be dealt with? If *Hwang's* advice is to be followed, then the whole penal code must be changed," &c.—

Want of room obliges us to postpone until next week the conclusion of the "Hudson Bay Company's Arctic discoveries," and, consequently, the letter of our correspondent, S. S.

In directing the attention of our readers to the correspondence between Messrs. Dent, & Co. the hongmerchants and the governor we think it our duty to remark on the singular information that highly respectable Firm has thought it necessary to give to H. E. the governor, respecting the movements of Mr. Whiteman—"whom", it is observed in two places, "Y. E ordered away from China." Now Mr. Whiteman did or did not leave China in consequence of the governor's order; and even if he did, which we do not believe, we cannot see the *cui bono* of informing H. E. of the respectful obedience, of a British subject; and if he did not, which we do believe then this unnecessary piece of information given as unnecessarily looks very like a *ruse* intending to convey a false impression to the governor's mind that Mr. W. was, when in reality he was not, respectfully obedient. We cannot but consider this a great and unhappy oversight, and as is evident from the tenor of the governor's reply, it has proved utterly useless to its proposed end.—The conductors of the correspondence on the creditors' side have also forgotten the old and common saw—that comparisons are odious;—for they have hinted a distinction between the debts of Kingqua and Hingtae; and this conduct is the more strange and unaccountable, as Hingtae's debts had been determined by a joint committee of *Foreign* and *Chinese* merchants. We feel confident that such modes of conducting a correspondence with the local government must eventually injure the cause and character of Foreigners generally in Chinese estima-

tion; for in the allusion to Mr. Whiteman's being ordered away there is someting very like simulation; and in the hint at comparison between King-qua's and Hingtae's debts, there is a covert distinction made favourable to the creditors of the former and injurious to the creditors of the latter: and Hingtae's debts having passed the ordeal of a committee and of the governor's decision, such distinction, as we have said, is the more surprising.

EDICT FROM THE GOVERNOR.

Tung, governor-general of the two Kwang &c. to the hongmerchants, for their full information.

On the 17th day of the 6th moon (6th August) the admiral's acting Yew-keih of the rear encampment, reported as follows.

I, acting Yew-keih, having received your excellency's orders to distribute officers and men, on the look-out for the foreigner's passage boats entering and leaving the river, to examine their passpots, and to see whether Maitland was on board, and then allow them to proceed, immediately, in respectful obedience to the orders, stationed officers and troops on this service, and directed them to be diligent and faithful in the performance of their duty; I also engaged two interpreters to be ready to conduct the conferences. I have now received the following report from the persons thus employed.

On the 16th day of the moon, we stopped and examined a boat belonging to the Englishman Tszeleih's ship, in which were Pihta and eight sailors, coming from Whampoa to Canton. When we asked for their permit, they said they had none, and when we overhauled the boat, and saw there were not any military we apons, neither was Maitland in her, we thought it would be inconvenient to detain her, being apprehensive it might lead to some disturbance; we therefore allowed her to proceed. Also boats belonging to Johnston's ship with eleven, Ma-sin's with seven, So-fei's with five, Che-mangs with four, Tsih's with sixteen, Hamilton's with eleven Wan's with six seamen, all left Canton for Whampoa, having passports from the hongs, and after having been searched, they were allowto proceed. When I receceived this report I made repeated enquiries, and found that the foreign ship's boats in going between Whampoa and Canton were very often without permits, and there were no proofs that they had been searched; and in this confusion it is difficult to distinguish truth from falsehood. Should not therefore orders be issued directing the hongmerchants to transmit them to all the foreigners, that permits must be applied for by all passengers travelling in ship's boats between Canton and Whampoa, who are to be examined and then allowed to proceed; but if they are without a permit they will not be allowed to proceed; by these means disorder and confusion will be prevented. Whether this can be or not, it is proper that I make this report, and wait for further instructions. &c.

This coming before me, the governor, I have examined the different cases on record ralating to the foreigner's boats passing to and from the river. Hitherto they have been governed by old regulations. When I first assumed the seals of office, I issued repeated orders on this subject to the hongmerchants, directing them to forward them to all the foreigners; that henceforth, whenever their boats came to or left Canton, they must apply for permits: this is on record. Still the said boats boldly neglect applying for permits, but presume to go and come at their own convenience: this is a direct opposition to the orders of government. Now at the present time it is of the utmost importance that the foreigners be guarded and watched with the greatest jealousy. How is it possible to allow them to come and go just as they like? It is right that I issue instant and the strictest orders on this matter. Let the hongmerchants on their receipt immediately obey and transmit my commands to all the foreigners: that henceforth, whether in going from Canton to Whampoa or Macao, or coming from Whampoa or Macao to Canton, one rule must be observed and they must in all these cases apply for permits. Let them not again oppose, and make it difficult for the troops and police who are on guard, to distinguish the waters of the turbid *Wei* from those of the clear flowing *King*. After this edict has been made known every where, for those boats who presume again to go and come as they please, the hongmerchants shall surely be held responsible; decidedly no indulgence shall be shown. Let these orders be instantly obeyed.—6th moon, 18th day (7th August.)

PASSAGE BOATS.

Letter from the Hongmerchants.

We beg to state respectfully that the number of the large boats, belonging to the foreigners of each nation, which sail between Canton, Lingting and Macao, is great; it is long since the larger boats have been forbidden to enter the port; and as to the small boats, whether they come from Macao or Whampoa to Canton, or go from Canton to Whampoa or Macao, a pass must always be applied for according to law, and they must be searched, and then they will be permitted to proceed; these have been hitherto the fixed laws. Lately we have repeatedly received edicts from the governor and hoppo, severely reprimanding us, and we have also written to you, gentlemen of the different nations, several times, giving you full information of the orders and regulations, that you might respectfully obey them, and manage accordingly; but you, gentlemen, continue wholly regardless.—On the 18th and 19th of the 6th moon (7–8–August) several large boats, in disobedience to the orders, came to Canton from Macao and Lintin; we could only report their arrival to the superior officers and we have now received the governor's reply, containing a severe reprimand—telling us that we are unmindful of our respectability in uniting and conniving with those of a different race. But how are we always to bear the consequences of the crimes of others? and we suppose, gentlemen, that your minds cannot be at ease (when we are thus involved).—We have thought again and a fourth time on this subject, and we can only refer you all the fixed rules: which not only forbid the large boats either to enter or leave the port, but they direct that when the small boats leave Whampoa for Canton, they must first request a pass from the Whampoa custom-house, and when they reach Canton they are to report themselves at the Tsung-seun (the chief) custom-house station, to be searched, and then they are to deliver their pass to the Custom-house station in front of the factories. Those boats which go from Canton to Whampoa, are to request a pass from the custom-house station in front of the factories, they must be searched at the Tsung-seun station, and also at the Whampoa custom-house, where the pass is to be delivered; if these fixed regulations are respectfully obeyed, there will be general tranquillity; but if these fixed regulations are not complied with, and if the small boats go from Canton to Whampoa or Macao, or come from Whampoa or Macao to Canton, without applying for permits, we will immediately stop the trade of the ships to which the disobedient boats belong, in order to preserve the guiltless from being implicated. This is a measure that is forced upon us—we have no other resource, and we therefore hope for your favorable consideration. We pray you will examine the orders and act accordingly, by which we shall be much obliged. We forward this for your information, and with compliments &c.

(*Signed*) By the eleven hongmerchants

THE GOVERNOR'S EDICT.

The hongmerchant's petition reports (as follows). Early on the 18th of the moon a passage boat, having an awning and hold (i. e. one of the schooners), arrived at Canton from Macao; we then received your excellency's orders, in reply, to examine her.

If there are foreign merchants (H. Esquires) they must have merchant ships. What goods do the ships of the three foreign merchants Feple, Pe-ne, and another, contain, and on what day of what month were they reported for examination, and who are their security merchants?—Of all this there are no proofs in the petition.—I, the governor, formerly issued clear and strict prohibitions against any of the foreigners using large boats, and they were forbidden to enter the river; and the small boats, wheresoever travelling, were to be searched and apply for passports, when they would be allowed to proceed; by these means a a strict examination could be enforced.

Now, whether the boat in question used by the said foreigners, be a large or small boat, and whether she was reported for examination, also does not appear from the petition. How is it to be known, from such an examination, that the foreign superintendent and his sailors from the man-of-war, have not been allowed to come and go at their own pleasure, without the hongmerchants giving themselves the trouble of asking any questions? The hongmerchants are utterly ignorant of their duty; and it constantly happens that when there is any business, there is mystification, alteration, or collusion; and thus the English foreigners, being kept in ignorance (of the orders), fear not to become unruly, and act proudly and assumingly; but as it is of especial importance to guard against such behaviour at the present time, I am quite at a loss to understand the state of mind that could have induced the hongmerchants to *try on* this "bald, disjointed chat" with me. I should at once subject them to severe punishment; but for the present, I order them to obey the directions contained in this my reply; to be faithful and diligent, and when the facts are ascertained, to send up another petition that I may manage accordingly. As the hongmerchants have already caused hindrances and delays, if they do not suddenly awaken to a due sense of their duty, but wilfully abandon themselves to a collusion with men of a different race, there will be no other course for me but to inflict on them condign punishment. These are the orders. 6th moon, 19 day, (6th August.)

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON REGISTER.

Dear Sir,—The sincere interest felt by our community in the cause of the seamen, is my apology for troubling you once more, on the subject.

The residents are, I believe, prepared to do all in their power for the relief of the sailors while at Canton, and the only difference of opinion is as to the preferable plan,—the establishment of a "Sailors Home," on the more careful reception of the boats crews at the consignee's factories.

The narrow space allotted us, makes it inconvenient for many to provide such receptions, while on the other hand, were any one house within our present limits, selected as a home, the choice would doubtless be offensive, on account of the noise &c., to those in the immediate neighborhood.

It was between these difficulties, and the still more alternative of quartering the seamen beyond our supervision in a Chinese establishment, that I chose, when I expressed a preference for the return of boat's crews, as much as possible, to Whampoa, at nightfall, and the entertainment of the rest by the consignees of vessels.

I have since heard it suggested, that the proprietors of the two Hotels, might be induced to fit up rooms for the exclusive use of the seamen, but I am no judge whether this would comport with the satisfaction of their guests, or with their own interests.

It occurs to me that perhaps the most satisfactory plan to the community, would be,—for the committee of the Chamber of Commerce to extend their application to Howqua for the shutting up the tippling-shops in Hog lane, a little farther, so as to include their conversion so far as the hospital, into a row of apartments for the sailors, with dividers, separate entrances &c.

As the property so converted, would still afford a rent, it is inferrible that the suggestion would rather favor than retard the first part of the application.

This establishment, placed under the care of a steady, energetic foreigner, authorised to make the same charges now allowed to the Chinese compradors would nearly sustain itself, and any small balance might be made up by subscription. With such an establishment, it would be easy to connect the supply of books and papers, which has been suggested, and to which you have promised so liberal a contribution.

I will only add, as to the registration proposed, that I have ascertained by inquiry, that no records, or very incomplete ones, are made at the existing consulates, (they not being officially required) and of course, all the value which attaches to these means of acquaintance with the condition and wants of the men we propose to benefit, lies on the side of its adoption, either through the paid Secretary of the Chamber, or the gratuitous aid of the Consuls. C. C.

In answer to C. C. we beg to express our doubts as to the possibility of obtaining any scite in Hoglane for the erection of a "Sailor's home." These tenements rent from fifty to one hundred and twenty dollars per ann. to natives; and this rent, supposing that the present lessees would abandon their profitable locations, would be doubled and trebled to Foreigners. We think the committee of the Chamber of Commerce should call in the assistance of Howqua to procure a piece of ground for the purpose in view. As to the registration of the ship's crews, every captain will, we are sure, readily furnish the secretary to the Chamber, with any information he may be directed to obtain on the subject.

KING-QUA'S AFFAIRS.

To His Excellency the Viceroy of Kwangtung and Kwangse.

&c. &c. &c.

A Respectful address.

When we addressed your Excellency in common with some other creditors of Hingtae's Hong on the 21st March, your Excellency was reminded that there were other Hongs also indebted to the foreigners, and that we had urged the Security Merchants to arrange for payment of their debts at the same time with Hingtae's, that we might know with whom we could trade safely in future and with whom not.

The only one of these Hongs who is indebted to your petitioners is Kingqua's, who besides owes a considerable sum to Mr. Whiteman, whom your Excellency ordered away from China last year, and who left us to recover his claims. Both Mr. Whiteman's claim and our own were incurred chiefly by our foregoing to urge Kingqua to pay our balances, and even assisting him further, more than two years ago, to enable him to meet the pressing demands of the Government at the time for his duties, as is well known. On occasion of Hingtae's bankruptcy we forbore to petition your Excellency about Kingqua out of consideration for the old man, then in the last year of his long life, and at the urgent request of some of the elder Hong merchants, who hoped that the Hong might be carried on.

Old Kingqua died subsequently, and we delayed to renew our claim until after his funeral, when we wrote to the Hong merchants to state, that, having great respect for all the members of Kingqua's Hong, we had no wish to force it to bankruptcy; and that, if the Cohong would give us their joint assurance for the early payment of Kingqua's debts, we would forbear to address your Excellency upon the subject. We were answered that Kingqua would himself propose an arrangement, in which the other Hongs might have occasion to assist him; but that they could not give us the security for it which we required. Up to this time, however, we have received no such proposal from Kingqua, and we feel bound therefore to address your Excellency upon the subject, and respectfully to intreat your Excellency's interference to procure the payment of our claim and Mr. Whiteman's upon Kingqua.

They are of earlier date than those on Hingtae, and have in no way originated, as your Excellency said of his, in taking advantage of Kingqua's necessities; but, on the contrary, in an effort to sustain the oldest and one of the most respectable of the Security merchants. We have &c.

(Signed) DENT & Co.

Canton, 7th May, 1838.

TO Mr. DENT.

From the Hong-merchants, in answer to Messrs. Dent & Co's Note regarding the debts of Kingqua's Hong.

A respectful reply. We have received your note and have made ourselves thoroughly informed as to its contents.

As regards the foreign debts to King-qua's Hong, King-qua himself declares, that he will pay them by ten annual instalments; and that as to the interest accruing, he will, after the ten years, when the whole of the capital shall have been paid, arrange with you personally as to the number of annual instalments in which the interest shall be paid;—that should he seek to conform to your proposition to pay the interest each year together with the principal, the greatness of the amount would put it really out of his power to do so.

In reference to our yearly assistance to him, it is quite an act of friendliness, nor is the amount by any means small. Though we may desire to give still further assistance, yet our power of doing so will utterly fail. And seeing that, so long as the Hong continues in being, the affair is its own, we cannot come under any security for the money. We trust therefore that we shall be excused. For this purpose we reply.

With compliments, &c. we are,

(Signed) HOW-QUA,

and nine other Hongs.

29th July, 1838.

To His Excellency The Viceroy of Canton.

&c. &c. &c.

The accompanying address to your Excellency regarding King qua's Hong was prepared on the 7th May last, but was not then forwarded, as hopes were again held out to us of an early settlement of that Hong's debts. The propositions, however, made to us by that Hong are so very unsatisfactory, that we are at length most reluctantly compelled to apply to your Excellency.

We submit for your Excellency's full information a Copy of the proposition from King-qua's Hong to the creditors, their anwer to the same, together with Kingqua's rejoinder, also our letter of the 16th July to the Hong merchants with their reply.

This correspondence will shew your Excellency that the creditors are ready to accede to most unfavorable terms from an unwillingness to break so old and respectable a Hong. In the event of its bankruptcy we should have a right to interest at the rate of 12 per cent per annum up to this date, and the payment of the whole in four or five annual instalments, Manhop's debt having been paid in six and Chun-qua's in three years, and the Hong merchants now propose to pay Hingtae's in eight and a half years a debt contracted under very different circumstances from that of King qua's. The proceeding therefore of the Hong merchants is the more unaccountable, who originally led us to expect an early and favorable settlement of this Hong's debts, but now, instead of shewing any disposition to meet the liberal feeling of the creditors, have sent us the above unsatisfactory answer to our letter.

Referring you particularly to our Letter of the 7th May, we confidently rely on your Excellency's sense of justice to order an immediate adjustment of our claims, more especially as a considerable portion of them are on account of Mr. Whiteman, who was ordered away by your Excellency, and left China in 1837, now upwards of a year and a half. We have etc.

(Signed.) DENT & Co.

THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY

To Messrs. Dent & Co's petition respecting the Teenpo Hong.

Tang, President of the Board of War, and Governor of the two Kwang provinces, proclaims to the Senior Hong-merchants for their full information.

On the 14th day, of the 6th moon, of the 18th year of Taoukwang, I received the following petition from the foreign merchant Dent.

(here follows the petition).

This coming before me, the Governor, I have examined and find that Leang Shinghe, of the Teenpo Hong, owes the foreigners 1,1[illegible]0,000 dollars. This he acknowledges in a letter to them, in which he proposes to pay the principal in ten years; and such amounts of interest as may be agreed upon, in two years after the principal is cleared off. This proposal is truly most reasonable, and shows that he is very different from those who wish to cheat and deceive. The Hong-merchants, seeing the poverty of Leang Shinghe, have agreed to advance him the sum of $100,000 annually, to enable him to pay his debts; thus neither foreign nor Chinese creditors can complain of having no guarantee for their claims.

The good intentions of Leang Shinghe exceeded his means, and, truly, the Hong merchants deserve great praise for assisting him. Now, you foreigners, altho' your claims, which were as lost money, have been secured, have yet made no change in your hearts, but continue to insist upon the interest being paid up with the principal; and, because the several Hong-merchants cannot comply with your wishes, you accuse them of injustice and unreasonableness. Every man is responsible for debts contracted by himself, but allowances should be made for those who are unfortunately obliged to pay the debts of other men, and you should not so pertinaceously refuse their offers. I fear you are rather blind to your own faults.

I, the Governor, treat both natives and foreigners with equal justice and benevolence. Truly, I will not allow the foreigners to suffer from the injustice of others, but I will not make crooked the straight and even path of justice to gain their good will. Considering the circumstances, I issue this Edict. Immediately on receipt of it let the senior Hong-merchants, in obedience thereto, transmit a copy to the foreign merchant Dent, to whom they must carefully and clearly explain its contents. All must be guided by reason and equity; let the several Hong merchants, conjointly with Dent, deliberate and form some equitable arrangement, of which let me be informed, that I may act accordingly.

Leang Shinghe, it is true, is very ill off, but are those, stained with avarice and dishonest, to be compared to him? I sincerely hope that, your claims being sufficiently guarantied, you will accede to his terms. And you senior and other Hong-merchants, who have displayed such kindly feelings towards him, do not relax your exertions to support him. Not the least inattention to this matter will be permitted, nor may the foreigners again trouble me with their petitions.

Another petition was also presented by the said Dent, but as its contents were nearly similar to the present, one reply will serve for both.

Do not oppose.—A special Edict.

August 5th, 1838.

Canton Press, Aug. 11.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR JULY.

		Therm. night.	Therm. noon.	Bar.	Winds.	
○	1	82	90	29:70	SE a N.	Fine weather first & mid parts, latter unsettled, Thnr.& lghtg. vble [vble
☽	2	82	86	29:70	SEaN.	Cldy, unsetd. wth Tr.& lghtg., rn. tms.
♂	3	81	89	29:75	SE a E.	Cloudy most part.........,,.........,,
☿	4	82	84	29:70	Ea SE.	Unsettled with rn. at times, blowing fr.
♃	5	80	86	29:80	SE a E.	..,,.........,,.........,,.........,,..[mod.
♀	6	81	87	29:80	SaSE.	Fine weather, with occasional showers,
♄	7	80	88	29:80	S a SE	..,,.........,,.........,,.........,,.........,,
☉	8	81	90	29:80	S a SE.	..,,....,,....throughout......mod. br.
☽	9	82	90	29:80	S a SE.	Cldy 1st part with rn., mid.&lat. fine
♂	10	82	92	29:80	SaSE.	Fine wthr, 1&mid-lat.cldy, unsetd. lghtg.
☿	11	76	85	29:90	N a E.	Cloudy most part, mod. br.
♃	12	78	84	29:80	E a N.	Unstld with rain at times........,,.....,,
♀	13	79	88	29:70	E a SE.	Fine weather, lghtg. in latter part,,
♄	14	81	92	29:70	SE a N	........,,.........,,....light br. vble....
☉	15	82	93	29:60	N.	..,,.........,,....at times a fresh breeze
☽	16	84	96	29:60	N a NNW	.....,,.....mostly light br. ....
♂	17	86	96	29:70	NW a S	........,,....at times in 1st pt. fresh br NW, latterly light & vble.
☿	18	86	96	29:80	SaSSW.	Fine weather mid.&lt.at. times fr. br.
♃	19	84	94	29:85	S.	do. 1st pt. mid rn. Thnr.& lghtg. fr. br. S. latterly cloudy, mod. breeze
♀	20	80	86	29:80	SE.	Heavy rain, 1st pt, mid& lt. cldy. mod. br
♄	21	80	90	29:80	S.	Fine weather 1st. pt. mid. Thnr. lghtg. & rain, fresh br. latter cloudy & mod.
○	22	80	86	29:90	S.	Cloudy 1st pt. mid Thnr. lghtg. & rain fresh breeze, latter cloudy
☽	23	80	85	29:85	S.	Unsettled with rn. at times, mod. breeze
♂	24	80	86	29:90	S.	First part fine, mid unsettled with rain at times, latter fine, mod breeze
☿	25	78	86	30:00	S aSE.	Fine weather, showers at times, mod. br
♃	26	78	86	30:00	S a SE.	..,,.........,, ...,,..........,,
♀	27	79	86	29:95	N a SE	.......,,........at times a fresh br vble.
♄	28	80	88	29:90	SE.	Fi. wr. shwrs at tms. Thnr &lghtg. mod. br
☉	29	79	89	29:90	SE.	,..........,,..........,,..........,....,,
☽	30	81	90	29:85	SE.	Fine wr. throughout..........,......,,
♂	31	82	90	29:80	S a SW	do.......,,.......light breeze

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free "press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance "will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 11. TUESDAY, AUGUST 21ST, 1838. NO. 34. 50 CENTS.

ADVANCES ON SHIPMENTS TO BRITAIN will be made in Cash on current terms by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Agents are ready to receive bonafide Tenders of Advances on Bills of exchange, secured by consignments to England of Tea and Naukin Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper, entitled, "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China," at the rate of Four Shillings and seven pence (4s. 7d.) per Spanish Dollar.

Until further Notice, Twenty five per Cent of the same will be made in cash, and the residue in Bills on the Supreme Government of India at the rate of Two hundred and ten (210) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after Sight.—

[Signed.] J. H. ASTELL,
" H. M. CLARKE,
Agents to the H. E. I. Company.

Canton, 13th July, 1838.

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Treasury is open for the receipt of Cash for Bills upon the supreme Government of India, at the exchange of two hundred and ten (210) Company's Rupees per one hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after sight.

[Signed] J. H. ASTELL,
" H. M. CLARKE,
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company

Canton, 4th June, 1838.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE Fast sailing Portuguese Schooner GENOVEVA; about 180 tons, well found in stores and Ground Tackle, can be ready for sea at a few hours notice. For Particulars apply to

MARKWICK & SMITH.

Macao, 15th August, 1838. 3 Imperial hong.

FOR SALE.

THE British Ship "FALCON," 372 tons, lying at Hong-kong. Apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, 12th August, 1838.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE Spanish brig NARCISA, 180 tons Buenra, Ronozas Master, extra found with ground Tackle, and with stores on board for 3 months. Apply to JA: INNES.

Canton, 12th August, 1838.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE LADY GRANT, Capt. JEFFREY, will be despatched in the course of the month. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 4th August, 1838.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE fast sailing teak built DUTCH Sch. CATHARINA CORNELIA, 120 tons Register. Well found in stores. For particulars apply to BELL & Co.

Canton, 2d August, 1838.

FOR LONDON.

THE Fast Sailing Bark HERO, Æ1, of 301 Tons, Captain ALEXR. SHERIE, will have early despatch, the greater part of her cargo being already engaged. Enquire of

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.

THE "CHARLES GRANT." W. PITCAIRN, Commander will positively leave Whampoa in middle of September for freight apply to

H. & N. CURSETJEE.

Canton 9th July 1838. Fowshun Hong No. 3.

NOTICE.

1, Hatton Garden, 19 Sept. 1837.

MR. D. R. Caldwell, No. 37 Old China Street, is our sole Agent in China for sale our Tyrian Hair Dye: and any others dealing therein the purchaser takes his own risk of its being Genuine.

A. ROWLAND & SON.

Canton, 12th August, 1838.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. JAMES STARKEY in our firm ceased on the 31st Ulto.

DIROM & Co.

Canton, 1st August, 1838.

NOTICE.—MR. ANDREW JARDINE is admitted a Partner in our Firm from the 1st instant.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 2nd July, 1838.

NOTICE.—F. S. BURKHARDT begs to announce to the Public that he has opened a Watchmaker's Shop at No. 2 Imperial Hong, where he offers for sale a variety of time pieces, and has the services of a skillful workman, to repair such as may be entrusted to him for that purpose.

Canton 28th July 1838.

NOTICE.—Pursuant to a Decree of Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, made in a Cause "MOOTTEE RAM SOORUT RAM, versus CAMPBELL," the Creditors of EDWARD SAMUEL MOORAT, Esquire, late of Madras, in the East Indies, Merchant, deceased, [who died in the month of October 1837,] are, by their Solicitors, on or before the 2nd. day of February 1839, to come in and prove their debts before JOHN SAVAGE Esquire, the Master of the said Court, at his Chambers, in the Supreme Court-House, at Madras, aforesaid, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded the benefit of the said Decree.

JOHN SAVAGE.

Mootee Ram Soorut Ram
versus
Campbell.

NOTICE.—A SHOP is opened by *a European* No 26 old China Street, for sale, BY RETAIL, of all British goods; and as the late interference of the Hong with the small shop-owners has caused a stop to business the support of the Public, both Chinese and Foreigners, is sanguinely expected, as being their joint interest

Canton, I Creek, 6th July 1838.

INSURANCE OFFICE

of

"Los Amigos del Pais"

IN MANILA.

THE Undersigned is Authorized to take risks on account of the said Office, on Spanish Vessels, from China to Manila, to the extent of $ 40,000 payable in that City.

Macao, 18th June, 1838. G. DE YRURETAGOYENA.

TO LET.—The Factory No. 4. Danish Hong. For terms apply at the CANTON REGISTER OFFICE, No. 2 Creek Hong.

NOTICE. — JAMES HOOKER & WILLIAM LANE, having this day entered into Partnership, beg to inform the Public that they have taken the premises lately occupied by Messrs STANFORD & MARKS, and solicit a continuance of the patronage that has been given to the late Establishment of STANFORD & MARKS as Warehouse Keepers and Auctioneers under the firm of

HOOKER & LANE.

Canton, 1st June, 1838. No. 1 British Hong.

FOR SALE.—3 small anchors of about 5 and 5½ Cwt. Apply to

ROBERT EDWARDS. Macao.

TO SELL OR LET.

ON very moderate terms a house of two stories, built four years ago, situated in Macao in the street near the church of Santo Antonio. The house is very commodious and well ventilated, commanding excellent views. For particulars apply to it's present owner, the Major ALMADA, of Macao.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant policies, on goods, payable in Calcutta, London, or this place.

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 1st January, 1838.

FOR SALE at the Canton Register office, No. 2 Creek hong, *The Anglo Chinese Kalendar* for 1838, price, 1 Sp. Dr.

NOTICE.—SUBSCRIPTION to the Canton Register and General Price Current.

P. Ann. $16 payable quarterly. Regr. P. Ann. 12 p. qrtrly.
Do. 6 mos. 10 } do. in advance. Do 6 mos. 8 } do. in advance.
Do. 3 mos. 8 } Do. 3 mos. 6 }

Do. to the Canton General Price Current per ann. $ 5. Subscribers taking 25 copies of the Price Current will be charged for their extra numbers 5 cents, other subscribers 10 cents, each number.

CHARGES for advertising in the Canton Register.

Vessels for freight &c.	$ 5
Advertisement, each insertion	1
do. Exceeding seven lines	1½
do. Continued for 3 months	6

We extract from the Spectator the Hudson's Bay Company's Arctic Discovery Expedition. (From the Morning Chronicle.)

(Concluded from last week).

Next morning 26th July, they passed the Gany, a river about one mile broad.

From Cape Halkett the coast turned suddenly off to the W. N. W. It present to the eye nothing but a succession of low banks of frozen mud. In the evening they passed the mouths of a large stream, which they named Smith's River. From thence for about nine miles the coast line is formed of gravel reefs, near the extremity of which, at Point Pitt, the land trends more to the westward. Here they were detained by ice until the following afternoon (27th), when an opening presenting itself, they resumed their route. It blew a cutting blast from the N. E., and the salt water froze upon the oars and the rigging. Point Drew, seven miles distant from their last encampment, is the commencement of a bay of considerable size, but extremely shallow, and much encumbered with ice. To seaward the ice was still smooth and solid, as in the depth of a sunless winter. At midnight they reached a narrow projecting point, across which the peaks of some high icebergs appeared. This point they named Cape George Simpson, as a mark of respect for the Governor of the Company's territories, to whose excellent arrangements the success of the expedition is in a great measure indebted.

This point was destined to be the limit of their boat navigation; for during the four following days they were only able to advance as many miles. The weather was foggy and dismally cold, the wild-fowl passed in long flights to the westward, and there seemed little prospect of their being able to reach Beechey's Point Barrow by water. Boat Extreme is situated in latitude 71 deg. 3 min. 24 sec. N., longitude 154 deg. 26 min. 30 sec. W., variation of compass 43 deg. 34 min. 15 sec. E.

Under these circumstances, Mr. Thomas Simpson undertook to complete the journey on foot, and accordingly started on the 1st of August with five men. Mr. Dease and the other five men remaining in charge of the boats.

The pedestrians carried with them their arms, some ammunition, pemican, a small oiled canvas canoe for the crossing of rivers, the necessary astronomical instruments, and a few trinkets for the natives.

It was one of the worst days of the whole season, and the fog was so dense that the party were under the necessity of rigidly following the tortuous outline of the coast, which for twenty miles formed a sort of irregular inland bay (being guarded without by a series of gravel reefs), the shore of which was almost on a level with the water, and intersected by innumerable salt creeks, through which they waded, beside three considerable rivers, which they traversed in their portable canoe. Next day the weather improved; and at noon Mr Simpson had an observation for latitude 71 deg. 9 min. 45 sec. The land now inclined to the south-west, and continued very low and muddy, and, as on the preceding day, abounding in salt-creeks, whose waters were at the freezing temperature. The party had proceeded about ten miles, when to their dismay the coast suddenly turned off to the southward, forming an inlet as far as the eye could reach.

At the same moment they descried at no great distance a small camp of Esquimaux, to which they immediately directed their steps. The men were absent hunting, and the women and children took to their boat in the greatest alarm, leaving behind them an infirm man, who was in no dismay of [illegible]. A few words of friendship removed his apprehension, and brought back the fugitives, who were equally surprised and delighted to behold white men. They set before the party [illegible] and seal-oil.

Mr. Simpson now determined to adopt a more expeditious mode of travelling, by obtaining the loan of one of their "oomiaks," or family skin canoes, to convey the party to Point Barrow; with which, from a chart drawn by one of the women, it appeared that these people were well acquainted.

Four oars were fitted with lashings to this strange craft. Before starting, the hunters arrived; and presents of tobacco, awls, buttons, &c. were made to all the inmates of the encampment, with which they were highly gratified.

Dease's Inlet is five miles broad at this place; yet so low is the land, that the one shore is just visible from the other in the clearest weather. It now again blew strongly from the north-east, bringing back the cold dense fog; but the traverse was effected by the aid of the compass. The waves ran high, and the skin boat surmounted them with great buoyancy; the party encamped on the west side of the inlet. The banks there were of frozen mud, ten or twelve feet high; the country within was perfectly flat, abounded in small lakes, and produced a very short grass; but nowhere had the thaw penetrated more than two inches beneath the surface, while under water along the shore the bottom was still impenetrably frozen. Not a log of wood was to be found in this land of desolation; but our party followed the example of the natives, and made their fire of the roots of the dwarf willow in a little chimney of turf. Next morning, August 3, the fog cleared for awhile, but it was still bitterly cold, and the swell beat violently on the outside of a heavy line of ice which lay packed upon the shore.

To weather this was a work of danger, but the good qualities of their boat, after a severe trial, carried them safely through. The land ran out for five miles to the northward, then turned off to the N. W., beyond which, at Point Christie, the latitude 71 deg. 12 min. 36 sec., was observed. From thence the coast trended more westerly for ten miles, forming two points and a bay, which Mr. Simpson named after chief factors Charles and Rowand, and chief trader Ross. The party then came up to what appeared a large bay, where they halted for two or three hours to await the dispersion of the fog, not knowing which way to steer. In the evening their wish was gratified, and the weather from that time was sensibly ameliorated. The bay was now ascertained to be only four miles in width; the depth half-way across was 1½ fathom on a bottom of land; that of Dease's inlet was afterwards found to be two fathoms, muddy bottom; being the greatest depth between Return Reef and Point Barrow, except at ten miles S. E. from Cape Halkett, where three fathoms were sounded on our return. After crossing Mackenzie's Bay, the coast again trended for eight or nine miles to the W. N. W. A compact body of ice extended all along, and beyond the reach of vision to seaward; but the party carried their light vessel within that formidable barrier, and made their way through the narrow channels close to the shore.

At midnight they passed the mouth of a fine deep river, a quarter of a mile wide, to which Mr. Simpson gave the name of the Bellevue; and in less than an hour afterwards, the rising sun gratified him with the view of Point Barrow, stretching out to the N. N. W. They soon crossed Elson Bay, which, in the perfect calm, had acquired a tough coating of young ice, but had much difficulty in making their way through a broad and heavy pack that rested upon the shore. On reaching it, and seeing the ocean extending away to the southward, they hoisted their flag, and with three cheers took possession of their discoveries, in his Majesty's name.

Point Barrow is a long low spit, composed of gravel and coarse sand, which the pressure of the ice has forced up into numerous mounds, that viewed from a distance, assume the appearance of huge boulder rocks. At the spot where the party landed it is only a quarter of a mile across, but is broader towards its termination. The first object that presented itself on looking round the landing-place was an immense cemetery. The bodies lay exposed in the most horrible and disgusting manner; and many of them appeared so fresh that the men became alarmed that the cholera, or some other dreadful disease, was raging among the natives. Two considerable camps of the latter stood at no great distance on the point; but none of the inmates ventured to approach till our party first visited them, and, with the customary expression of friendship, dissipated their apprehension.

A brisk traffic then began; after which the women formed a circle, and danced to a variety of airs, some of which were pleasing to the ear. The whole conduct of these people was friendly in the extreme: they seemed to be well acquainted with the character, if not the persons, of white men, and were passionately fond of tobacco.

To the northward, enormous icebergs covered the ocean; but on the western side there was a fine open channel, which the Esquimaux assured the party extended all along to the southward, and so inviting was the prospect in that direction, that had such been his object Mr. Simpson would not have hesitated a moment to prosecute the voyage to Cook's Inlet in his skin canoe. The natives informed him that whales were numerous to the northward of the point, and seals were every where sporting among the ice.

It was high water between one and two o'clock a. m.; the rise of the tide was [illegible] inches, and the flow came from the westward. Observations were obtained which determined the position of the landing-place to be in latitude 71 deg. 23 min. 39 sec. N., longitude 156 deg. 20 min. W., agreeing closely with the observations of Mr. Elson. Then bidding adieu to their good-humoured and admiring entertainers, the party set out on their return.

They reached the western mouth of the Mackenzie on the 17th of August, and Fort Norman on the 4th of September, from whence their report is dated on the following day.

From Fort Norman they were about to proceed to the eastern end of Great Bear's lake, there to pass the winter, from thence haul their boats across to the Coppermine River, and resume their survey to the eastward at the opening of the navigation in July next, with the view of connecting the discoveries of Sir John Franklin and Captain Back from Point Turnagain to Great Fish River, in which, from the activity and perseverance of the leaders, it is confidently hoped they will be successful.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

LATEST DATES.

England	26th April.	Singapore	August.
U. States	1st May.	Java	July.
Calcutta	15th July.	Manila	25th do.
Bombay	26th June.	Austral-Asia	12th May.
Madras	6th do.		

ARRIVED.—FAERIE QUEENE, Hughes, from Liverpool 25th April; BENGAL PACKET, Steward, from Calcutta and the Straits. MARY FRAZIER, [Am.] Summers, from Singapore. GIRAUD, [Am.] Drinker, from Philadelphia. LONDON, Tait, and VANSITTART, Macqueen, from Bombay. MOFFATT, Bolton, from Java. ANN, Guy, from Singapore and Calcutta.

PASSENGERS. Per Vansittart, Mrs. Macqueen and family.

SAILED.—SYLPH, Viall, for Singapore & Calcutta. ANNA ROBERTSON, Hamilton, for London. OMEGA, Wallace, for Singapore. H. M. S. LARNE, J. P. Blake, Esq. Captain, in search of the Antonio Pereira.

PASSENGERS.—Per ANNA ROBERTSON, (see last week) H. M. S. LARNE, Captain W. Young and a Chinese interpreter.

The packets by the *Ann*, from Singapore and Calcutta, had not reached Canton when we went to Press.

We understand that the *Ann* carried away her main topmast and sprung her bowsprit when working out of the Sandheads, which accident obliged her to put back to Saugor roads, to repair damages, and, consequently, her voyage has been in some degree lengthened.

The *Ariel* was to sail on the 25th of July.

By the *Bengal Packet*, we received the *Pinang Gazette* of the 7th July.

The letter from *Messrs. Olyphant & Co.* reached us too late to allow us to enter into the important question there brought publicly forward, with the attention and reflection the subject demands. And it is also as well that the letter should meet the public eye intact by any remarks, from ourselves or others; but we shall not fail to express ourselves in our next number; and in the interim we invite the declaration of the opinions of the community.

In the letter addressed to Mr. Jardine from Howqua, which will be found in our last page, the old licensing system from the *hoppo-man* is to be the order of the day. We are not aware that ship's boats were ever required to call at the Custom-house stations after leaving their ships under the aforesaid license.

ANTONIO PEREIRA.

We are sorry to understand that the report of the *Antonio Pereira* having returned to Singapore was wholly without foundation.

The merchants interested in that missing vessel, having addressed admiral Maitland on the subject, H. E. with the most admirable and praise-worthy promptitude, and consideration for their wishes, despatched H. M. S. Larne in search of her. Captain Blake embarked on the 16th inst., taking with him captain Young, late commander of the A. Pereira, and a Chinese interpreter. We understand that Captain Blake will first proceed to the Paracels, thence to Turon bay, and, if necessary, to Tienpak, where captain Hart, of the cutter Lambton, was told by the Chinese that a white man had been cast ashore, although, from the prevarication of his informants, he was not disposed to put much faith in their story.

LEXICON is well aware that all laws, manners, behaviour, treatment, and opinions of the Chinese "as are well established by old custom" or "prescribed" by authority, so far as they relate to foreigners, will neither bear the test of reason or benevolence; there is no argument that can be founded on the past history of nations, there is no exercise of forbearing charity, that can justify either the proud domination of China, or the abject submission of the rest of the civilised world. As to the point in question, there is no meaning affixed to the character 番 in Kang-he's dictionary that implies any thing *extra*—beyond; when it was first used to signify *foreign*, we cannot know; but it is the word so constantly dinged into our ears in conjunction with *Kwei*, or demon. Morrison thus explains it in his dictionary:—"A *low* word, denoting *foreign*. *Fan-jin* or E jin, a foreigner. The latter is the more *respectable* term."

Kang-he says that the paws and hoofs of animals are called *Fan*. The character is compounded of two radicals. 釆 *peen*—nails, talons, to rend or tear with talons—to separate; and 田 *teen*, a field.—*Fan*,—*quasi* a beast spreading its paws on the ground. If our readers can discover any analogy between a beast tearing up the ground with its paws, and a foreigner treading the celestial soil of China, they will be in possession of the why and wherefore *Fan* is a low and insulting epithet.

Had the governor been conscious of either courtesy or justice, he would have applied respectful terms to Admiral Maitland—even Ta jin—or excellency, which is the Admiral's right as commander in chief on the Indian station—and to the ladies on board the Wellesley. But this governor-general over the two *broad* provinces, and near 30 millions of men, calls Admiral Maitland a *foreign* (*barbarian*, as some write) *supervisor*, his lady and niece, *Fan-foo*, *foreign women*, and their female attendants, *Pe*—*slaves*—either bought and sold or sentenced to slavery as a punishment! Now, for the titles of Admiral and Excellency there are synonymes in the Chinese language; for the ladies there are various respectful designations; the Chinese having very minute distinctions in their styles of address according as ladies are married or unmarried, to the rank of their husbands, their own age &c. And we submit the following phraseology to Lexicon, as being, in our opinion, more becoming to both parties: for lady Maitland:—英國官太太一位 for Miss Maitland:—姪小姐 for the female attendants.—僱工婦人 for the Children, 小姐 or 少爺 as they are girls or boys.

We have lately heard various rumours of a war with the Burmese, who, compared with the Chinese, are ignorant barbarians; and one of the causes is the tone of some despatch written by the hand of the *golden foot*: but when a civil and civilised Chinese provincial governor and his subordinates heap every possible and studied insult on the British flag, and the officers and ships of our Navy, they are 'eaten' without the slightest disgust, and appear to be digested without the least delay or heartburn.

In connection with this subject, we may remark that the reports, which have been lately circulated in Canton, of the Chinese *Admiral* having made an apology or an excuse to the British *Admiral* for the act of aggression committed by the Bogue forts in firing on the schooner Bombay, and having explained it away by assuring *Admiral* Maitland that the act was unauthorized by any order, and was committed by an inferior officer, are not credible; and we think it utterly impossible that *Admiral* Maitland could have been imposed upon by such a flimsy and false explanation. We suppose H. *M.*'s superintendent laid the interpreter's translation of the governor's edict of the 22d of *May* last, and others of later date, before the *Admiral*; in that edict the governor expressed his great displeasure at the military for not assisting the custom house officers &c. in the execution of his orders to prevent the large schooners from passing the Bogue; and reiterates his former orders that the forts are to fire on the schooners, if they persist in their disobedience. We are not surprised, however, at the falsehoods told by the Chinese *Admiral*, but we are surprised that they should have been listened to by the British *Admiral*. The justification of the attack should be found in the violation of the governor's oft-repeated orders by the Bombay, if we could persuade ourselves that any of the Chinese edicts have any real meaning, or are expected, in sober earnest, to be obeyed. But as the governor allows the most extensive opium smuggling to go on at Whampoa and on the river at Canton, under his very nose, *malgré* the emperor's and his own orders, how is it possible he can expect to be obeyed in minor matters?

The case stands thus: the schooner Bombay, being British property, with British subjects on board, was fired upon by the Bogue forts; after she hove to, those on board were told by the linguist that the only cause of the firing was to prevent the British *Admiral* or any of his officers from going to Canton; when the linguist was satisfied that neither the *Admiral* nor his officers were on board, the Bombay was suffered to proceed on her passage to Canton, and would also have been allowed to proceed had she been laden with opium. The British superintendent submits an account of this attack on the Bombay to the British *Admiral*; that officer brings his squadron up to Chumpe to demand an explanation: the Chinese *Admiral* palms on him a gross and palpable falsehood; and the *Admiral* must have known how utterly false this falsehood was: it is, nevertheless, as far as we can learn, received as an explanation perfectly satisfactory, and the British Squadron leaves Chumpe.

Qui vult decipi, decipiatur.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON REGISTER.

Dear Sir,—We have long and deeply felt, that our interests as merchants, our liberty as residents, our sympathies as men, and our highest and purest hopes as Christian philanthropists, are crossed and violated and frustrated by the opium trade.

Notwithstanding this conviction, we have been well content these many years, with simply abstaining from any participation in the traffic, and this negative position we should still prefer to preserve, did we not see reason to think with you, and with others around us, that the present *is* a favorable time to lay open the condition, and lighten the evils of the trade.

In fact, the steadily increasing pressure of the official measures aimed at the traffic in the drug, but falling on the whole commerce of the port, must soon compel us all, whether opium-men or not, to a common consultation:—what part of our old ground we must endeavor to preserve, and what we must give up.

A short time ago, our ships, on their arrival in the waters of China, took their choice of the outside anchorages, but the opium-trade came to centre there, and they are now suspected places to the government, and communication with them forbidden, and sometimes almost cut off.

On the arrival of ships at *Whampo*, we used to get permits to discharge immediately, but the drug found its way there too, and regulations have been revived, which cost us in demurrage £500, or more, per ship.

We had a while ago a frequent and convenient intercourse with Macao, but the packet boats became opium-boats, and consequently fell under ban, so that both the passage of the Bogue, and the landing at Macao, have become difficult and unsafe.

Through these and other lesser evils, the vista opens before us, upon Imperial censures, restrictions on purchases and sales, stoppage of trade, capital punishments, &c.: nor can any man among us say that the opium-trade may not cost him yet his liberty, his fortune, or his life. The Imperial government, an unlimited and despotic authority, is in open collision with the foreign residents, and none can predict, with any claim to confidence, what the contest will yet involve, or where it will cease.

Without looking farther, therefore, to higher and stronger grounds of public policy and Christian morals, we see it to be extremely desirable that a period should be put to this unhappy, expensive, and threatening warfare, and on this account, assent cordially to the suggestion made, in your last number, that the subject be *now* taken up.

As to the mode of approaching it, we like that which you propose: memorials to the supreme government;—but as it is not to be expected that those *who are*, and those who *from principle, are not* interested in the traffic, can agree on any one form of words, (and none can be excluded from a question whose decision must seriously affect all, there must be two statements, and they separate and distinct. The advantages of this proceeding are further evident, because the suggestions of the friends of the drug, however wise, however well-stated, must necessarily, when coming alone, carry suspicion on their face, "Timeo Danaos," is the reception which inevitably awaits them, on account of the interested quarter, from which they emanate. But we may hope that a calmer, less prejudiced attention will be given to the accompanying statements of those who can truly say—We have not, never have had, and never will have, any participation in the growth, transportation, or sale of the drug. The clearer motives of the one party will reflect a disinterestness on the measures they unite together to suggest.

It would be premature now, Mr. Editor, to mark out a course for the proposed explanations, as it would be improper for any one house to seek to impose a direction in this matter, on the rest. As the things most needed by the Chinese are, a distinct understanding, on the Western usage sentiment, and mode of dealing with popular means of excess,—in short, the offices assigned among us to law, and private principle, and public opinion,—there is room to hope and reason to believe, that the whole subject can be placed in a clear, full, and satisfactory light.

Nothing, however, should be done hastily, much less harshly; and, therefore, we propose that the meeting for the persons unconnected with the drug, be appointed for the first Wednesday of November next, leaving it to those who hold the opposite part, to name the day, or take the course, they deem best.

A later circular may fix the place and hour, and meantime we shall doubtless see more, and more influential, names than ours, subjoined to the "OPIUM PLEDGE", proposed by a correspondent of the Canton Press. We are, Yours &c.,

OLYPHANT & Co.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON REGISTER.

DEAR SIR,—In the editorial remarks of your last Register, speaking of the governor's conduct towards admiral Maitland, you say "*fan foo* is a low and insulting epithet, more objectionable than the Character *E*."

Now, Sir, I am not going to become an apologist fo governor Tang; nor will I venture, at present, to enter the lists as your opponent: his excellency, I presume, has taken care to use such terms as are prescribed to him, or as are well established by old custom; and you, being a veteran student in the language, will not, I am sure, urge on your readers, who are ignorant of the language, any other meaning of Chinese terms, than the true one.

I beg, therefore, you will tell us why and wherefore *fan foo* is a low and insulting epithet, and point out to us at the same time, the word or epithet which, in courtesy or in justice, his excellency ought to have used. Ladies surely are the last persons who ought to be made to "eat an insult."

Trusting that you will give your readers a full exposition of the term in question, I remain, my Dear Sir, your constant and attentive friend and reader,

Canton, August 18th, 1838. LEXICON.

We insert the following letter with much pleasure; and we think the day is not distant when there will a direct and constant communication between the Columbia river and the ports of China.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON REGISTER.

Dear Sir,—The account given in your last paper of the successful attempt just made under the auspices of the Hudson Bay Company, to trace the northern line of the American continent, reminds me of a letter I received some time ago from the gentleman who planned the expedition, and who is not unknown to our community.

The following is an extract.

York factory. H. Bay.

—"Ever since we parted at New York I have led a very active life, indeed have been almost constantly on the move, and in a few days shall be under weigh again for Lake Superior, thence round to Canada, visiting probably the banks of the Missisippi, before recrossing the Attlantic in November or December. My stay in England is not likely to exceed three months, and then, if sound and well, back over the same ground again. * * *

I have just been despatching our fellow-passenger Dease, with a relative of mine, on an expedition of discovery and survey, to the shores of the Polar sea, a service of much danger and hardship. If the Hudson Bay men succeed in this interesting object, after so many failures, it will immortalize them." * * *

It appears, Mr. Editor, they have succeeded.

Perhaps you may think it worth while to insert these further paragraphs.—"Herewith I send to the care of the Company's Agent at the Sandwich Island, a small parcel of our wild rice, to be forwarded to you, a duplicate of which shall be transmitted to your N. York correspondents. * * *

When are we to have a Chinese colony founded at the mouth of the Columbia? If it do not interfere with our Fur trade, we shall be very good neighbours; on the contrary, a little troublesome." * * * *

The two parcels of wild rice referred to above, were received here some months ago, and forwarded to the North, in the care of a native officer, who promised to try them in the cold marshes of Shantung and Tartary. The portion planted here did not germinate however, and I fear my friend must renew his favor before the poor Chinese of the North can feed on the Zizania Aquatica.

The last extract refers to what Mr. Simpson thought by no means a visionary prospect;—the mingling of the American and Chinese colonists, one day, on the Eastern shores of the Pacific. Under the mild though exclusive control of the H. B. Company,

aided now by their own chaplains and steam-boats, and backed by the missions of the American societies, that region already invites colonization, and we who know how to value Chinese industry, order, cheerfulness and love of peace, cannot but wish that there may be an infusion of this race in the mass of its future population.

S. S.

TO MR. JARDINE, &c.

A respectful communication.

Having lately received an edict from the Viceroy, respecting the foreign boats running between Canton and Whampoa, and Canton and Macao, and between Macao and Canton, and Whampoa and Canton, in which case passports would hereafter be necessary.

We beg to say, that in the letter we sent you upon the subject, there was a mistake; viz.—in stating that boats, coming from Whampoa, ought to apply to the Whampoa Custom house station;—it ought to be, that they apply to their hoppo boat-man for the said passport, and deliver it to the Custom-house in front of the Hongs, which will be all right.

Begging that you will communicate this to the other Gentlemen concerned &c.

With compliments,

(Signed) The Hongmerchants.

August 14, 1838.

GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Trade in American vessels to Canton, Season 1837-38.

IMPORTS.

Camlets	Pcs.	2,850	Rattans	Pls.	894
Cotton Yarn	Pls.	51	Rice	„	216,738
Lg-cloths grey	Yds.	49,826	Bicho de mar	„	110
Domestics	„	4,697,889	Camphor Baroos,	Catties	20
Lines	„	598	False Amber,	Peculs	90
Jean (striped)	„	12,000	Turkey Opium	„	218
Ginseng	Pls.	1,783	Skins, Beaver	No.	1,611
Cochineal	„	19	Fox	„	31
Spelter	„	3,457	Land otter	„	3,408
Lead	„	1,820	Sea otter	„	307
Copper	„	3,063	Do. tails	„	243
Betelnut	„	7,493	Hare	„	17
Sandal Wood	„	543	Gold	Value	$ 6,988
Pepper	„	4,785	Dollars	No.	678,350

EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

BLACK TEA.

Tea Congo	Chests	757	Peculs	477
Souchong	„	51,378	„	30,827
Powchong	„	7,720	„	3,860
Pecco	„	3,186	„	1,593
Total Chests		63,041	Total Peculs	36,757

GREEN TEA.

Hyson	Chests	13,112	Peculs	6,556
Young Hyson	„	70,146	„	47,709
Hyson Skin	„	20,986	„	10,702
Twankay	„	561	„	342
Gunpowder	„	8,340	„	6,915
Imperial	„	6,914	„	4,907
Total Chests		120,059	Total Pcls.	77,131

SILK PIECE GOODS.

Crape shawls embd.	Ps.	9691	Levantines Satin	Pcs.	600
Do. damasked	„	9,150	Satins	„	1,076
Lvtng. shawls damkd.	„	900	Do. colored	„	124
Crape Scarfs do.	„	1,000	Do. damasked	„	50
Handkfs. Black	„	12,501	Camlets	„	74
Do. Pohjee	„	24,506	Ponjees White	„	22,765
Do. Sarsnet	„	155	Do. Szechuen	„	1450
Do. Levantine	„	1,850	Lutestrings, mixed	„	580
Senshaws	„	2,836	Cuscuss	Peculs	10
Do. Black	„	50	Taffetas	Pieces	200
Sarsnets do.	„	2,975	Grass-cloth	„	5187
White	„	1,947	Do. Handkerchiefs		300
Common	„	210	Gauze	„	600
Colored	„	210	Nankins Blue	„	25,500
Crapes	„	22	Do. White	„	7,000
Levantines	„	375	Sewing, Silk	Peculs	32

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.

Cassia	Peculs	2575	Mother o'pearl		
China Ink	Catties	100	Buttons	Gross	75,390
China ware	Value	$ 4,555	Rattans split	Peculs	50
Crackers	Boxes	8,550	Rhubarb	„	50
Fans and Fire			Spice Oil.	„	66
screens	No.	80,600	Sugar	„	200
Galangal	Peculs	100	Sweetmeats	Boxes	1640
Lacquered ware	Value	2,100	Pocket-combs	No.	5,000
Matting	Bales	9,273			

EXPORTS TO THE WEST COAST OF AMERICA.

Tea Souchong	Pls.	16	Fans & fire screens	Doz.	100
Gunpowder	„	145	Ivory Ware	Value	$500
Imperial	„	24	Lacqd. do.	„	$300
Silk Piece Goods.			Matting	Rolls	675
Crape shawls	No.	18131	M/o. p'l. Bttns.	Gros	15000
Do. embroidered		5050	Sweet Meats	Boxes	20
Do. damasked		6400	Camphorwd. trunks	Sets	175
Levantine shawls		3634	Gold & silver enamel		$1000
Crape Scarfs		15048	Vermillion	Pls.	5
Do. damasked		270	To Europe.		
Black Handkfs.	Pieces	900	Tea Bohea	Pls.	250
Pongee	Do.	1117	Congo	„	2581
Crape	Do.	640	Campoi	„	74
Sarsnets		250	Souchong	„	2022
Levantines	„	345	Powchong	„	345
Satins	„	1285	Campoi	„	878
Camlets	„	144	Hongmuey	„	93
Ponjees White	„	50	Orange pekoe	„	72
Szechuen	„	188	Pekoe	„	649
Figured Silk	„	20	Hyson	„	830
Ribbons	„	100	Young hyson	„	825
Grass Cloth	„	200	Hyson skin	„	671
Do. Handkfs	„	122	Twankay	„	606
Nankins blue	„	15000	Gunpowder	„	435
Sewing Silk	Peculs.	43	Imperial	„	325
Floss	Do.	8	Ponjee Handkfs.	Pcs.	1270
Miscellaneous Goods.			Ponjees White	„	500
Crackers	Boxes	1200	Cassia	Pls.	197

MEMOIR

On the condition of slaves and hired servants in China,

by M. Edward Biot.

(Concluded from No. 32, Page 130.)

The slave and the hired servant cannot complain in a court of justice of ill-treatment from their masters, and we have seen above that ill-treatment is considered as a venial fault. If the domestic is dangerously wounded, it is the magistrates duty to interfere, or the relations of the domestic may also prefer the accusation. The accusation of a slave against a freeman does not appear to be receivable in a court of Justice; no punishment is decreed against an affranchised slave who justly accuses his master. The tie between them appears to be entirely broken; the freedman has re-entered society; he has his own proper rights to defend, and he and his late master are equal before the laws.

From all these quotations from the code it is seen that the free citizen, the hired servant, and the slave occupy three distinct stations in Chinese society. The slave forms an integral part of the family of his master, and incurs towards him the obligation of strict duties. Affranchisement puts him on a footing of equality with all free citizens; but if he attacks the person of his late master who has affranchised him, he is punished as though he were still his slave.—The hired servant shares in a less degree in the general obligations towards the master of the family. He has hired himself to the family, he belongs to it, and during the term of his engagement, the law does not judge him as a freeman. Every kind of alliance between the classes of freemen and slaves is rigorously forbidden. This separation which the law has established between the freeman the hired servant, and the slave may appear singular in a country where all places are conferred on the people, where there are no privileges of nobility, except those of the princes of the blood. But it is a fact adopted and defended even by the Chinese moralists who have composed, since the origin of slavery, so many writings half-superstition and half philosophical. This serious question is passed by in silence in the book of Rewards and Punishments, the moral code of the sectaries of Taou; and only some compilers, such as Ma-Twanlin, has traced the fact that there were no private slaves under the Chow dynasty.

As we have seen, the code of this dynasty separated into two classes, the citizen who paid taxes and the individual who sold his labour. The latter, not being able to pay taxes, was properly considered as being of an inferior rank, but it is not said that at that time the punishments of the law were different for those who paid taxes and for the hired servant. Later, in the middle of national troubles, there were not more masters than slaves, and the distinction is very much encroached upon under the first Han dynasties, when the slave was scarcely included within the pale of the law. Then came the Indian ideas on the division of castes, and they were already widely diffused in China under the Tang dynasties, who instituted military castes. The first ordinance which forbade the military to marry an operative (ouvriers) dates from the fifth year of Kublai Khan (1264), and many Indian dogmas were brought into China by the Mongols or by the priests belonging to their suite. The present Chinese legislation appears to me to have resulted from a mixture of the ancient rights of the conqueror over the vanquished with notions on the political constitution of India.

The legal distinctions of freeman, hired servant, and slave, may have been imitated from the Hindoos, although Budhism, which is generally adopted in China, does recognise the division of castes.

• • • • • •

That which is positively known respecting Chinese slaves is that their actual lot is not generally unhappy. This is shown by their novels, in which the domestic is the confidant of his master, or in which harsh behaviour toward slaves is only attributed to vicious persons, and is not a matter of course as in the Greek and Roman comedies. Staunton, Barrow, and other European travellers attest this. In the annals of the *Propaganda fide*, number 11, a missionary who had remained ten years in China tells us that the working and labouring classes are not despised by the higher orders, that the rich and even persons of quality ordinarily eat with their servants and work-people. If one ascends to former times, it does not appear that the slave was usually ill treated, except in times of great distress, and particularly so after the invasions of the Wei, and the latter Chow dynasty, in the 6th century of our era, and of the Kin and Mongol dynasties in the 12th and 13th centuries. These Tartar conquerors allowed their slaves to remain in the greatest destitution, and often branded their bodies; but their inhumanity should not be laid to the account of the natives, and under the mighty dynasties of Han, Tang, and above all of the Sung, one observes the Chinese government employing itself respecting the condition of slaves much more than the governments of Greece and Rome, although pagans. Finally the history of China mentions no revolt of the slaves, in this instance widely different from the history of Greece and Rome, and of our own colonies.

At the present day the Chinese slave is protected in certain points by his country's code, he becomes a real member of the family which has bought him, and with the prescriptions of this code, joined with the disposition of the Chinese naturally humane, slavery appears an easy enough state in China. It is a kind of social position which various travellers totally distinguish in their relations from the degraded condition of the slaves in the European colonies, and above all, in the U. S. of America. The Anglo-American, resembling so much the Chinese in his immoderate desire of lucre, in his indifference for all scientific ideas which are not immediately applicable, is inferior to him in humanity by the cruelty of his black code, by the barbarous treatment which he often inflicts on his slave. But in this comparison there is a consideration which should not be neglected.

In America, the master is white and the slave is black; they are of two different races. In China both the one and other are of the same colour and of the same race. In the first case the white has a manifest intellectual superiority. It is impossible for him to think that he will ever descend to the same state of slavery as that race which is brought to him from beyond the seas; he therefore, treats the black like the cattle on his farm. But in China, where the race is one and the same, misery, that principal cause of slavery, is a chance common both to master and slave. The master must often think that himself or his children, by a chastisement of the emperor by a reverse of fortune, by a natural calamity, his position may be altered; that he may fall into poverty, into slavery, and examples are frequent enough to refresh his memory. In his slave then he sees himself, and therefore treats him humanely. Suppose negroes were slaves in China, and leave them to their prejudices, and the superstitions with which they are imbued from their infancy against the Western nations, and there is nothing to prove that they would not treat the blacks with as much cruelty as do the Americans. It is thus in Egypt, according to the recent work of the English traveller Lane, the white slave often becomes the principal wife and sees her children inherit, whilst the black wife and her children always remain in slavery.

A RECORD OF THE PACIFICATION OF THE SEAS.

(By Yuen Yung Lun, of Heang-tih Hein.)

[*Continued from No. 30. Page 122.*]

On the 25th day the pirates went to Heangshan. On that island are two village called the inner and outer. The outer village is near the sea, where dwell natives and Tankea people. It is near the Senoulan village. The military keujin, Ho Ting-gaou, hearing of the arrival of the pirates, requested permission from the Heangshan magistrate that he might be allowed to collect some tens of fishing vessels, and taking on board some great guns and uniting with the brave villagers they stationed the vessels in front of the village for it's protection; when the pirates arrived, the firm, unbending soul of Tinggaou dissolved in tea for the misery of the people. He swore all his followers to conquer or die, the battle royed for a day and a night, until all their arrows and shot were exhausted. The pirates vessels again collected numerous as ants, and cut off all possibility of rescue. Ho Tinggaou was desperately wounded, and he addressed to his companions saying:—"I, being the safety (decus et tutamen) of the village, was willing to crush the pirates; therefore, regardless of my life, I joined with you, my brave companions, and joyfully advanced to the attack; but now we are unequal to subdue the hateful hordes, and we are all involved in the same destruction, being surrounded by the enemy, our strength failing us, and our death is near; but why should we regret this? But I dread that the rebellious, unnatural crew may encrease and spread like noxious weeds, then sorrows and calamities will overflow the land; and hereafter our fathers, mothers, wives, and little ones will not be able to escape from rapine and slavery. Thus, O my companions! we are unable, by the destruction of the pirates to do our first duty,—to repay the favours of our sovereign; and we are also unequal to our next duty,—to return to our homes and guard our native village: this, this is misery!"—He finished, and looking around saw that all near were already dead. He then again brandished his sword, rushed to the battle and killed many of the pirates, fighting until he fell exhausted and died. The pirates seized most of the fishing vessels, and then attacked Heangshan; but the villagers again entrenched themselves and repulsed the assailants. Chang-paou then ordered Ko Potae and Leang Popaou to make simultaneous attacks in front and rear; the villagers were totally defeated, and lost several hundred killed and wounded. A letter was then sent into the village demanding a contribution; and the villagers having lost heart, and knowing they were unable to succeed in fight, advised the people to show [illegible] complaisance and pay the contribution; the pirates then went away.

(To be continued.)

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free
"press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance
"will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."
CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 11. TUESDAY, AUGUST 28TH, 1838. NO. 35. PRICE 50 CENTS

ADVANCES ON SHIPMENTS TO BRITAIN will be made, in *Cash*, on current terms, by

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Agents are ready to receive bonafide Tenders of Advances on Bills of exchange, secured by consignments to England of Tea and Nankin Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled, "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China" at the rate of Four Shillings and seven pence (4s. 7d.) per Spanish Dollar.

Until further Notice, Twenty five per Cent of the same will be made, in cash, and the residue in Bills on the Supreme Government of India at the rate of Two hundred and ten (210) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after Sight.—

[Signed] J. H. ASTELL
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the H. E. I. Company.

Canton, 13th July, 1838.

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Treasury is open for the rec ipt of Cash for Bills upon the supreme Government of India, at the exchange of two hundred and ten (210) Company's Rupees per one hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after sight.

[Signed] J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company

Canton, 4th June, 1838.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE Fast sailing Portuguese Schooner GENOVEVA; about 180 tons, well found in stores and Ground Tackle, can be ready for sea at a few hours notice. For Particulars apply to

MARKWICK & SMITH.

Macao, 15th August, 1838. 3 Imperial hong.

FOR SINGAPORE & CALCUTTA.

TO leave Hong-Kong the 1st of October, Ship FORTH, Captain Sanders, for freight. Apply to

L. DE SOUZA.

Danish hong No. 5.

FOR SINGAPORE & CALCUTTA.

THE fast sailing Ship FUTTAY SALAM, Capt. GILLET, will be despatched on the 20th September. For freight apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 28th August, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.

THE SHAW ALLUM, E. EVANS, Commander will leave Whampoa on the 20th September. For freight apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 28th August, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE & CALCUTTA.

THE Ship ALLALEVIE, Capt. CLARKE, will leave Whampoa on the 20th September. For freight apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

FOR SALE.

THE British Ship "FALCON," 372 tons, lying at Hong-kong. Apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, 12th August, 1838.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE Spanish brig NARCISA, 180 tons BURDEN, RODOSA Master, extra found with ground Tackle, and with stores on board for 3 months. Apply to JA. INNES

Canton, 12th August, 1838.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE LADY GRANT, Capt. JEFFERY, will be despatched in the course of the month. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHISON & Co.

Canton, 4th August, 1838.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE fast sailing teak built Dutch Sch. CATHARINA CORNELIA, 120 tons Register. Well found in stores. For particulars apply to

BELL & Co.

Canton, 2d August, 1838.

FOR LONDON.

THE Fast Sailing Bark HERO, Æ1, of 401 Tons, Captain AARON SMITH will have early despatch, the greater part of her cargo being already engaged. Enquire of

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.

THE "CHARLES GRANT," W. PITCAIRN, Commander will positively leave Whampoa in middle of September for freight apply to

H. & N. CURSETJEE.

Canton 9th July 1838. Powshun Hong No. 3.

WANTS A SITUATION.

A YOUNG Englishman will be happy to engage himself as a Clerk in a Mercantile Office.—For Particular apply to Mr. Alex: Calder at Messrs. Daniell and Co.

Canton, 27th August, 1838.

NOTICE.—For sale on board the HERCULES, SALT PROVISIONS, BEEF, PORK, also BREAD. Apply on board.

NOTICE.—The Second annual meeting of the MORRISON EDUCATION SOCIETY will be held in the Rooms of the General Chamber of Commerce, No. 2 Danish Hong, at 11 A. M. on Wednesday the 26th of September next. The members of this Society, and all others interested in the object of the Society, are invited to attend.

By order of the Trustees,
E. C. BRIDGMAN.

Canton, 25th August, 1838.

NOTICE.

3, Hatton Garden, 19 Sept. 1837.

MR. D. R. Caldwell, No. 27 Old China Street, is our sole Agent in China for sale our Tyrian Hair Dye; and any others dealing therein the purchaser takes his own risk of its being Genuine.

A. ROWLAND & SON.

Canton, 12th August, 1838.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr JAMES STARKEY in our firm ceased on the 31st Ulto.

DIROM & Co.

Canton, 1st August, 1838.

NOTICE.—MR. ANDREW JARDINE is admitted a Partner in our Firm from the 1st instant.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 2nd July, 1838.

NOTICE.—F. S. BURKHARDT begs to announce to the Public that he has opened a Watchmaker's Shop at No. 3 Imperial Hong, where he offers for sale a variety of time pieces, and has the services of a skillful workman to repair such as may be entrusted to him for that purpose.

Canton 28th July, 1838.

NOTICE.—Pursuant to a Decree of Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, made in a Cause "MONTEE RAM SOORAT RAM, versus CAMPBELL," the Creditors of EDWARD SAMUEL MOORAT, Esquire, late of Madras, in the East Indies, Merchant, deceased, (who died in the month of October 1837,) are, by their Solicitors, on or before the 2nd day of February 1839, to come in and prove their debts before JOHN SAVAGE Esquire, the Master of the said Court, at his Chambers, in the Supreme Court-House, at Madras, also said, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded the benefit of the said Decree.

JOHN SAVAGE.

Montee Ram Soorat Ram
versus
Campbell.

NOTICE.—A SHOP is opened by a *European* No 26 old China Street, for sale BY RETAIL, of all British goods; and as the late interference of the Hong with the small shop-owners has caused a stop to business, the support of the Public, both Chinese and Foreigners, is sanguinely expected, as being their joint interest.

Canton, 1 Creek, 6th July 1838.

INSURANCE OFFICE
OF
"Los Amigos del Pais"
IN MANILA.

THE Undersigned is Authorised to take risks on account of the said Office, on Spanish Vessels, from China to Manila, to the extent of $ 40,000 payable in that City.

Macao, 13th June, 1838. G DE YRURETAGOYENA

TO LET.—The Factory No. 4, Danish Hong. For terms apply at the CANTON REGISTER OFFICE, No. 2 Creek Hong.

NOTICE. — JAMES HOOKER & WILLIAM LANE, having this day entered into Partnership, beg to inform the Public that they have taken the premises lately occupied by Messrs STANFORD & MARKS, and solicit a continuance of the patronage that has been given to the late Establishment of STANFORD & MARKS as Warehouse Keepers and Auctioneers under the firm of

HOOKER & LANE.

Canton, 1st June, 1838. No. 1 British Hong.

FOR SALE.—3 small anchors of about 5 and 5½ Cwt. Apply to

ROBERT EDWARDS, Macao.

TO SELL OR LET.

ON very moderate terms, a house of two stories, built four years ago, situated in Macao in the street near the church of Santo Antonio. The house is very commodious and well ventilated, commanding excellent views. For particulars apply to it's present owner, the Major ALMADA, of Macao.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant policies, on goods, payable in Calcutta, London, or this place.

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 1st January, 1838.

FOR SALE at the Canton Register office No. 2 Creek hong, *The Anglo Chinese* Kalendar for 1838, price 1 Sp Dr.

FOR SALE at the Canton Register Office, No. 2 Creek Hong, the CANTON REGISTER and PRICE CURRENT for the year 1837, bound in one Vol. Price 12 Sp. Drs.

FOR SALE.—A *few copies of 'A Vocabulary of the Canton Dialect,'*—by R. Morrison, D. D. Price $4. Apply at the *Canton Register* Office, No *2 Creek* Hong.

FOR SALE.—BLANK BILLS OF EXCHANGE, printed from C. P. Plate, on thin blue wove and Bank post 8vo hot pressed at $2 per 100. LONDON PRINTED BILLS OF LADING on laid post, hot pressed at $ 1½ per 100. Apply at the *Canton Register Office*, No. 2 Creek Hong.

NOTICE.—Charges for Job Printing at the *Canton Register Office.*

Bills of Lading and Exchange.....	per 100	$1.
Opium Order and Boats notes.....	"	1.
Linguist's Reports, Reports of Cargoes, &c.	"	1.50
Policies, Auction Bills and Folio pages....	"	3.
Auction Bills on Quarto pages.....	"	2.50

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies

NOTICE.—SUBSCRIPTION to the Canton Register and General Price Current.
P.Ann. $16 payable quarterly. Regr. P. Ann. 12 p qrtly.
Do.6mos.10 } do. in advance. Do.3mos.6 } do. in advance.
Do.3mos. 8 }
Do. to the Canton General Price Current per ann. $ 5.
Subscribers taking 25 copies of the Price Current will be charged for their extra numbers 5 cents, other subscribers 10 cents, each number.

CHARGES for advertising in the Canton Register.
Vessels for freight &c. ..... $ 5
Advertisement, each insertion 1
do. Exceeding seven lines, ... 1½
do. Continued for 3 months, ... 6

The Lady Grant.

A circumstance has lately taken place fraught with so much importance to the mercantile community, and the owners and commanders of Vessels, that at the risk of provoking a considerable degree of obloquy in more than one powerful quarter, we are induced to step forward to enquire upon what grounds the decision which we mean to arraign has been formed, as well as to solicit public enquiry into the means best calculated for a correction (if such be deemed necessary) of the system by which they permit injury both in character and property to be inflicted without any other remedy than that afforded by the powerful, but still precarious instrumentality of the Press.

The owners of the LADY GRANT, which went to Sea a few days ago upon her having taken in all her cargo, applied to an eminent Firm in this place, as agents to an Insurance Society, to effect a Policy upon the vessel. —This, the firm in question, we are told, absolutely refused to do without assigning any reason for their refusal, even after a written requisition had been made for an explanation upon that head.—Such a procedure, so much at variance with the usual practice of this Port, could only be justifiable upon the grounds of insufficiency in the Lady Grant, or incompetency in the master.—The first of these objections can scarcely be tenable, as every mercantile house here is so well acquainted with the history of the Vessel as to require nothing to remind them of the encomiums heaped upon her immediately after she was built, by those considered skilled in the structure of vessels of that description—nor, that during the last three years, while engaged in the Opium Trade, her sailing and sea-worthy qualities have been tested upon several very trying occasions.—She performed her last passage up the China Seas in November 1837 without damaging the smallest portion of her cargo, notwithstanding the severity of the weather was such as to oblige several Vessels of the first class to bear up for other Ports, after sustaining very heavy losses.—Were further corroboration than these facts required to be produced of the general estimation of her qualities, the opinion given by the surveyor of this identical Insurance office upon the present occasion, of her perfect seaworthiness might be added; as well as that Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. of Canton, not the blindest or most reckless of speculators, shipped on board the Lady Grant, on her last voyage to this Port 12 Lakhs of Rupees in specie.—These Gentlemen also be it remembered, are agents to the same society whose representatives in Bombay have so unceremoniously rejected what the Canton house thought beneficial to their own interests as well as to those of their constituents.—Although from these statements it may be gathered generally that the commander in whose hands the Vessel has established for herself so high a character is one of no little dexterity and experience in his profession, it may be as well to give more ample data for the formation of a correct judgement by a slight mention of the degree in which he is well known to possess these characteristics.—Capt Jeffrey has been 28 years at Sea, 12 of these in this country, and has commanded the Lady Grant, from a short time after she was launched, during every voyage she has as yet made to China.—At a meeting of the Canton Insurance office on the 22d April 1837, it was resolved to request through their agents, Jardine, Matheson & Co, that Captain Jeffrey would accept a piece of plate valued at one hundred Pounds.* In opposition to this direct proof of the sound state of the Lady Grant, and the qualification of her Commander, it may be urged that we have no more right to interfere in this matter than in the transactions of any Banker or private Individual,—who might refuse to lend money even upon unexceptionable security, without giving any other reason than that the same did not square with his good will and pleasure.—The cases however are widely different, as in societies of this description, the powers delegated by the majority to the few are liable to be abused with reference to the Shareholders and those desirous to participate in the advantages for which the associat on was formed. It surely needs no stretch of argument to show that if there were no proper grounds for refusing the accommodation to the Lady Grant, granted to all sea worthy vessels, the owners might have suffered a serious pecuniary loss, and the commander, the chance of having a grievous stigma thrown upon his character; accompanied by a positive detriment to the funds of the Insurance Society. Our principal reason however for introducing this subject is to bring into a tangible form many grievances of a similar nature with which rumour has made us acquainted and assigned various causes.—*Bombay Gazette, 1st June,* 1838.

Steam-Ships Sirius and Great Western.

Splendid Sight from the Battery.

From the New York Daily Express, April 24.

The Sirius sailed from Cork on the evening of the 4th instant, and made the Highlands of New York at six o'clock P. M. on the 22d.—thus making the passage in 18 days, and having on board 47 passengers. During the day, her sides were thronged by small boats filled with passengers to view this fine vessel from the old world, a curiosity seemed to be highly delighted with this visit of the stranger over the deep. It was announced about one o'clock, by telegraph, tha the steamer GREAT WESTERN was off the Hook, when additional thousands poured down Broadway; the Battery at 2 P M. presented a most brilliant appearance. The crowd reminded one of the landing of the Nation's Guest "La Fayette," and there was an increase of it in numbers till 4 P.M.—The smoke of the Great Western, was seen in the horizon a sending is black volumes long before her hull was visible. The ship, however, soon came in sight, and as she passed Bedlow's Island, received a salute from the Fort of 26 guns. She approached the Battery through a fleet of row boats and small craft sprinkled over the surface, and was cheered apparently by every one. She soon ranged along side the Castle, sailed round the Sirius, which vessel gave her a salute,—when the crowd from the wharves, Castle, boats &c., gave her three hearty cheers, which was returned by those on board.—She then pursued her course up the East River and came to anchor near Pike Street. This successful experiment, and this new era of Steam Packets between this and England, gave life and joy to all.

But what attaches to it much importance in our eyes, as New Yorkers, also is, that while we see our sister cities but beginning an imitation of our beautiful packet ships, we are shooting ahead of them again in the beginning of steam navigation over the ocean;—and thus linking by a steam ferry as it were, Liverpool, London, Bristol, and New York; and thus again securing, above all rivalry, our importance as the Commercial Emporium. Very many persons too have had doubts of the practability of crossing the ocean by steam power, but these arrivals have dispelled their doubts,—and the idea that this city is to be brought within 15 or 20 days of Europe, is one that naturally engages the thoughts of a large portion of our citizens.

The Great Western, left Kingroad, Bristol, 2 o'clock, April 7th., and here she was 2 o'clock April the 23d, in only 16 days,—thus bringing England nearer to us than many parts of our own country. This has been done in a season of the year, not of summer sunshine, but of gales, storms, sleet, and hail,—and thus the *Experiment* of Steam Navigation across the Atlantic is no longer an Experiment, but a plain matter of fact. The thing has been done triumphantly. Dr Lardner may reason as philosophically as he pleases, of its impossibility, but here are the ships! It is a Great Event then, we declare it. It is a New Era. Though an ocean parts us, we are linked now with our Father Land. People of the same origin and of the same tongue being parted no longer, but united in a common brotherhood. We hope the event will be celebrated. It is worthy of a festival.—Too much cannot be said about it. To the brave Commanders in these Exploring Expeditions, too much praise cannot be awarded; and to the experiment, as one of trade and commerce, too much encouragement cannot be given. Let us have a rational jubilee there upon, and then go on and build steam-ships ourselves, as soon as we buy the keels, or get the machinery.

CEREMONIES FOR WELCOMING THE STEAM SHIP

SIRIUS.

The Common Council of this City, will proceed on board from the Battery to day at 1 P. M., with their guests, in a steamboat provided for the occasion. A collation will be prepared on board the steam ship by her commander and Messrs. Wadsworth and Smith, agents of the steam line of packets to Europe. No person will be admitted on board the steamboat after 10 A. M. After the visit, the steam ship will be towed up near the wharf, where all the citizens can have the opportunity of examining her.

We hear the Freedom of the City is to be conferred on Lieut. Roberts.

The officers of the army and navy, and many of our citizens, have been invited to accompany the Corporation on board.

Why cannot a procession be formed of all the steamboats in port to sail round the noble stranger with bands of music and colors flying. The event is one of highest interest, and is a new and closer link between ourselves and our father land.

Her Brittanic Majesty's Consulate.
New York, 22d April, 1838.

Sir,—I have the honor to inform you, that the steamship Sirius arrived last evening, and is now at anchor in the North River. Should it meet the convenience of the Corporation, I shall be at the City Hall on Tuesday, the 24th inst. at one o'clock, to attend that Hon. Body on board, in accordance with their resolution, as marking the importance of that event—an event so calculated to promote the commercial interest, and draw closer the ties of friendly intercourse between England and the United States.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your humble servant,
J. BUCHANAN.

To Joseph Hoxie, Esq. Chairman Committee of the Hon. Corporation of the City of Yew Nork, &c.

The Sirius is a beautiful model—700 tons—320 horse power—schooner rigged. Notwithstanding she had very rough weather, she came over with perfect safety. Passengers are delighted with her performance.

Her boilers were supplied the whole way with fresh water, by means of a distilling apparatus, which converted the salt into fresh water. The distilling worms, (small copper tubes,) measure, as is reported to us, near *four miles*. The following is the Journal of her voyage:

4th April, started; light breeze, from N. E.—Draft of water, 15 feet 2 inches.

5th—Heavy at N. E. to N. N. E. windy; fresh gale, much head sea, slight rain. Exchanged signals with the Dale, of Liverpool. Weighed one box of coal, which lasted 1 h. 20.—pressure on the boilers 5½ lbs.

---

* This piece of Plate was voted at a General Meeting of the Canton Insurance office in December 1836, "to commemorate the high sense entertained of Captain Jeffrey's intrepidity in defending the Lady Grant, with her valuable cargo, from a fleet of Malay Pirates, who attacked, and attempted to carry her by boarding, during a calm, off the Ramsingas in the straits of Malacca, on the 24 February 1836"—(See C. R. March 1st 1836, and April 25th 1837.

6th—Stormy, W. N. W. breeze, with squalls and heavy head sea. Passed two brigs, one standing East, and the other North.

7th—Same. Strong gales, and squally, with rain—vessel labouring heavy. Passed two large ships standing to the Eastward, under double reefed topsail. Very squally. Passed a barque. Heavy sea, with long swell—took in water on deck.

8th—The same with hazy weather. Stopped engine, owing to one of the braces working loose—started the engine in one hour after—heavy rains.

9th—Winds still W. N. W. and heavy head sea—clear. Passed a brig standing East. Set a single reefed foresail, and double reefed mainsail.

10th—Spoke ship Star, of New York, long. 24 W.—fresh gales and squally—shipped a great deal of water.

11th—Winds E. N. E.—passed a ship standing to the South—light breezes.

12th—Light winds, Easterly—stopped engine to pack the stuffing boxes—light winds and fair.

13th—S. E., light breeze. Spoke the Roger Sherman of Bath, 36 days from New Orleans, bound to Havre—hoisted colors to a Falmouth Packet—3 sail in sight, reduced the weight to 3½ lbs. on boilers.

14th—S. W. light breeze—passed a ship standing to the westward—observed a change in the color of the water.

15th—Heavy W. N. W. gale; dark and foggy.

16th—N W. to W. gales; heavy head sea and snow—vessel laboring—stopped engine 3-4 of an hour to fasten screws.

17th—N. W. by W., winds; squally with hail and snow.

18th—S. W. winds and squalls.

19th—Same.

20th—W. by N. heavy sea and hard rain—stopped Engine and was boarded by H. M. ship Coromandel, from Bermuda, bound to Halifax, with 11th Regiment.

21st—Do exchanged signals with an Austrian brig.

22d—Made light for the Pilot off, the Highlands. Not getting a Pilot, the Sirius run in, and then touched off the Hook—receiving, however, no damage.

Cross-readings, ships news, and mistakes of the press.

GOLDSMITH.

To err is human; to forgive, divine.

POPE (*we believe.*)

A damning proof. SHAKESPEARE.

For, after our exposure of the inferiority of the Doctor to Sterne, in this manner of work, we have to observe that we ourselves have committed a most flagrant, disgraceful, base, and inexcusable blunder, concerning that same Sterne. We said, in our first or second chapter, that Sterne was an A. M. of T. C. D. If it were any body else, save ourselves, who had said this, we should have given him no quarter, but slated him, as Mr. Connery, the Dublin plasterer, says his acquaintances used to hire patriots to slate recusant combinators at three shillings a-week, or a-head. But, as it is ourselves we shall be as lenient and gentle as the sucking dove, "Ere yet her golden couples are disclosed." *

Sterne was not of T. C. D. He was of J. C. C.; whence he was A. M. in 1740. Now, nothing could be easier than to say that this was a mistake of the press. T. for J., not much; D. for C., still less; the cases lie closer: C., the middle, common to both. And we could have vapoured about the inaccuracy of printers in general, and our printers, in particular.

But, no: truth is best. *Amicus Plato*—we know the remainder. It was a dead mistake of our own, and no mistake. That is, we mean it was no mistake that we made the mistake, and not the printer. If you will read Locke, in the closing chapter of his second book you will receive much information about the association of ideas, metaphysically disclosed with a developement of thought which is now, we understand, out of fashion; if you read some other metaphysical speculators, you will be practically subjected to what may be, without figure, denominated the offuscation of ideas. Read Fichte. Voyez Cousin. See Wirgman. Study Ferron. Peruse Nochdrn.

Associated, then, or offuscated, or both, was the link of our ideas when we entered—or, rather, outed—the rector of Stillington in or out of the college of the Sacrosanct Trinity juxta Dubl. It was thus. We knew he was an Irishman, born in Clonmell; of which we could tell, very much, very well if we were in the spell, and so on in all rhymings ending in *l*; and it naturally came into our brainpan that he must have graduated in this native university. So we were mistaken; and to Jesus College, Cambridge, we resign the honour of rearing one of the greatest wits in the world. Enough remains for Trinity, Dublin, in this line, when it can claim the mightier master—Swift.

[*Parenthesis.* Many an abuse of Jeffery we find in the *Doctor*: stupid, usually. Pass that. For one sin which that old critic and new lord committed he is to be excessively pardoned: he abused Swift. For this crime infinitely was little Jeffery to be pardoned, for he thereby demonstrated what Swift himself was not able to prove of Partridge:—*he demonstrated that the dead was dead!* Dead—dead—stone dead! *That* Frank Jeffery, lord Jeffery Fitz Barber, amply demonstrated. For, by all the curses in Ernulphus,† Jeffery, though his grandfather had professionally taken many a man by the nose, would have cut his own nose off with his ancestral razor before he had dared do his small smallest against his very reverence of Saint Patrick's, if the implacable hand of Gulliver or Bickerstaff, or the Dean or the Drapier, or whatever other title pleased his ear (and none *pleased* that ear), had been in life to perform vengeance on the Lilliputian bodies let loose upon him in his death. His *head!* Scarcely. A repetition of the suppressed conflagration in the palace of a prince with whom his Lemuel once sojourned, would have done the business in a manner far more worthy of the object. But, we must return.]

So, confessing that we were wrong, why put the blame on the printer? We designedly and stupidly wrote T. C. D. for J. C. C. Allowed. But, printer, be not vain: exalt not your mind with the triumph you have gained over us. You make lots of blunders, sufficient to fret the soul, to death. We have no soul, or souls—observe, as authors, or author. But sit down, or, rather, stand up at your forms, and read Caleb Whiteford's essay, or whatever you please to call it, on the mistakes of the press. He is the same Caleb who is mentioned in Goldsmith's *Retaliation*:

"Merry Whitefords, farewell; for thy sake I admit.
That a Scot may have humour—I almost said wit."

And you will see what fun he makes of you. Now, for our part, we take the matter—whether leaded matter or not—quite easy. The chances are, that your mistakes are as good sense as our intentions. We have written long and much, and that is our conclusion. And for the printing tribe we have an uncommon regard: they are a queer crew, but, at least, as wise as the authors.

Look, now in one of our mottoes of our last, some of you—(was it the man in the large whiskers—he who stands in third case?)—printed dulamas, in a quotation we made instead of declamas. It knocked up the sense of the word utterly and altogether.

"Sir," in reply will say the largewhiskered compositor," it was the fault of your copy!"

(For, be it observed, printers perversely call that copy which is copied from).

"It was the fault of your copy! How, in the name of Caxton, can we be expected to compose correctly, if you make no difference between *e c* and *u*, in your writing?"

This poses us. But we return to the charge, and say, reader—

Observe this is not intended for the reader, gentle or ungentle, who has paid two shillings and six pence for Fraser's Magazine, or otherwise obtained the honour, favour, and glory of reading that distinguished work, but for the reader who professionally peruses the proofs. To him we say, Wherefore, reader, did you permit dulamas to be printed for declamas? Why did you not run your pen expurgatory through the u, and mark *e c*, on the margin of the proof?

"Why the devil," the reader will possibly remark, "did you and in your copy so late, that we had not time for revises, but were obliged just to hasten it through the press at the rate of a hunt—not minding how your literals went?"

Respectable reader, be not in a passion. Keep yourself as cool as the thermometer, which, we are informed by the best public instructors, is now several hundred yards below zero. There was an error of the press, beyond dubitation; but it was not the fault of any portion of mankind.

Remark, however, thou compositor into whose hands, charged with brazen galley and leaden type, of what case we know not,* this manuscript falls (and thou wilt, or thou shouldest, at least do us the justice of saying that, it is as clean as any that thou hadst ever the advantage of picking up your thousands after,) that we expect that thou settest up thy taking without blunder of any kind. So mayest thou for ever live in a land of *fat*. The profane will not understand what we are saying, but it is intelligible in the chapel, as its father will testify.

Fraser's Mag.

PANORAMA OF CANTON.

MR. BURFORD could not have catered better for the amusement of the holyday visitors to his panorama, than by giving them a peep at the Chinese. Unless it were a view in the moon, we know of nothing more wonderful in popular estimation. We hear so much of China, and know so little, that our curiosity is proportionably increased. As for the country, we have no other ideas of it than are furnished by the grotesque landscapes on punch-bowls, or those puzzles of perspective that decorate the "willow-pattern" crockery ware. A real Chinese painting is hardly more intelligible to persons not accustomed to representations of nature on an inclined plane.

The panoramic view of Canton is taken from the terrace roof of the British Factory, on the banks of the river Tigris. You look down on the roofs of thirteen hongs, as the Chinese call the commercial establishments of the different nations. Beyond, on one side, is the river, crowded with junks and boats of all shapes and sizes, painted the gayest colours and bedecked with every hue. The prettily-wooded island of Honan, on the opposite bank, forms an agreeable contrast to the bustle on the river, and the monotonous formality of the houses, of which little is seen but the white walls, and dull, angular roofs, with ugly gables of fantastic shape. The city itself is only visible in the distance by walls and pagodas, the portion near the eye being a suburb—the Wapping of China. Owing to the narrowness of the streets, where no horse or carriage is permitted, and the houses being built so as to open into enclosed courts, there was no opportunity of exhibiting the people of the city. The river is the great highway of traffic; and also the dwelling-place of a large portion of the population, who inhabit boats and live afloat. The spacious terrace whence the view is taken, however, serves to introduce some specimens of the dress and enjoyments of the Chinese; and the scene is very lively and interesting.

In one corner a company of players are enacting a drama, on a stage very much resembling the Thespian booths at our fairs. The actors are habited in the ancient costume of China, before the Tartar conquest; and the performance is accompained by a band of four or five musicians. On the opposite side, two Englishmen are doing the honours to a mandarin, who appears fully sensible of his rank and dignity. A collation of fruits, &c. is set out under an awning of geranium coloured silk; and groups of Chinese and Europeans smoking gambling, and playing chess are scattered about; while attendants are decorating the place with streamers, lanterns, and shrubs in jars. In short, we have here an epitome of life in China.

The most striking feature is the fondness for colour every where displayed: the number of flags and pennons hoisted on red poles; silks of every colour of the rainbow hanging out at the dyers' shops—which are so numerous that it seems the only trade going forward; and the various hues of the dresses, parasols, and of every article, in short, denote that colour is as essentially necessary to the eye of a Chinese as tea is to the palate. And why not? We ridicule the fondness of people in sun-favoured climes for bright colours; but they might much more rationally deride that chromophobia which Quakerizes our taste, and neutralizes all colour with us to a dingy brab.

The painting is made from a view taken by a Chinese artist, TOONQUA by name; in which every brick in the wall and the grain of every plank on the floor are accurately portrayed. In this minute attention to accuracy of detail, however, the worthy TOONQUA lost sight of that more essential feature of resemblance which we, for want of a better term, call the *ensemble*; you could not see the whole for the parts; and perspective being a science not thoroughly understood by the Chinese, it was necessary to translate his delineation into the language of English art; otherwise the panoramic view might have represented the novel spectacle of a landscape round the inside of a huge basin. MR. BURFORD has, however, judiciously preserved something of the Chinese manner in treating the still life of the scene; but the trees and the elements he has restored to a state of nature.

This panorama promises to be universally popular.

The Spectator, 14th April.

AMERICAN DIVORCE.—I do not vouch for the authenticity of the following account of an American divorce, but give it as related by General Duff Green—not doubting its probability. "A short time since, in an adjoining town, a *happy* pair were joined in wedlock by a factious township squire, whose fees totally exhausted the funds of the bridegroom. Not many days, it appears, had elapsed before the parties who had been joined 'till death should them part,' became mutually dissatisfied with their lot, and returned to the squire with their many tales of woe, beseeching him with all their eloquence to *un-marry* them, which he agreed to do, provided he was previously paid the sum *of three dollars*, double the fee of the first ceremony. This sum the bridegroom paid by a week's labour on the squire's farm. Then came the ceremony *of* 'parting'. The squire placed a block on the floor, on which was placed a live cat: one pulled the head and the other the tail, while the squire, with an axe severed the cat in twain, at the time exclaiming 'Death has now parted you!' The couple departed with a firm belief that the performance was strictly legal, and have not lived together since."

Dumfries and Galloway Courier.

SCOTTISH NEWSPAPERS.—In 1793 there were only fourteen newspapers printed in "Broad Scotland," which, with the exception of a paper each in three provincial towns, all emanated from Edinburgh and Glasgow; now there are fifty-six or fifty-seven newspapers published

---

* Hamlet.
* Sterne.
† Pope.
* Bourgeois.—Compositor.

in Scotland, and the number of stamps issued to these journals cannot, in round numbers, fall much short of 2,500,000 annually. But the contrast in numbers is less than the relative qualities of the article—the former insignificant productions containing less matter than a Penny Belfast Almanack, and printed in the ballad style of "Tormmie Cap," or "Grogo's Ghost," the present, copious, lucid, and beautifully executed mirrors of all that is moving in our mundane sphere. It is well known that the newspapers of the olden time, intended for the detail of Scottish affairs, were "got up" and printed in London, and sent down to those who could read them, at a reasonable interval of time; and when journals first started in Scotland on their own account, the field of news was so meagre and scanty that in many cases the editor said his sheet forth to his readers only filled to the extent that the post had brought him news, and in others the blank space was made up by a few odd chapters from the Bible. Even up to beginning of the present century the newspapers, whether Scotch or English, were little better than retailers of horrid accidents or court gossip, and political matters were passed over with a rude and passing glance. By way of contrast, the nervous and eloquent essays, whether on matters political, historical, or philosophical, which daily or weekly appear in all the London journals and in many of the provincial ones, will speak for themselves; leaving out of the question the facts that by means of clever correspondents in all the capitals of Europe, the newspaper communication has far out stripped the ordinary channels of diplomatic correspondence. The oldest Scottish newspaper now existing is THE EVENING COURANT, which saw the light in 1705, and was at one time edited by the celebrated Daniel Defoe; the next is THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY, published in 1720. The first paper published in the West was THE GLASGOW COURANT, which commenced in 1715, but has long since been discontinued. THE DUMFRIES JOURNAL commenced about 1750, and it is only within the last three years that its sands have run out.—*Patriot.*

Never ask an Editor the News: on the contrary, if you have any news, or any material from which it can be manufactured, impart it to him.

The Colonist.

REVIEW OF EASTERN NEWS.

The state of our relations with China is such as to excite serious uneasiness. The Chinese authorities on the coast seem determined to put down not only the smuggling trade, but what they consider irregular traffic at authorized places. It is impossible to read the proclamation of the Governor of Canton (p. 239), even in the execrable disguise which the English translator has given to it, without feeling the force of his remonstrance against those foreign merchants who persist in introducing opium into the country. He very naturally expresses surprise that the British superintendent, an officer expressly appointed by our sovereign to watch over the conduct of her subjects in China, should tamely allow of their violating the laws which every state is entitled to prescribe for the regulation of the intercourse between its own subjects and foreigners. The admiral, Chin, puts this sensible question to the foreign captains: "We would like to ask you, if our Chinese ships were to take a commodity prohibited in your country, and go on forcing it into consumption, if you would bear it patiently or not?" The intimations or threats, as they are termed, of the Chinese functionaries are now, according to the Canton papers, backed by acts of unusual rigour. The imperial fleets are this year much better appointed than usual, both as to *material* and the number of men, than formerly. Let it not be forgotten by those in whom is vested the management of our foreign relations, that there is a party of English traders who are anxious to bring about an appeal to the *ultima ratio*. The Chinese Governor has declined establishing an intercourse with the British superintendent, and Captain Elliot has consequently retired from Canton to Macao.—*The Asiatic Journal, for April.*

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

LATEST DATES.

England	26th April.	Singapore	9th August.
U. States	1st May.	Java	30th July.
Calcutta	15th July.	Manila	25th do.
Bombay	26th June.	Austral-Asia	12th May.
Madras	6th do.		

ARRIVED.—HENRY CLAY, [Am.] Gilman, from Peru.

SAILED.—RICHARD ALSOP, [Am.] Engle, for Manila. MARY ANN WEBB, Lloyd, for Liverpool.

We now turn to the subject of the Opium question proposed by Messrs. Olyphant & Co. in our paper of last week, but with no intention or desire to enter into argument on the subject, because we think that little real benefit can at present be derived by the agitation of such a question. We conceive, that the Opium Trade of China, be it for good, or be it for ill, has too strong foundation, both in the interests of the mercantile community here and in India, and in the tastes of the Chinese, to be upset by mere newspaper discussion; and however disinterested and philanthropic may be the intentions of those opposed to the Trade, we believe that their zeal will be powerless until seconded by the wishes of the Chinese themselves, and until the Government shall shew itself sincere in its determination to put a stop to this traffic and to ameliorate the condition of the Empire. It is far from our desire to defend the Opium Trade. We have no doubt that the Drug has, in the main, prejudicial effects on its votaries;—to its slaves there can be no doubt of this. If it could be gotrid of, and nothing as bad, or worse substituted in its stead, it would be a consummation devoutly to be wished. China would take her place as a pattern to the gin-bibbers and dramdrinkers of England & America, and to the lovers of debauch thoughout the world,—of temperance and sobriety and correctness. But when we see, and have daily painful experience, how much the nations of the world which are commonly esteemed the most civilized, in spite of their higher knowledge and purer religion, and, what is reckoned now-a-days more potent still, in spite of the "progress of opinion,"—are addicted to excess and debauch, we may well pause before we condemn the Chinese and their only luxury, and doubt whether the nature of man is capable of attaining the high state of perfectibility which Philosophers mark out for it. If the proscription of Opium is to be followed by a corresponding increase in the manufacture of *shay-hing*, or the introduction of some of the refined luxuries of Europe, we say leave us the Opium Pipe, and spare us the disgusting scenes of a Gin Palace.

But allowing the Opium Trade to be bad in itself, and indefensible, we consider that the Agents in China, tho' united to a man, could do little towards its suppression. While the taste of the Chinese exists, and the manufacture of India is prepared to gratify it, there will be no want of means to dispose of the drug; and if the merchants now here were to refuse their services, this would only be the welcome signal for others of less tender conscience to hasten to supply their place. It is from the Chinese themselves that the first check to this trade must proceed; and until they shew symptoms of a desire to throw off the Enchantment, the efforts of the foreign community to break the spell will be powerless.

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS IN CHINA.

(*From a correspondent.*)

The conquest of the Mantchoos had been so very rapid, that the nation was stunned, and unable to recover a blow which had laid the Chinese prostrate, and fixed a foreign yoke upon their shoulders.

Let us for a moment imagine a host of barbarians, ignorant of the use of fire-arms, whose whole strength consisted in the bow and fleetness of their horses, numbering scarcely a tenth of the Chinese forces, without infantry, tactics, or a knowledge of the country which they were going to over-run, and even destitute of a chief under whose banners they could rally; yet, not withstanding all these disadvantages, achieve the largest conquest in the shortest time,—and we shall then be at a loss whether to be most astonished at the daring of the Tartars or the pusillanimity of the Chinese. Yet the nation generally was soon reconciled to the change of masters, who, after having laid waste whole districts and provinces, did not oppress them more than their former native princes. Not so, however, with the higher and richer classes, who, with all the pride of the true sons of *Han*, viewed the barbarians with the utmost contempt. Whilst the new emperors did every thing in their power to conciliate them, they murmured at the invaders and and repeatedly organized insurrections, to drive them from the country. Proving, however, unsuccessful in their endeavours, they gave up the idea of combatting their savage conquerors by the sword, and had recourse to the pencil: a weapon which is as potent as our gunpowder.—Manifold were the clamours of unrestrained revenge, disappointed hopes and mortal hatred against the domineering foreigners.

Kang-he was too great a prince to view in a serious light these feeble efforts to subvert the existing government; but his grandson, *Keen lung*, thought and acted differently, though he well knew the ancient Chinese maxim, that it was easier to dam up rivers and rapids than to stop the mouths of the people, yet he resolved at least to try the experiment. Without giving himself the trouble of establishing laws regarding the Press, and subjecting the MSS. intended for publication to the polishing and erasing hand of the censor, he determined to punish some illustrious culprits, in order to strike the horde of scribblers with awe. After waiting long, an opportunity for the exercise of such severity presented itself in 1758. Some literati of the highest rank and members of the national college, united with a Mantchoo minister to offer a presentation copy of an ode to the monarch. In this ode they satirized his administration with all imaginable poetical license; but adopted such allegorical and ambiguous language, that it was difficult to accuse them of libelling his sacred majesty. According to the interpretation of the reader, it might pass as an encomium upon *Keen-lung's* reign, or one of the most flagrant attacks not only upon the emperor but upon the whole tribe of Mantchoos. The monarch, being himself a poet, scrutinized this lucubration with all the acuteness of a connoisseur, and chose to put the worst construction on the verses. There is one expression which shocked him above all others; namely: the much contested word 夷 E—barbarian. To apply this detestable epithet to the conquerors of China, a nation brave and magnanimous, was worse than to employ 蠻 *Man*—savage!—Moreover, the poets ridiculed the title of the present dynasty—*Ta-tsing*—great purity; and made an awkward application of some of the riddles of the *Yih-King* to the reigning sovereign. For all these and other heinous offences, and blunders committed in the phraseology, they were to be beheaded with their male offspring, fifteen in number, their property to be confiscated, and their wives and daughters to be given as slaves to more deserving ministers. But as misfortune, or rather fortune, would have it, these poems had already been published, and met with a very rapid circulation. Orders were therefore issued to seize and burn all the copies; whilst every body upon whom they might be found would be considered guilty of high treason. Thus the matter ended. Afterwards the most arbitrary measures were adopted against unfortunate authors who happened to displease the men in power, no matter whether their offence was intentional or unintentional. There have been instances, when a man, using an unguarded expression in a preface to an old book, was sentenced to lose his head. But as the country is so very extensive, and as there may be found scores of people who can write lampoons, and clothe abuse in doggrel, these Pasquinades are as much in vogue now as formerly. One may see them pasted up in the streets, or handed about amongst the populace; and though these scurrilous productions are not always directed against the government, yet bad magistrates are often most severely lashed. As for new literary productions, the government has no need to watch them with jealous care because there is scarcely any thing new published in this country. The liberty of the Press, therefore, so strenuously recommended by some of the Chinese sages, does not affect literature in general. There being only one gazette in the whole empire, published by order of government, no censor can find employ in expunging the errors of periodicals

Licentious books are severely prohibited, but the law, as in many other instances, is a dead letter, and they enjoy unfortunately a wide range for doing mischief. Works on sorcery, witchcraft, divination, superstition, &c., except those branches which are sanctioned by the government, are interdicted, and the authors and printers, if found out, sentenced to death. This law, however, is merely on record and very seldom put in force. The execution would, perhaps, be impracticable, for where religious notions are so very vague and all classes abandoe themselves to the most degrading superstitions, nothing can be too absurd that may not be defended on legal grounds as coinciding with the tenets of the religion of the state. Political subjects are not to be handled by private individuals. The government publishes all these works itself, and permits their circulation amongst the officers only. The code of laws, however, is an exception to this general rule, at the rate of two dollars for 24 vols., purposely issued that the work may find many readers.

With these exceptions the Press may be said to be free. No block-cutter ever enquires whether any work which he is going to cut might prove offensive to the magistrates or not, nor is an author obliged to ask permission, or give public notice that he is going to put forth such and such a work. He is not obliged, as in England, to give a copy of his work to the Universities, the—*Han-lin-yuen*. All these matters are wholy left to themselves, and there exists no body of censors charged with the examination of books. The only men able to write are those who have been perfectly moulded according to the Confucian model, and they are little calculated to broach heterodox opinions. Thus they will always chime in with the established maxims, and if they deviate they do so from sheer ignorance.

Error is, therefore, perpetuated, because it is sanctioned by custom; and the regeneration of the nation cannot be expected from the efforts of native scholars.

The study of their own language and classical writers is the only pursuit of the literati; as for science, we think we should not err if we said that there is not a class of scientific men in the empire: even in geography their knowledge is at the lowest ebb, and does not equal that possessed of that science by a well instructed European youth twelve years old. Their minds are completely warped, and pride and obstinacy the handmaids of ignorance, are the most conspicuous features of the Chinese literary and official character—but to the latter, decay in all its silent, twisting, winding forms, should be superadded.

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free
"press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance
"will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 11. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4TH, 1838. NO. 36. PRICE 50 CENTS

ADVANCES ON SHIPMENTS TO BRITAIN will be made, in Cash, on current terms, by

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Agents are ready to receive bonafide Tenders of Advances on Bills of exchange, secured by consignments to England of Tea and Nankin Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled, "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China" at the rate of Four Shillings and seven pence (4s. 7d.) per Spanish Dollar.

Until further Notice, Twenty five per Cent of the same will be made in cash, and the residue in Bills on the Supreme Government of India at the rate of Two hundred and ten (210) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after Sight.—

[Signed.] J. H. ASTELL.
H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the H. E. I. Company.

Canton, 13th July, 1838.

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Treasury is open for the receipt of Cash for Bills upon the supreme Government of India, at the exchange of two hundred and ten (210) Company's Rupees per one hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after sight.

[Signed] J. H. ASTELL.
H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company

Canton, 4th June, 1838.

FOR LONDON.

THE LONDON, Captain MAGNUS TAIT, 240 Tons, 1st class, will have early despatch a portion of her Cargo being engaged. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 4th September, 1838.

SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE CORNWALLIS, Capt. CLARKE will have early despatch. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 31 September, 1838.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE Fast sailing Portuguese Schooner GENOVEVA; about 180 tons, well found in stores and Ground Tackle, can be ready for sea at a few hours notice. For Particulars apply to

MARKWICK & SMITH.

Macao, 15th August, 1838. 3 Imperial hong.

FOR SINGAPORE & CALCUTTA.

TO leave Hong-Kong the 1st of October, Ship FORTH, Captain Sanders, for freight. Apply

L. DE SOUZA.

Danish hong No. 5.

FOR SINGAPORE & CALCUTTA.

THE fast sailing Ship FUTTAY SALAM, Capt. GILLET, will be despatched on the 20th September. For freight apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 28th August, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.

THE SHAW ALLUM, E. EVANS, Commander will leave Whampoa on the 7th September. For freight apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 28th August, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE & CALCUTTA.

THE Ship ALLALEWIE, Capt. CLARKE, will leave Whampoa on the 20th September. For freight apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

FOR SALE.

THE British Ship "FALCON," 372 tons, lying at Hong-kong. Apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, 12th August, 1838.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE Spanish brig NARCISA, 180 tons BURDEN, RODGERS Master, well found with ground Tackle, and with stores on board for 3 months. Apply to JAS. INNES.

Canton, 13th August, 1838.

FOR LONDON.

THE Fast Sailing Bark HERO, Æ 1, of 401 Tons, Captain AARON SMITH, will have early despatch, the greater part of her cargo being already engaged. Enquire of

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.

THE "CHARLES GRANT," W. PITCHER, Commander will positively leave Whampoa in middle of September for freight apply to

H. & N. CURSETJEE.

Canton 9th July 1838. Powshun Hong No. 3.

NOTICE.—For sale on board the HERCULES, SALT PROVISIONS, BEEF, PORK, also BREAD. Apply on board.

NOTICE.—The Second annual meeting of the MORRISON EDUCATION SOCIETY will be held in the Rooms of the General Chamber of Commerce, No. 2 Danish Hong, at 11 A. M. on Wednesday the 26th of September next. The members of this Society, and all others interested in the object of the Society, are invited to attend.

By order of the Trustees,

E. C. BRIDGMAN.

Canton, 25th August, 1838.

NOTICE.

3, Hatton Garden, 19 Sept. 1837.

MR. D. R. Caldwell, No. 27 Old China Street, is our sole Agent in China for sale our Tyrian Hair Dye; and any others dealing therein the purchaser takes his own risk of its being Genuine.

A. ROWLAND & SON.

Canton, 12th August, 1838.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. JAMES STARKEY in our firm ceased on the 31st Ulto.

DIROM & Co.

Canton, 1st August, 1838.

NOTICE.—MR. ANDREW JARDINE is admitted a Partner in our Firm from the 1st instant.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 2nd July, 1838.

NOTICE.—F. S. BURKHARDT begs to announce to the Public that he has opened a Watchmaker's Shop at No. 3 Imperial Hong, where he offers for sale a variety of time pieces, and has the services of a skillful workman to repair such as may be entrusted to him for that purpose.

Canton 28th July 1838.

NOTICE.—Pursuant to a Decree of Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, made in a Cause "MOUTTIE RAM SOOBOT RAM, against CAMPBELL," the Creditors of EDWARD SAMUEL MOORAT, Esquire, late of Madras, in the East Indies, Merchant, deceased, [who died in the month of October 1837,] are, by their Solicitors, on or before the 2nd day of February 1839, to come in and prove their debts before JOHN SAVAGE Esquire, the Master of the said Court, at his Chambers, in the Supreme Court-House, at Madras, aforesaid, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded the benefit of the said Decree.

JOHN SAVAGE.

Mouttie Ram Soorat Ram versus *Campbell.*

NOTICE.—A Shop is opened by a European No 26 old China Street, for sale, BY RETAIL, of all British goods; and as the late interference of the Hongs with the small shop-owners has caused a stop to business the support of the Public, both Chinese and Foreigners, is sanguinely expected, as being their joint interest.

Canton, I Creek, 6th July 1838.

INSURANCE OFFICE
OF
"Los Amigos del Pais"
IN MANILA.

THE Undersigned is Authorised to take risks on account of the said Office, on Spanish Vessels from China to Manila, to the extent of $ 40,000 payable in that City.

Macao, 13th June, 1838. G. DE YRURETAGOYENA.

TO LET.—The Factory No. 4. Danish Hong, For terms apply at the CANTON REGISTER OFFICE. No. 2 Creek Hong.

NOTICE. — JAMES HOOKER & WILLIAM LANE, having this day entered into Partnership, beg to inform the Public that they have taken the premises lately occupied by Messrs STANFORD & MARKS, and solicit a continuance of the patronage that has been given to the late Establishment of STANFORD & MARKS as Warehouse Keepers and Auctioneers under the firm of

HOOKER & LANE.

Canton, 1st June, 1838. No. 1 British Hong.

FOR SALE.—3 small anchors of about 5 and 5½ Cwt. Apply to

ROBERT EDWARDS, Macao.

TO SELL OR LET.

ON very moderate terms, a house of two stories built four years ago, situated in Macao in the street near the church of Santo Antonio. The house is very commodious and well ventilated, commanding excellent views. For particulars apply to it's present owner, the Major ALMADA, of Macao.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant policies, on goods, payable in Calcutta, London, or this place.

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 1st January, 1838.

FOR SALE at the Canton Register office No 2 Creek hong, *The Anglo Chinese* Kalendar for 1838, price 1 Sp. Dr.

FOR SALE at the Canton Register Office, No. 2 Creek Hong, the CANTON REGISTER and PRICE CURRENT for the year 1837, bound in one Vol. Price 12 Sp. Drs.

FOR SALE.—A few copies of "A *Vocabulary of the Canton Dialect*,"—by R. Morrison, D. D. Price $4. Apply at the *Canton Register* Office, No 2 *Creek* Hong.

FOR SALE.—BLANK BILLS OF EXCHANGE, printed from C. P. Plate, on thin blue wove and Bank post 8vo hot pressed at $2 per 100. LONDON PRINTED BILLS OF LADING on laid post, hot pressed at $ 1½ per 100. Apply at the *Canton Register Office*, No. 2 Creek Hong.

NOTICE.—Charges for JOB PRINTING at the *Canton Register Office.*

Bills of Lading and Exchange.....	per 100	$1.
Opium Order and Boats notes.....	"	1.50
Linguist's Reports, Reports of Cargoes, &c,	"	5.
Policies, Auction Bills and Folio pages....	"	5.
Auction Bills on Quarto pages.....	"	2.50

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

NOTICE.—SUBSCRIPTION to the Canton Register and General Price Current.

P. Ann. $16 payable quarterly. Regr. P. Ann. 12 p. qrtly.
Do. 6 mos. 8 } do. in advance. Do. 6 mos. 6 } do. in advance.
Do. 3 mos. 5 } Do. 3 mos. 4 }

Do. to the Canton General Price Current per ann. 6 $.
Subscribers taking 25 copies of the Price Current will be charged for their extra numbers 5 cents, other subscribers 10 cents, each number.

CHARGES for advertising in the Canton Register.

Vessels for freight &c.....	$ 5
Advertisement, each insertion.....	1
do. Exceeding seven lines.....	1½
do. Continued for 3 months.....	6

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

LATEST DATES.

England	14th May.	Singapore	14th August.
U. States	1st May.	Java	30th July.
Calcutta	18th July.	Manila	14th August.
Bombay	22nd do.	Austral-Asia	12th May.
Madras	6th June.		

ARRIVED.—HOPKINSON, Stevens, from Bombay, 5th July; FORTH, Sanders, from Calcutta 18th July, Singapore 14th August. EUPHRATES, Wilson, and CANADA, [Am.] Hicks, from Liverpool 10th May. JANE BLAIN, McAllister, from Madras. LAYTON, Austin, from Singapore. CITY OF POONAH, Wilson, and HELEN, Setford, from Bombay. MERMAID, [Am.] ——, from Manila.

PASSENGERS.—Per FORTH, Messrs. E. J. Gilman, Henry Dunman and Gifford! Per CANADA, W. S. Wetmore Esq. Per MERMAID, Alex: Matheson, Esq.

SAILED.—LOGAN, Follansbee, for Manila. SELNA, Luckie, for London. CATHERINA CORNELIA, [Dutch] Taylor, for Singapore.

The BENGAL PACKET is under despatch for Calcutta; the LADY GRANT will leave in a few days for Bombay.

The PARKFIELD will be despatched to-morrow night for London.

Intelligence has been received of the loss the RUBY, which vessel left this in April for Bombay—with a large quantity of Treasure on board. She sprung a leak, and the crew being unable to keep her afloat took to the boats; and they saw the vessel sink soon after they left her. One of the boats under the command of the Carpenter was picked up at sea by H. M. S. Jupiter. The other boat which contained Captain Raude and the rest of the crew has not been heard of; but the weather being fine it is expected they will have reached the Mauritius. The property is chiefly insured in Canton.

The Thomas Lowry, Bulley passed Anjoer August 12th for London.

While our paper is at press, we learn the arrival of the *Vansittart*, off *Macao* on Sunday, and that she spoke H. M. S. *Larne* in about 16°. North, (nearly the Latitude of the Bombay shoal;) but whether it had been then visited we are not a ware. It would appear, however, that no traces or intelligence had been met with of the missing vessel *Antonio Pereira*. The Vansittart is the bearer of a letter from Captain BLAKE to the ADMIRAL.

We observe from the Parliamentary reports brought us by the late arrivals that Lord Palmerston has obtained leave to bring in a Bill to establish a Court of Criminal Jurisdiction for British subjects in China. His Lordship abstained, till the Bill should be before the House, from stating how he meant to accomplish the object, and we are thus as little aware of the form and semblance of the proposed court as we are of the necessity for it. If however we may judge from the specimens we have had of his Lordship's direction in Chinese affairs, we cannot doubt of its being a master-piece of wisdom.

We have received a second letter from Messrs. Olyphant & Co. regarding the Trade in Opium—which will be found in another column. We find it is necessary that we should explain some apparent inconsistency in our remarks on this subject.

In our paper of the 14th ulto. we were led from a consideration of the changeable and indetermined line of policy which has been adopted by the imperial government with regard to this trade, during the last two years—and which when most severe has been found quite inadequate to effect its suppression,—to suggest the idea of addressing the Emperor on the subject, and to endeavor to shew him, from a review of the History of the trade, the necessity of a change of measures with regard to it. In making this suggestion we confess we had no intention that foreigners should acknowledge the error of their ways, and abjure the opium trade for all time coming; but as little did we look for the means of extending the traffic. Our meaning was to shew His Majesty a plainer and directer path to improve the morals of his people—and it may be to check the progress of opium,—than he has yet pursued.—Viz: the removal of all restrictions on the trade, which have proved a stumbling block far more fatal to his own subjects than to foreigners; which have fostered venality and vice; and which in rendering the trade contraband have insured its continuance, and prevented all causes from operating which might do much to correct the habit of opium smoking, and might ultimately effect its cure. This explanation will shew why in our paper of last week we could not approve of Messrs. Olyphant & Co's. proposal to memorialise the Emperor with a pledge of abstaining from all connexion with the drug; for as the power of the Vermillion pencil has itself proved inadequate to stem the current of the nation's taste; so any crusade by foreigners, as at present situated, with the same object, would in all probability meet with a like result.

Having said so much, we would, as before abstain from making any comments on the merits and tendency of the opium trade *per se*, and of the moral responsibility of those engaged in it; we would rather leave these points of conscience to those interested in the traffic. Much has been and may be said against the use of opium, and something might be added in extenuation; but we believe that there are few engaged in the trade whose opinions are of value, who would not wish that it were something else than what it is, and that their capital and talent could be directed in a purer channel than that which is impregnated with the 'flowing poison.' We are unwilling to disturb the fair prospect which Messrs. Olyphant & Co. present,—when foreigner and Chinese shall work together to root out this rank weed from the land—by starting the many obstacles which appear still to oppose this desirable event; and the many instances in the history of the World where every effort of man has proved inadequate to accomplish what would seem to be the most conducive to the moral good of his species. But these may lead us to doubt our foresight as to the direction whither events are tending; and to believe that, if every thing does not appear to be the best we could imagine; still as a whole all is good and beneficent—

"All discord—harmony not understood—
"All partial evil—universal good."

With regard to L's letter—we have not been favoured with any information respecting the late arrangement which appears to have been come to for the payment of Hengtae and Kingqua's debts; and for the present we must leave the subject in the position in which L. has placed it.

The Fanqui in China. A book under this title, by C. Toogood Downing, Esq. M. R. C. T. and consisting of 3 vols. has we observe been published by Mr. Colbourn of London. We have seen a very favorable notice of the work, along with several extracts, but their extent scarcely enables us to judge even of its general design and character, and it would be unfair to pass any opinion on its merits founded on these specimens. The number of volumes looks formidable, for a cursory visitor, and we fear that much of the space must be filled according to the established rules of book-making, namely, a straining of things trivial in themselves into matters of importance; and expending upon them a redundancy of writing, and minuteness of description of which the subject is unworthy. We thus suspect that the book will be most prized at home where the field treated of is *terra incognita* to readers, and where a little extravagance is not easily detected.— However the detached sketches which we have seen are generally faithful—as well as spirited.

The following is Mr. Downing's account of his first view of the Flags of the Factories. We never were much struck with the grandeur of these Flags, but we always before conceived they would bear comparison with the flaunting rags of the Chinese, both in appearance and in 'towering height.' To Mr. Downing it appeared otherwise; and in this view it is wondrous the tale these flags can tell.

"While in this medley of great and small, in the bustle and hustle of the mob, you first get a glance at the flags of the factories. It is a long time before you, uninitiated, can distinguish them in the distance, as they require to be searched for, far into the depths of the forest of spars and sails which extends on this side of the city. It is a very exciting thing, however, when they are first announced. You look at every point before you, and see such a confused mass of tangled shipping that you seem absolutely bewildered. Many flags do you see, but rarely the right ones, as you have to make them out from amongst those belonging to the mandarins, the Cochin-Chinese, the Chin-chiu, and the other large junks, which are streaming in the wind in every direction. At last, you can perceive them, but are disappointed at their appearance. Instead of seeing the foreign ensigns waving far above the others, and showing a superiority over their neighbours, they look insignificant, and you then truly feel that you are in a land where Europeans are obliged to play a second day part.

The following is a comparison between our Provincial City and the Queen of the Adriatic in her best days—

"When Venice sat in state throned on her hundred Isles."

In fact, this is a regular town on the water, and must bear a great resemblance to Venice in her gayest days. Her splendid gondolas are here represented by the barges of the mandarins and hoppos, (Query *Hoppos?*) passing backward amidst rows of spacious and ornamented houses. It is not pretended, that those two places are to be compared in magnificence and grandeur, but still they have many points of similitude which could not be easily found elsewhere. The noise and bustle at this part of the river are very great, and it requires not a little care and trouble to keep clear of the various craft which are crossing in every direction. Above the sound of human voices, the din and clatter of artisans, the cries of salesmen, the shrieking of trumpets and clarions the beating of gongs and the firing of crackers, I heard the report of guns and muskets which comes from the Artillery ground, where his celestial Majesty's soldiers are going though their exercises."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON REGISTER.

DEAR SIR,—When your paper of August 14 was sent in to us, we took it in and read them—" We think the present time &c.—" * * down to—beneficial to foreigners generally " —

As your paper expresses the sentiments of a strong division of our community, and, of course, of a large opium interest, we did not doubt that we were soon to see a full and ingenuous memorial, shewing why "we the undersigned" have, been and still are trafficking in the drug, the Imperial will to the contrary notwithstanding. It therefore seemed to us desirable that those who like opposite ground, should use the same occasion to state why they do not sign the memorial. In fact while joining in the recommendation that the ports of China be thrown open to other and better stimulants, it would be due, to themselves to say, that they have no sympathy with the traffic, because, they regard it as contrary to the canons and requirements of their religion, to the feelings and wishes of their country men at home, to the existing laws of this Empire, and to the best interests of this great people, Indeed this, Mr. Editor, we did not seek to gain for ourselves the lead in a new movement; for you lead and we did but follow. We did not desire to form a new party in our little community, for we regard party spirit and party lines in all their forms, as wrong and odious. We did not wish a newspaper discussion, for we reported to your columns, merely to arrange the preliminaries to the memorial. We did not

wish the publication of what your cotemporary has announced in his last—that we are alone in the credit of an abstinence from the gains of the opium trade,—for it was the very object of our call, to invite any one and every one to dispossess us of the honor.

Our intention was, to join you in placing the whole arguments, by which you defend, and on which we refuse to participate in the traffic, before our Chinese law givers.

Already we had been informed by one firm, that they had written to their correspondents, to decline further consignments of opium; already we had heard others, particularly among our younger friends, expressing sentiments that come little short of ours; when yours of 28 ult. was handed us.

We thought on the first look, that your views, Mr. Editor, were some what altered in the interval. You have now "no intention or desire to enter into argument on the subject, because you think, that little real benefit can at present be derived from the agitation of such a subject." Two weeks before you thought the results of a memorial could not be otherwise than beneficial; now you think the Chinese Government must first show itself sincere, and that the first check to the trade must proceed from the Chinese themselves and "until they shew symptoms of a desire to throw off the Enchantment, the efforts of foreigners to break the spell, will be powerless."

On a second view, we saw that there was no inconsistency. We were looking on opposites of the subject; You seeing the foreign interest and duty in connexion with the extension; *we* as identified with the suppression of the traffic. We will not therefore understand you, as dropping the suggestion of a memorial, but on further notice, while waiting for this, allow us to make a remark on two on your Editorial, and that of your cotemporary, in which our letter is mentioned.

With both, we agree—that it is very improbable that the Chinese—a pagan, people, without the multifarious excitements, resources, motives and restraints of western Christians,—should do in respect to opium, what these have never done as to spirits, i. e., rise superior to the temptation. But this argument instead of proving with you, that "the first check to the trade must come from the Chinese," or with your cotemporary, that "a determination against the use of the drug among the natives, *producedby the influence of their wise and good men* on their country men, is the only means of diminishing the trade," establishes the necessity of foreign aid.

While we agree, that popular association among the Chinese, is far better than prohibitory laws, we must take things as they are, and remember that the natives be under great disadvantages in this respect. Their government dreads popular associations, and were they to be formed even for the purpose of suppressing the use of the drug, a suspicion of ulterior and less worthy ends would be against them, and from it they could not escape. Without the aid of sympathetic action, without the motives and restraints of Christianity, then, the Chinese are not to be left to the efforts of "their wise and good men," while, we whose daily prayer to God is—"lead us not into temptation," ply them with the drug.

Both you and your cotemporary Mr. Editor, rely mainly on the argument, that, if the present residents should refuse the annual supply, other foreigners of less tender consciences would hasten to fill their places, and the trade instead of being suppressed, would only be shifted to other hands. We agree that the trade would still go on. But notwithstanding great good would be done. We are almost all of us, conscientious men. We have often read in our bibles. "Woe to him that giveth his neighbour drink, that putteth the bottle (or poison) to him" and other passages of like import. The language of our pattern and guide "it must needs be that offences come, but woe to him, by whom they come" has long ago stripped us all of the excuse, if I do not sell opium some others will. To clear ourselves from all connexion with this traffic would give lighter hearts and consciences to us all.

Besides, we are almost all of us, agents for absent principals and we now see one obnoxious branch of commerce, bringing loss on all the rest. Even we ourselves though not commission merchants, have Agency business enough to see that justice to absent principals requires that a line be drawn between the licit and the opium trade.

Again as citizens of distant states, we are perfectly aware, that by pressing the drug on the Chinese, we are ruining our national character in their estimation, and rendering it well nigh impossible for our governments to ameliorate intercourse with this this country, by any lawful means. We are on the one hand driving the Chinese to treat us as malefactors, and on the other, demanding that the insults we suffer, be wiped away in blood. The opium trade, while it recoils thus on its authors, while it is carrying corruption through this great empire, is, last and worst of all, prejudicing all the "wise and the good" within it, against the literature, the morals, the religion of the countries, from which the drug and its Agents come.

Now under the pressure of all these circumstances, could the foreign residents be persuaded, to say to the Chinese Government and people,—"We have been acting without consideration in this matter, but your statements of the injury the drug is doing in the country, confirmed by our partial observation, convince us, that a farther continuance in the traffic is inconsistent with the benevolence to men, the obedience to Government, and the regard to conscience, prescribed by our religion, and we do henceforth renounce it"—the declaration would go through the length and breadth of the Empire, like the electric stroke. All the Embassies, any western power could send, would exert but a feeble influence in comparison. "The foreigners superior to the love of gain! The foreigners acting on pure and lofty principle! The foreigners showing themselves worthy of our confidence and esteem!" These would be the exclamations every where heard. Next, the inquiry would come—whence this unexpected work of principle; what is it that has moved them to these sacrifices? What is this motive, this restraint, this religion of which they say—it has enabled them to rise above the use and the gainful traffic in the drug? Men will take counsel together—I fell under the odious habit, by medical prescription, and I by youthful folly, and I by the deceptive promise it held out of intellectual elevation;—but we will be slaves no longer; away with the quack medicines we have tried in vain; let us to the fountain of the westernmens' strength—to what they call—their Bible.

When we consider, Mr. Editor, how vast the evil we are now inflicting, how noble an atonement we might lay, in this one act of sacrifice, on the altar of a repenting benevolence, and then *how few* we are, each man's responsibility seems fearful. Never probably, in all commercial history, did there rest on so small a number, of mercantile men, so heavy an obligation. The idea that the withdrawal of the present Agents would but make way for others less conscientious, is not decisive in the comparison. We are in possession of the field. We are not to be ousted, not to be *smoked-out*, of our factories. We have the government, the people, the world on our side. An act like this is not likely to lose us any other than opium friends. Let the drug go into the hands of natives of India, of new agents here, at Lintin, or up the coast, they will stand by themselves, on their proper ground and on their proper level. The present community will represent the intelligence, the respectability, the worth, of commerce, and the western character, benevolence, religion will stand before the Chinese comparatively unaffected and unprejudiced.

This, Mr. Editor and not any visionary idea of "philosophic perfectibility," as you seem to suppose, is the consummation to which we are looking. We pledge ourselves to do our utmost to hasten it. We are mistaken, if we be long alone in the work of forwarding it. At all events, we will prepare, at our leisure, a draft of a memorial, and submit it, if they please, to our fellow residents.

We are, Your's &c.

OLYPHANT & Co.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON REGISTER.

SIR.—I observe from the columns of your contemporary that an arrangement has at length been come to between the Hong merchants and a part of the Creditors of Hingtae and Kinqua, regarding the payment of the debts of these two Hongs. The terms agreed upon are stated to be—the payment of Hingtae's debts by annual instalments in 8½ years, without interest; and of Kinqua's in like manner in 10 years with interest at 5 per cent per annum, payable in two additional years after the settlement of the principal. No doubt the length of time that has elapsed since the failure of these hongs, and the little prospect there is of obtaining more favorable terms by farther delay, have influenced the creditors—and perhaps justly, in coming to this arrangement; still I cannot admire the want of consistency which has been displayed in these proceedings. Scarcely six months have elapsed since the greater part of the creditors, on being offered similar terms by the hong merchants, refuse them, and with considerable parade lay their claims and grievances before Her Majesty's Government. In their memorial they state that the hong merchants had reduced the period proposed for the liquidation of Hingtae's debts, step by step, to nine years; but "The creditors have refused even the last proposition, on the grounds: First, that it is impolitic to establish the precedent of such a protracted payment, in this first settlement of a debt under the free trade system which debt arises, entirely out of actual transactions of trade, and so far differs from all former debts; and secondly, because we wish to take this opportunity to procure a settlement of the debts of all the insolvent Hongs, with a view to understand our exact position with them, and to endeavour to trade upon some safer system in future."

This ultimatum was formally communicated to the hong merchants; and many people expected that the Creditors having taken up this strong position, and appealed to their country for assistance, would not weakly capitulate before the succour sued for could be lent them. But whether [illegible]—or it may be, a dread of the Spirit (of protocols), which they themselves had invoked, had to do with the matter; in either case however the vantage ground is yielded, and the creditors thankfully receive the boon which six months before they had deliberately rejected.

This long pending affair would thus appear to be definitely arranged—at least as regards those who accede to the terms granted. It is to be hoped that the dollars will be forthcoming at their appointed seasons, and that all will proceed in the most satisfactory manner. There is however one party which I humbly think has been shabbily used in the business—and that is the Queen's government. On the memorial being forwarded through the chief superintendent, a strong assurance was given by that gentleman that it would command the immediate attention of the Home Authorities. Should this prove to be the case, and a mission—or whatever else was looked for—have been despatched with dragon haste to China, it will find on arrival that—that—in short that it has lost its travel, that the debts it has come to collect have been settled, and that creditors and debtors are living on the best terms in the world. No one likes to be brought on a fool's errand; but when the distance is some 16,000 miles the joke is rather *too* severe. The whole affair, besides exciting the ridicule of the Chinese at our empty bravados, must have the worst effects in any future application we may have to make to our government for protection under real grievances. It reminds me of the fable of the Boy in charge of sheep, who kept calling "Wolf! Wolf!" when there was none, that he might laugh at the neighbours who came running to his assistance; till at last when the wolf did come, the usual cry was no longer heeded, and half of the flocks was devoured.

Yours &c.

September 3d, 1838. L.

Dr. Chalmer's Lectures.

Dr. Chalmers of Edinburgh has been delivering a series of Lectures at the Hanover Square Rooms London "on the circumstances which have determined governments to select one denomination of Christianity for the national religion." As might be expected the attendance has been most crowded; amongst whom were many of the nobility and members of Parliament. We subjoin an extract from a Report of the Fourth Lecture; and if it extends to a greater length than our readers may think desirable, it is because the flow of the Doctor's eloquence will scarcely bear of interruption.

We know it has been made the object of satire and ridicule that Parliament should entertain a theological question. I can see no extravagance in the notion of its being competent for the Legislature to give their suffrages for the maintenance of the clergy. There might have been some truth in the statement had the proposition been to devolve on civil rulers, or to devolve on Parliament, the office of settling and of filling up the national creed even to its minutest articles, or of framing the whole polity of a Church, from the highest to the lowest of its offices, from the most solemn of its rituals to the most insignificant of its forms. The settlement of these is the business of ecclesiastics; but the great question between Protestantism and Popery does not hinge on these—a question to which the public mind in many countries of Europe, and particularly in our own, is always awake, and to which the representative mind in the body of legislators was alike sensible. This is not a question to be resolved in an assembly of priests and ecclesiastics, but may be entertained and decided upon also in any assembly of well-educated Englishmen—(Cheers);—and we cannot imagine a more testing evidence of the incompetence of a Parliament than that it should not be qualified to decide a question between the merits of Protestantism and Popery—(Loud cheers),—or which of the two systems, not in respect of policy, but in respect of the absolute truth and sacred obligation, is most worthy of being upholden as the national faith of these realms—(Cheers.) This is not an abstruse, nor is it a manifold controversy, but one on which there do shine the brightest lights of moral and spiritual evidence—whether the Scriptures, as being of Divine authority, are the only rule of faith and practice in religion, or whether the decisions of Councils, or Governments, can be admitted to an equal or superior lordship over the consciences of men!—(Cheers.) This, of all countries in the world, is not the land where it should be difficult to find hundreds, or even thousands, of the upper and middle classes in society, with information enough and scholarship enough, to decide intelligently upon this question—(Cheers)—a land the richest in Christendom in the literature—(accessible to all)—the literature of the Christian evidences—the land of the Stillingfleets, the Clarkes, the Butlers, the Lardners, the Paleys, or, if any recoil from these ecclesiastical names, the land of those deep reasoners in philosophy:—Bacon, and Newton, and Milton, and Locke and Boyle, and Sir Gilbert West, and Lord Lytteton—all of whom have done profoundest homage to Christianity—(Cheers)—men who have told with irresistible weight upon the argument that the voice of Scripture is the only voice which speaketh truth—(Cheers). In this nation, of all others, there are none with the ordinary schooling of gentlemen, who could not thoroughly inform themselves by the reading of a few works on this great question, so as to decide between the authority of the Bible and the authority of Rome's "Apostolical" Church—(Loud cheering)—between the miracles of the Gospel performed in the face of the then civilized world, and the mummeries of Papal superstition transmitted to

as from the cells and convents which overspread Europe through the dark and dreary millenium of the middle ages.—(Continued cheers.) We owe to the Protestant Church, and its Universities together, that this knowledge is so rife in this land—familiar as household words in so many accomplished circles and ancestral halls, and that not because of any professional interest in theology as a science, but in virtue alone of a full and finished education.—(Hear, hear.) It is thus that we have abundant material for a Parliament that could decide the question on its high and proper merits. We only need a Parliament of England's best principled and best educated men. —(Loud cheers.) But should we not be so fortunate —(Laughter)—should the disgrace ever befall us of vulgar, arithmetical politicians becoming lords of the ascendant—(Hear, hear)—should an infidel, or demi-infidel Government wield for a season the destinies of this mighty empire, which would be willing, at the shrine of its own wretched partizanship, to make a sacrifice of these great and hallowed institutions which are consecrated to the maintenance of religious liberty —(Loud cheers) should, in particular, the monstrous proposition ever be entertained, to endow Popery—not to abolish, perhaps, but to abridge the legal funds for the support of Protestantism,—at all events, to uphold an anti-scriptural,—with this aggravation, that it is at the expense, and with the diminution of a scriptural faith—let us hope, that there is still enough—not of fiery zeal, but of calm, resolute, and withal intelligent principle in the land, to resent the outrage—(Cheers)—and enough of energy, to meet and to overwhelm it.—(Loud cheers.) Speaking of the competency of men, not ecclesiastics, to decide the question, which hinges altogether on the authority and the evidence of the Bible, there is a striking difference, we apprehend, between the lay mind of France and England in this respect. You see a most remarkable display of this when Voltaire—(we shall take two most learned *savans* in both countries, thinking that they well represent the aggregate state of the lay mind in the two countries, as to the literature of what may be termed the Deistical controversy)—when Voltaire, in the examples he has quoted of the aberrations of the human understanding, along with the case of Roger Bacon, having writen a book on witchcraft, brought forward also that of Sir Isaac Newton, who, in his later years, wrote a commentary on the book of Revelations. Now as to one great philosopher who transferred his mighty intellect from the study of the works of God to the study of his Word this may have taken place at the decline of his life—but not, most certainly, at the decline of his understanding.—(Hear, and cheers.) He found a conviction between his old and his new contemporaries, and having seen further than all who went before him into the Godlike harmonies of the world, he was tempted to search for, and at length did find, the traces of a wisdom no less marvellous in the Godlike harmonies of the word,—and after having looked with steadfastness for years upon the majestic face of heaven, and calculated the lofty and magnificent cycles of astronomy, he then turned him to the Scriptures, and found in the midst of an untravelled expanse the cycles of a system equally magnificent—whether he cast his regard over the Book of Revelation, or the Book of Daniel—who, placed on the eminence of a sublime antiquity, looked through the vista of descending ages, and eyed from a far the structure of society in modern Europe, and he whose capacious mind had so long been conversant with the orders of astronomical economy could not but acknowledge the indications of the same presiding divinity, in the still higher ordinances of that spiritual economy which is unfolded in the Bible.—(Cheers.) And although we cannot but lament the deadliness of the injuries which have been done by greatly philosophical infidels to the inferior spirits of our world, we feel it almost a proud thing for Christianity that all the giants and the men of might in other days,—the Newtons, the Boyles, the Lockes, the Bacons, have worshipped so profoundly at her shrine.—(Loud cheers.) But chief of all is our great Sir Isaac, who, throned though he be by universal consent as the very prince of philosophers—(Hear, hear, hear)—is still the most attractive specimen of humanity which the world ever saw; and just because the meekness of his Christian worth so softens while it irradiates the majesty of his genius; and never was there realised in the character of man so rare, so beautiful a harmony—that he who stands forth to a wondering species as the loftiest of philosophers, moved so gently and gracefully among his fellow-men, not more honoured for the glory he shed on the proud field of discovery, than loved by all for the milder glories of his nature—his, the modest, unpretending excellence of a child-like temper—his, the pious simplicity of a cottage patriarch.—(Loud and long continued cheering.) Now, if all this knowledge is propagated among the people of England, well might we say there is material enough for a Parliament that could entertain a question between Protestantism and Popery on the theological merits of the question. Let us imagine, for a moment the concession made—though we think it neither probable not just—that it is too much for a Parliament to decide between Protestantism and Popery on any argument with respect to the truth—we recur to another argument; which it is surely competent for the most secular assembly to entertain; and that is, the argument grounded on that experience which tells us, with evidence too plain to be resisted, under which of the two systems it is that we can best provide for the moral and economical well-being of a population.—(Hear, hear.) We will not speak of the impolicy of France in her expulsion of the Huguenots, who carried into other countries the arts and the habits by which they might have enriched their own. I will not speak of the morality and industry of the population of the United Provinces, giving them an immeasurable superiority in every thing that makes to the well being of a nation, over the people of Spain—(Hear, hear)—that land of darkest superstition and despotism—the land of their former oppressors, against whom they nobly rebelled, and did so nobly triumph—the lesson may be learned nearer home—literally, "he who runs may read" it in Ireland—(Hear, hear)—even with one cursory glance, in the course of a few days' rapid travelling. It is as the light of day; that same geography, which makes the distinction between the two faiths, also marks the distinction between, on the one hand, a population of thriving families, and on the other hand, a land teeming with all political and moral disorders—a land of midnight tumults, whose "violence is abroad in the streets and highways"—and at home in the wretched hovels of squalid destitution, which marks the "finest peasantry on the earth."

* * * *

The truth is, that among the Established Churches of the empire, that of Ireland is, in revival of spirit and zeal, now the most prosperous of the three,—(Hear, hear.) While its "outward man is decaying," its "inward man is renewed and strengthened."—(Loud cheers.) It may betsripped of its temporalities; but we trust that its high, indomitable spirit in the cause of a pure, scriptural faith, will not so easily be quelled.—(Continued cheers.) Though despoiled of its right it will not abandon its duties—it will profit by the discipline of adversity—it will arise in its strength, and effecting the conquest of truth over the darkness of superstition, will add another victory to the triumphs of former generations.—(Loud cheers.) But though by the economy of things under which we live, it often occurs that the greatest moral and spiritual good comes out of evil—that is no reason why we should do evil that good may come.—(Cheers.) Better that the injustice be not perpetrated—better that the ministrations of a scriptural Church be upheld.—(Cheers.) Man is to proceed not on that which is hidden, but on that which is revealed;—that which is palpable—and he is to do all the good which he has the present opportunity of doing.—(Hear, hear.) And there is nothing more instructive in the philosophy of public affairs, than to observe that in those seasons when the Government is weak, and the spirit of the country is strong and wayward, the "pressure from without"—(Laughter)—carries it over the will and principle within—(Hear, hear)—and in those seasons when the governors and the governed may be said to have changed places, there is nothing more instructive than to notice the almost constant misdirection of the popular zeal, and so the misuse of that power, with which for a time the people may be said to be invested.—(Hear, hear.) However good may be the Institutions of a country, that the country may have the full benefit of them it is indispensably necessary that they should be placed in the hands of able and upright functionaries, lest they become the instruments of evil—not, however, because of the machinery, but because of the men to whose hands it is entrusted.—(Hear, hear.) What is the right object of reform? (it may seem strange to ask the question)—the distinction of the machinery, or appointment of right men for working it?—(Hear, hear)—yet it is to the former of these objects that the efforts of the Reformers of the present day are directed—they must have a fling at the machinery—(Hear hear.) There may be energy—there may be irresistible momentum—there may be the impulse of good feeling and honest design; but there is no discrimination in the masses.—(Hear, hear.) But what salutary influence one is apt to think, may be brought to bear upon the country, were its rulers virtuously and wisely to administer patronage; then, every good institution of the country, the Church among the rest, would be placed in far more advantageous, circumstances for the general welfare of the community.—(Cheers.) But this is almost never the use to which the popular will is turned, and so when let loose upon the commonwealth, careless, either to purify or to correct, it is found prevailing only to destroy.—(The Reverend Doctor finished amidst general cheering.) *(The Sun, May 5.)*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR AUGUST.

		THERM. night.	THERM. noon.	BAR.	WINDS.
☿	1	82	92	29:80	S a W. Fine weather throughout mod. br.
♃	2	84	92	29:80	N a SE.......,,..........,,....light vble.
♀	3	84	93	29:80	S a SbW...,............,,.....mod. br.
♄	4	85	84	29:80	N. 1st part cldy., with Thnr. & lghtg. rain mid. and latter fine mod. breeze
☉	5	80	90	29:80	S. Fine weather, light breeze
☽	6	83	92	29:80	S...,,.......,,.......,,.......,,..
♂	7	84	94	29:80	N...,,.......,,.......,,.......,,..
☿	8	85	92	29:70	N a SE. Fine weather, 1st mid, lt. br. N lat. pt. rn. Tr. & lg. with a fr. br. at times
♃	9	90	89	29:70	N a SE. Fine weather, 1st & mid. lat. Tr. & lg. & rain, fresh breeze at times, vble,
♀	10	79	89	29:60	SE. Fine weather, 1. pt. mid. & lt. rn. Tr. & lg. sq.,,
♄	11	81	88	29:57	SE. Fine weather, lightg latter part; mod br
☉	12	82	89	29:80	SE. do. 1. pt., mid. rn. Tr. & lg lat. pt. fine. mod. br
☽	13	81	90	29:70	SE. Fine throughout light br.
♂	14	83	92	29:75	SE. do. 1 & mid. pts., lat. rn. with fr. br. at times
☿	15	82	86	29:80	ES a N. Cloudy with frequent rain vble
♃	16	78	88	29:85	NE a SE. Fine weather 1st. & mid. latter unsettled with fresh breeze at times
♀	17	79	90	29:90	W a E....,,.......,,.........,,....vlbe.
♄	18	78	88	29:95	SE.........,,....throughout mod. breeze
☉	19	79	88	29:95	SE........,,.......,,.........,,......,,
☽	20	79	90	29:95	SE........,,.......,,.........,,......,,
♂	21	80	89	30:00	E a S..........,,........,,...........,,
☿	22	80	88	30:00	E....... ,,........,,....lightg. latter part
♃	23	79	87	29:95	E.........,,.. .....,,... at times a fresh br.
♀	24	77	83	29:90	E. Cloudy unsettled, with frequent rn, Lg
♄	25	78	86	29:90	E. Fine weather, at times, fresh breeze
☉	26	80	87	29:90	E. do with occasional showers Lg mod. br
☽	27	80	85	29:90	SE. do. 1st. part, mid. unsettled with rain latter fine, mod breeze
♂	28	78	87	29:90	E a SE. 1. & lt. pt. fie. mid. unsd. with heavy rn do.
☿	29	77	84	29:85	E a SE. Fine weather, mod. br.
♃	30	79	88	29:80	SE........,,.......,,.........,,
♀	31	80	88	29:80	N a E........,,.........light vble. breeze

DIED. At Hong-kong on the 2nd inst. Captain J. Macallister of the Bark "Jane Blain."

AT MANILA on the 9th August, MARY [illegible], the infant daughter of J. STRACHAN, ESQ., aged 16 months and 15 days.

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 11. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11TH, 1838. NO. 37. PRICE 50 CENTS

ADVANCES ON SHIPMENTS TO BRITAIN will be made, in Cash, on current terms, by

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Agents are ready to receive bonafide Tenders of Advances on Bills of exchange, secured by consignments to England of Tea and Nankin Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled, "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China" at the rate of Four Shillings and seven pence (4s. 7d.) per Spanish Dollar.

Until further Notice, Twenty five per Cent of the same will be made in cash, and the residue in Bills on the Supreme Government of India at the rate of Two hundred and ten (210) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after Sight—

[Signed.] J. H. ASTELL

" H. M. CLARKE.

Agents to the H. E. I. Company.

Canton, 13th July, 1838.

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Treasury is open for the receipt of Cash for Bills upon the Supreme Government of India, at the exchange of two hundred and ten (210) Company's Rupees per one hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after sight.

[Signed] J. H. ASTELL.

" H. M. CLARKE.

Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

Canton, 4th June, 1838.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.

THE A. 1. American brig MERMAID, Captain EAGLESON, 190 Tons Register, in good order for any voyage, and sails fast. For particulars apply to RUSSELL & Co.

September 11th, 1838.

FOR LONDON.

THE LONDON, Captain MAGNUS TAIT, 240 Tons, 1st class, will have early despatch a portion of her Cargo being engaged. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 4th September, 1838.

SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE CORNWALLIS, Capt. CLARK, will have early despatch. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 3d September, 1838.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE Fast sailing Portuguese Schooner GENOVEVA; about 180 tons, well found in stores and Ground Tackle, can be ready for sea at a few hours notice. For Particulars apply to

MARKWICK & SMITH.

Macao, 13th August, 1838. 3 Imperial hong

FOR SINGAPORE & CALCUTTA.

TO have Hong-Kong the 1st of October, Ship FORTH, Captain Landers, for freight. Apply to L. DE SOUZA.

Danish hong No. 5.

FOR SINGAPORE & CALCUTTA.

THE fast sailing Ship FUTTAY SALAM, Capt. GILLETT, will be despatched on the 20th September For freight apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 28th August, 1838.

FOR SALE.

THE British Ship "FALCON," 372 tons, lying at Hong-kong. Apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, 12th August, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.

THE SHAW ALLUM, E. EVANS Commander will leave Whampoa on the 20th September. For freight apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 28th August. 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE & CALCUTTA.

THE Ship ALLALEVIE, Capt. CLARKE, will leave Whampoa on the 20th September. For freight apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.

THE "CHARLES GRANT." W. PITCAIRN, Commander will positively leave Whampoa in middle of September for freight apply to

H. & N. CURSETJEE.

Canton 9th July 1838. Fowshun Hong No. 3.

NOTICE.—For sale on board the HERCULES, SALT PROVISIONS, BEEF, PORK, also BREAD. Apply on board. or to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

NOTICE.—The Second annual meeting of the MORRISON EDUCATION SOCIETY will be held in the Rooms of the General Chamber of Commerce, No. 2 Danish Hong, at 11 A. M. on Wednesday the 26th of September next. The members of this Society, and all others interested in the object of the Society, are invited to attend.

By order of the Trustees,

E. C. BRIDGMAN.

Canton, 25th August, 1838.

NOTICE.

3, Hatton Garden, 19 Sept. 1837.

MR. D. R. Caldwell, No. 27 Old China Street, is our sole Agent in China for sale of our Tyrian Hair Dye; and any others dealing therein the purchaser takes his own risk of its being Genuine.

A. ROWLAND & SON.

Canton, 12th August, 1838.

NOTICE.—The Interest and responsibility of Mr. JAMES STARKEY in our firm ceased on the 31st Ulto.

DIROM & Co.

Canton, 1st August, 1838.

NOTICE.—MR. ANDREW JARDINE is admitted a Partner in our Firm from the 1st instant,

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 2nd July, 1838.

NOTICE.—F. S. BURKHARDT begs to announce to the Public that he has opened a Watchmaker's Shop at No. 1 Imperial Hong, where he offers for sale a variety of time pieces, and has the services of a skillful workman to repair such as may be entrusted to him for that purpose.

Canton 28th July 1838.

NOTICE.—Pursuant to a Decree of Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, made in a Cause "MOOTTEE RAM SOONUT RAM, versus CAMPBELL," the Creditors of EDWARD SAMUEL MONRAT, Esquire, late of Madras, in the East Indies, Merchant, deceased, [who died in the month of October 1837,] are, by their Solicitors, on or before the 2nd. day of February 1839, to come in and prove their debts before JOHN SAVAGE Esquire, the Master of the said Court, at his Chambers, in the Supreme Court-House, at Madras, aforesaid, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded the benefit of the said Decree.

JOHN SAVAGE.

Mootee Ram Soonut Ram versus Campbell.

NOTICE.—A Shop is opened by a *European* No 26, old China Street, for sale, BY RETAIL, of all British goods; and as the late interference of the Hongs with the small shop-owners has caused a stop to business, the support of the Public, both Chinese and Foreigners, is sanguinely expected, as being their joint interest.

Canton, 1 Creek, 6th July 1838.

INSURANCE OFFICE

of

"Los Amigos del Pais"

IN MANILA.

THE Undersigned is Authorised to take risks on account of the said Office, on Spanish Vessels, from China to Manila, to the extent of $ 40,000 payable in that City.

Macao, 13th June, 1838. G DE YRURETAGOYENA

TO LET.—The Factory No. 4, Danish Hong. For terms apply at the CANTON REGISTER OFFICE, No. 2 Creek Hong.

NOTICE. — JAMES HOOKER & WILLIAM LANE, having this day entered into Partnership, beg to inform the Public that they have taken the premises lately occupied by Messrs STANFORD & MARKS, and solicit a continuance of the patronage that has been given to the late Establishment of STANFORD & MARKS as Warehouse Keepers and Auctioneers under the firm of

HOOKER & LANE.

Canton, 1st June, 1838, No. 1 British Hong.

FOR SALE.—3 small anchors of about 5 and 5½ Cwt. Apply to

ROBERT EDWARDS, Macao.

TO SELL OR LET.

ON very moderate terms, a house of two stories, built four years ago, situated in Macao in the street near the church of Santo Antonio. The house is very commodious and well ventilated, commanding excellent views. For particulars apply to it's present owner, the Major ALMADA, of Macao.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant policies, on goods, payable in Calcutta, London, or this place.

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 1st January, 1838.

FOR SALE at the Canton Register office No 2 Creek hong, *The Anglo Chinese* Kalendar for 1838, price 1 Sp Dr.

FOR SALE at the Canton Register Office, No. 2 Creek Hong, the CANTON REGISTER and PRICE CURRENT for the year 1837, bound in one Vol. Price 12 Sp. Drs.

FOR SALE.—A few copies of "*A Vocabulary of the Canton Dialect*,"—by R. Morrison, D. D. Price $1. Apply at the *Canton Register Office*, No 2 *Creek Hong*.

FOR SALE.—BLANK BILLS OF EXCHANGE, printed from C. P. Plate, on this blue wove and Bank post 8vo. hot pressed at $2 per 100. LONDON PRINTED BILLS OF LADING on laid post, hot pressed at $ 1½ per 100. Apply at the *Canton Register Office*, No. 2 Creek Hong.

NOTICE.—Charges for JOB PRINTING at the *Canton Register Office*.

Bills of Lading and Exchange,....	per 100	$1.
Opium Order and Boats notes,....	"	1.50
Linguist's Reports, Reports of Cargoes, &c,	"	5.
Policies, Auction Bills and Folio pages....	"	5.
Auction Bills on Quarto pages,.....	"	2.50

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

NOTICE.—SUBSCRIPTION to the Canton Register and General Price Current.

P. Ann. $16 payable quarterly. Regr. P. Ann. 12 p. qrtly Do.Sings. 10 } do. in advance. Do. Sings. 8 } do. in advance.
Do.Sings. 9 } Do.Sings. 6 }

Do. to the Canton General Price Current per ann. $ 5. Subscribers taking 25 copies of the Price Current will be charged for their extra numbers 5 cents, other subscribers 10 cents, each number.

CHARGES for advertising in the Canton Register,

Vessels for freight &c.,.....	$ 5
Advertisement, each insertion	1
do. Exceeding seven lines.	1½
do. Continued for 3 months,.....	5

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

LATEST DATES.

England	26th May.	Singapore	29th August.
U. States	1st do.	Java	30th July.
Calcutta	9th Aug.	Manila	14th August.
Bombay	25th July.	Austral-Asia	19th June.
Madras			

ARRIVED.—MARY, Macauley, from Bombay, 25th July, and Singapore 23d August. VISCOUNT MELBOURNE, Drayner, from Bombay. 24th July, and Singapore 22d August. PENANG, ———, from Liverpool, 8th May. ARIEL, Warden, from Calcutta and Singapore. DUCHESS OF NORTHUMBERLAND, Roxburgh, from Sydney. ALEXANDER BARING, St. Croix, from London, 26th May.

SAILED.—BENGAL PACKET, Stewart, for Singapore and Calcutta. TYRIA, Ellis, for Liverpool. PARKFIELD, Jacob, for London.

LADY GRANT, Jeffrey, for Bombay, yesterday.

The Bombay Castle and Anna Maria arrived at Anjer on the 14th, and the Sir Charles Malcolm on the 15th August.

Arrived in England.—Brothers, off Scilly on the 11th May.—Ingleborough off Portland 13th.—George 4th off Falmouth 16th.—Rajasthan do.—Jane Brown off Cork 16th.—Eliza Stewart in the Downs 22nd.—Aber. Robinson, I. of Wight 23rd.

The latest received English papers inform us that the coronation occupied people's thoughts among matters of more serious importance.

The 2nd reading of the Irish Poor Law bill was passed in the house of lords on the 22nd of May, by a large majority.

Trade generally appears to be more in motion, though the cotton manufactures do not seem to keep an equal pace with other branches.

Extract of Letter dated London 22nd May, 1838.

"By the return of the Sirius Steamer "from New York, we have advices from "thence to 30th ulto. shewing general "indications of returning confidence. All "the Banks in the State of New York "had virtually resumed specie payments, "without anticipating any difficulty in "being able to maintain their position, "and though neither the U. S. Bank, "nor any of those in Pennsylvania had "the intention of resuming at present, "public opinion might have some effect "upon them."

We publish in our columns of to day an article from the SUN, announcing the arrival of the George the 4th together with the arrangements made by her owners and commander for the benefit of her crew. Though too much in the nature of a puff, and inaccurate as to the commander's name and some other points, we cannot but commend the attempt to promote the comfort of Poor Jack, and hope it will be attended with a sufficient measure of success to excite the emulation of others in the same cause.

THE GEORGE THE FORTH EAST INDIAMAN.

Yesterday morning this magnificent vessel containing one of the largest cargoes of tea (amounting to 28,000 packages) ever known to be brought to England in one ship, arrived off Sheerness, and will, it is confidently expected, reach the East India-dock about one or two o'clock this afternoon. The ship's crew, including officers, amounts to the almost incredible number of 110, whose wages for the voyage is estimated at something about 5,000 l. It will be recollected that in 1836, when the crew of this fine ship were paid off, after completing her first voyage of upwards of 30,000 miles in 499 days, many of them were plundered of their hard earnings within twenty-four hours after receiving it by the crimps, by whom they were also swindled of their monthly bonds given them in advance for a future voyage, which they were immediately shipped off to perform. Upon that occasion Captain Nicholson, one of our most skilful and experienced navigators, the Captain of the George the Fourth, used every possible endeavour to protect his sailors from these heartless visitors, but in very few instances was he able to prevent them from becoming their prey. On the arrival of the ship yesterday at Sheerness, the Captain, anxious to rescue the crew from the misery and degradation which is certain to await them, should they suffer themselves to be duped and robbed in the usual manner, had caused to be circulated amongst them a printed address, containing a plan for their support during the interval that must elapse previous to their next voyage. The chief features of this plan are—first, to provide a house for their reception in Grove street, Deptford, to be called "The Sailors' Retreat," where they will be boarded and lodged upon reasonable terms, until such time as they are paid their wages, or wish to leave to go to sea again. Those having wives, and producing a certificate of marriage, to be allowed separate apartments. Secondly, if they get tired with doing nothing, work will be procured for them at the India and China Wharf and Warehouses, and the same wages paid them as at the Docks.

It is also proposed to establish a "Sailors' Bank," for the purpose of investing surplus capital, which, while it remains in the bank, will bear interest, and which may be drawn weekly as required, and to the end that every man belonging to the ship, from the captain down to the cabin boy, should become a merchant, Captain Nicholson offers to undertake to have their wages invested next voyage (which will take place in July) in tea, silk, or any article in China, and to advance double the sum they do. He pledges himself that the *George the Fourth* will be navigated on this plan in her next voyage—that the officers and crew shall have the first chance, and what he is short of hands of the present crew to complete his crew to complete his plan he will immediately fill up.

We are happy to state the sailors received this plan for improving and raising their future prospects and situation in life with every possible demonstration of gratitude and regard, and that there is little doubt but they will have the good sense to give in their adhesion to a scheme which promises so fair a return of moral and social benefits.

"England," the *Temps* observes, "is a vast manufactory, a great laboratory, a universal counting-house. France is a rich farm, tending to turn itself into a manufactory. Germany is an ill-cultivated field, because they are philosophers and not peasants who till it. Southern Italy is a villa in ruins. Northern Italy is an artificial prairie. Belgium is a forge. Holland is a canal. Sweden and Denmark are carpenter's yards. Poland is a sandy heath. Russia is an ice-house. Switzerland is a chalet. Greece is a field in a state of nature. Turkey is a field fallow. India is a gold mine. Egypt is a workshop for apprentices. Africa is a furnace. Algiers is a nursery ground. Asia a grove. The Antilles are sugar refineries. South America is a store. North America is a till full. Spain is a till empty.'

(Morning Post, May 24.)

REVIEW OF CHINESE BOOKS.

海國聞見錄

Hae Kwŏ Wăn Kèen Luh.

NAVAL DIRECTORY COMPILED.

BY

Rear Admiral.

CHIN LUN KEUNG.

(From a correspondent.)

We have been very much at fault by paying so little attention to the literary lucubrations of Chinese scholars. How might we have enlightened this dark age and communicated to western barbarians knowledge of which they never dreamt. With this view we bring the above work before our readers, hoping that merchants, mariners and travellers may be benefited by our labours.

Admiral Chin lived at the time of Keen lung between 1730-1760, and having visited the Pescadores, the west coast of Formosa and cruised for two whole degrees of latitude along the coast of China, he had like Horsburgh collected a good store of nautical science and not only become acquainted with the parts he visited in person, but obtained a thorough knowledge of the whole globe. Apprehensive that so much valuable information might be lost to the world, he embodied the whole in a small octavo volume, which he adorned with a planisphere, on which however such an insignificant country like Australia is forgotten, and poor Australia could find no place, because New Guinea most perversely stretched out to the South Pole. There are moreover charts of the whole Chinese coast and separate ones of Formosa and the Pescadores. The beauty of these ingenious drawings is, that the rocks, banks and shoals are laid out on such an immense scale, that every seaman can at the first sight perceive and avoid them. As for those paltry ornaments called by barbarians degrees of Longitude and Latitude, the Admiral thought them too contemptible to daub his exquisite charts with such lines, and equally despised the drawing of a scale; so that the island of Borneo is as large as whole Europe; and who can contradict such high authority!

In the first chapter the author describes the coast of China from Leaoutung down to Haenan and gives at the same time sailing directions. If any body wishes to follow them, he will soon discover, that the Admiral had a bird's eye view of the celestial empire, though he makes occasionally according to the calculations of prying barbarians, a trifling blunder of a few hundred miles.

He next treats upon the Eastern Ocean, commencing with Korea, of which he professes to know next to nothing, though the nearest coast is only twenty four hours sail from the Shantung promontory. Adverting to the island Matsau, southward of Korea, a spot though independent until this very day, yet unknown to all European navigators, he speaks of no less than 72 isles which lie there about, and are either free or under the despotism of the Japanese. Upon the affairs of Japan he is very eloquent, and tells many things which we already know, giving in general a very favorable picture of this nation. The Loochoians he describes as a stout and warlike race; both enterprizing and laborious, subject to Satzuma, but tributary to China. There are the limits of the Eastern Ocean to sail through these seas is very dangerous; both winds and waves are terrible to the mariner. As the accompanying chart is bounded by Japan, it is also very probable, that the world is there at an end; the Admiral therefore considers it lost labour to enquire what might be found beyond Japan

The South Eastern Ocean fills the following chapter, which is preceded by a short history of Formosa. The Admiral considers the aborigines as savages who live upon venison and potatoes, tattoo their bodies, dye their teeth black and are ignorant of the rites of marriage. The Hollanders who figure in the book under the name of the red haired, took possession of the country and built also a fort. Their linguist however betrayed them to the Chinese usurper, and they were then obliged to surrender all their possessions. Directly to the south of Formosa is Luzon situated. The Spaniards having arrived there for the sake of trade, soon brought the natives to subjection and established their doctrines on the island. Colonists who come from the coast of Fokien to settle on the island, and who marry a native woman are obliged to adopt the religion of the lord of heaven. This ceremony is performed in the churches by drawing a cross with oil and water upon the body of the neophyte, and this is called sprinkling water. These people divide time by ringing bells at stated intervals. After having detailed the productions of the islands towards the south of Luzon, to which the Chinese colonists carry on trade, our author dwells upon the Solo group. He mentions triumphantly, that the kings some years ago had awakened from their apathy, and sent in tribute to the great emperor. This shews the march of intellect and their sincere desire of placing themselves under the transforming influence of the celestial empire. In the following description great confusion exists on account of the uncouth names of which the sound can scarcely be conveyed in Chinese characters. We learn however, that the west coast of Borneo produces diamonds, of which the red ones (rubies?) are the most precious. These shine in the dark and never admit any stain. The sailing distances from Amoy are correctly given, with a trifling error of perhaps 500 miles.

The next in order is the Southern ocean. Under this head the Admiral treats Kochin-china, its situation and trade &c., and by way of episode tells his readers that mariners from the west do by no means sail like the Chinese. They use quadrants with which they measure the heavens, and having ascertained the time of sunrise and looked at their watch they know where they are. The Chinese on the contrary only use the compass and perhaps also a sand glass to ascertain the distance they have sailed, making at the same time due allowance for the tide, whilst keeping a sharp look out for the hills and promontories. It would perhaps be convenient to conform in some degree in this particular to barbarian custom, yet it is better to preserve the dignity of the central kingdom; for the error of a hairs breadth might give rise to a blunder of a thousand miles!—Mark this ye innovators.—We skip over Kambodia and Siam in which the Chinese colonists are so well treated, that they may be considered the Lords of those countries. The Malay states on the East Coast of the peninsula also receive slight notice, and the natives get due credit for chewing areca nut and wearing the murderous crise.—Achin and Bencoolen are merely named and it is very doubtful, whether they are not two distinct islands. Batavia is built in a very rich country, where precious articles are in abundance, but the resident Chinese must pay a capitation tax, which is rather a burdensome regulation. All the other

is made to the rest of Java are assigned to a state of the existence.

The treatise upon the countries of Lesser Western Asia is perhaps the most curious.—To the west of Siam and Malacca the country of the Parsees extends. Sumatra and borders upon their territory and Russia is situated to the west. Eastward is the land of Bengal and still further on Hindostan, where both the English as well as Dutch have small factories. Then comes the land of the Turks which is some what there about, and the empire Tayhohjay (Georgia?) famed for its beauties. Arabia borders upon the country of black demons, which runs on to the south west into the cape. All the kingdoms here are rich in precious stones and gold.

The inhabitants are constantly fighting, and sell their prisoners for slaves to the red haired people. Those who die are baked and eaten. Some nameless country lies also to the south, whither man has not yet penetrated, but it has been seen by some French navigators at a distance.

Many sagacious remarks about the manner of sailing from Europe to India fill the last Chapter which treats upon the great western ocean. What a splendid appendix would these directions form to Horsburgh's work! In the enumeration of eastern kingdoms, poor Germany finds no place. This is too small a country to deserve the least notice. Prussia is inhabited by the same tribes as is Russia. There is also a kingdom called Noma (Rome?) where the king of the Roman Catholics lives. The north countries are inhabited by redbristled races: some of whom have sought the Commerce of China. The Portuguese, Spaniards and Danes are the most devout Roman Catholics. All are very ingenious and crafty and capable to manufacture glass and excellent stuffs.

Thus all the seas and continents of the globe have been sufficiently described, and it now remains to speak about a country called Kwanlun, the abode of dragons, genii and holy persons, situated some what to the South, and strongly resembling the famous island Pooto near Ning-Po; though this is a most sacred spot, yet did the profane redbristled navigators attack the dragons, rob the monasteries of its golden images and spread devastation over the whole island. But the vessel in which these atrocious marauders had embarked was wrecked in sight of Batavia. The story was nearly forgotten, when one of the large bells which they had robbed, and had been sunk in the general wreck, came on floating towards the coast of China steered by some woman. Now as these things are very heavy and generally go down to the bottom as soon as they touch the water, this was no common occurrence. Being put on board a junk, it was brought back in triumph and again hung up in some of the temples at Pooto.—&c.

The Admiral concludes with making Namoo the centre of departure, from whence Junks regularly proceed to all the ports of the world, and suggests the winds of which they ought to avail themselves in order to reach their destination.

His Imperial Majesty being wonderfully struck with the excellency of the work not only sanctioned, but also recommended the performance. It has been henceforth considered the best guide for mariners, and as soon as the barbarians have come more under the transforming influence of the celestial Empire, it will certainly make a great figure in the European libraries and in the cabins of Captains.

The extract (to be continued) which we have made from Fraser's Magazine, will prove to those of our readers who have not seen that number that there is more attention paid in London to Chinese literature than we residents in the celestial empire imagine.

The credit of the first translation of the poem is due to Mr. Thoms, the printer of Doctor Morrison's Chinese dictionary.

This first translation drew upon it much ridicule; but yet attracted the notice of the London Quarterly; but the *effort* to translate and the *courage* to publish an English version of a Chinese poetical novel deserved better treatment than they met with.

It is evident the article we have quoted has been written by one much interested in Chinese literature; the knowledge of this fact will be grateful to the residents in Canton: it may encourage the study of the language here, under the hope that such knowledge may lead to distinction at home; for if such study leads neither to distinction nor profit, there is little to induce any person to undertake a study which will cost many years of his life before he may be deemed a proficient: the *master-knowledge* of their own language is the qualification for official office in China; this knowledge is altogether different from what is called among us by the name of *eloquence*: will the best of Chinese scholars say they think a Chinese ever spoke, like lord Brougham on the law reform, for seven hours!

More than two years have elapsed since the last paper of this series. We took a glance of Chinese lyric poetry, and gave some specimens of its beauties; we then turned to the *nouvellistes*; and in May 1835, presented the reader with a tale, and an analysis of a second, by which to judge of Chinese prose fiction. But these are the lighter literature of the celestial empire. There are poems of a very important description, such as the Odes of the of the Shee-king compiled by Confucius himself, and supposed to contain a perfect body of ethics; there are long narrative poems which European critics dignify, with the title of epic, but which, in fact are mere novels in verse. There are regular dramas, by on means destitute either of action or interest; and there are works on science, valueless, indeed, to us, but proving that the failure of the Chinese in natural philosophy is not to be attributed to the want of an inclination to cultivate it. This latter branch of Chinese accomplishment we shall leave to be investigated by Professor Whewell, and turn again to those melodious monosyllables by which the inhabitants of the celestial empire are instructed and delighted. One of the most popular poems is the Hwa-tseen (the Flower and the Leaf), which, were the manners, as well as the language, translated into English, would be more likely to obtain lasting popularity than the things in three volums which come out by scores every publishing season. Before we proceed to examine the plot and incidents of this poem, we shall just notice the metre in which such works are written. There are stanzas consisting of four or eight lines, with seven syllables in each line,—every alternate line rhyming; such is the metre of the Flower and the Leaf. There are others in which every alternat syllables rhymes: but this, of course, cannot be continued long; and there are some in which the rhyme occurs at the end and in the middle of the line, as in some Spanish poems,—this or Garcilasso, for instance:—

"Pastores que dormis en la majada
En la cerrada noche a sueno suelto
Mirad resulto," &c.

It fact, there are many modes of arrangement in Chinese poety, the great beauty of which is their difficulty; and specimens of all these are to be found in the Hwa-tseen. The opening of the poem is pleasing:—

"'Tis evening. Come, inhale the cooling air;
For the autumnal breeze upon its wings
The fragrance of the water-lily brings:
The moon's bright horn is slender, though so clear;
For, lo! the starry bride of heaven tonight.*
Doth with her radiant love herself unite.
Since, then, love reigns amidst the stars on high
Why, why should man, though far below their sphere,
Pine, unbeloved, and his affection die;
For joy would come to him if love were here.
These are pure pearls that he may snatch who will.
And flowers that all the air with perfume fill."

The poet goes on to speak of the desirableness of love; for the poem is addressed to his mistress:—

"The springs that from the mountain caves roll on
Are mingling, though they know not love, together;
Why, then, should we hold on our way alone!
No! let our hands be joined in one for ever!"

Love, however, is more talked about than felt in the celestial empire. The ladies have too much trouble walking about, and are, besides, under too strict surveillance to "move the golden lilies," as they call their feet, over much. Marriages are made by papas, without the foolish ceremony of consulting the young people; and a Chinese damsel would as soon expect to marry for love because she might read of such a thing in a novel or a poem, as an English milliner would expect to become a countess, or find herself such by some lucky discovery, because she never heard of people of lower degree in the novels she gets at the circulating library. The authors of the Hwa-tseen (for there are two) are very honest: they never heard but of one instance of love:—

"Once only have I heard of one whose soul
Was tall of love,—high like the arch of heaven,—
Wide as the sea, whom boundless waters roll
Round the vast world; and, therefore, he is given
To me, lest it should perish, in my lays
To hand the story down to other days."

The tale now begins in earnest. No paraphrase is necessary; but we have the birth, parentage, and education of the hero in this highly poetical manner:—"It appears that in the district Woo-keang, in the province Soo-chew-foo, dwelt a youth of talent whose family name was Leang. His father, a person of letters, was usually called Jin-Po; and his mother, a woman of strict virtue, was of the family of Heaou." Now, would it be possible to find an English poet who would go to work in so simple and sensible way as this; here, in twenty-eight monosyllabes, we have the name and character of the hero, the district and province in which he lived, the ordinary name and occupation of his father, the genealogy of his far-descended mother, with a just and touching eulogium upon her domestic virtues. Leang, by his mother's permission, goes on his travels, having first "taken his degree." "Chang-chow," says he, "has been long famed for its beautiful women, with soft, pale countenances, and dressed in rich array." To that city he accordingly betakes himself, cunningly telling his mother that "at Chang-chow there are men of talents and literary repute with whom I might form an advantageous friendship; "but not a word about the *beauties* there." His mother quite coincided with this view of things, and sends Leang to his aunt Heaou, who resided in the city in question. So Leang takes leave of his mother, and sets out; and this affords an instance of the importonce which a Chinese writer attaches to the most trifling incident, no matter how inappropriate: every thing must be told; and a really pathetic leave-taking is interrupted, because the author wants to tell us how Leang's luggage was put in the boat:—

"And speedily come back again, my son,
Nor let thine aged mother pine in vain,
And listen for thy footstep, all alone;
Or, leaning from the door, her eye-balls strain
To watch thy coming. Now the servants throw
The luggage in the boat, and off they go."

Leang arrives, without adventure, at Chang-chow; is kindly received by his aunt, and forthwith gets drunk with his cousin. After a little conversation particularly philosophical, when we consider that one of the cousins was a "stupid dolt," and both drunk, Heaou is sent for by his mother, and Leang remains looking out of the window. Invited by the beauties of the garden, by moonlight, and probably finding the coolness refreshing, Leang stepped out of the window, and amused himself by walking about, till he heard a sound of light voices, and female laughter, from a distance. Looking about him, he perceived a light in a summer-house. A cloud passed across the moon, and he was enabled to approach the window without being discovered; and

"Wow! Tam saw an unco sight!"

"There at a table two young ladies sate
Playing at chess, and laughing o'er the game;
The one with curled locks, and look elate.
Alas, poor Leang! for the vivid flame
Of love shot through him as his eyelids rose
And never more his bosom knew repose.
Her almond eyes—the red dot on her chin—
The golden lilies, scarce in length a span—
The slender form—the glances that could win—
And ah! if cruel, break the heart of man,—
Made them like creatures not of mortal doom,
But like immortal genii in their bloom.

Animated by such a sight, Leang rushed forwards, and presented himself before the ladies, who, of course, throw down the chess-board, scream, and run away. A few inquiries satisfy them as to who was the intruder, and screen their servants from the imputation of unwatchfulness. They soon sent a female servant back to fetch the chess-board, when she thought Leang was gone. Pih-yue (the servant) knew better than to loiter at a time like this: she went immediately, and, as was to be expected, had a long conversation with the cause of all the alarm. When he first begged her to take a letter, she was, as all waiting-maids are, or should be, mightily indignant. "I beg, sir, that you will decline speaking on love affairs,—for the young ladies have been taught to remain as unsullied as icicles." Promises and compliments, however, work their usual effect, and an intercourse is brought about.

---

* This is, however, in need of a note, for it involves a curious astronomical fable. East of the milky way, says a noted astronomer with a long name, is the constellation Chih-neu, the granddaughter of Tien-te, the sovereign of the stars. This young lady was so skilful in the labours of the loom, that she paid no attention to the adornment of her person. Tien-te supposing that this might stand in the way of her marriage, generously provided her with a husband, whose company proved so delightful, that Chih-neu left off weaving altogether. At this, Tien-te was wroth, inasmuch as Chih-neu was the goddess of embroidery, and, therefore, ought to have attended to her loom, at least a little. He, therefore, sent her back to her old situation, and only allowed her to visit her husband once in a year, on the seventh day of the seventh moon. This is a day observed by lovers.

Previously to this, Leang had found the house next to that in which his charmer resided was to let, and he, accordingly, hired it, and by this means was made acquainted with Yang, the lady's father, to whom the empty house belonged. While spending an afternoon with the latter in a certain summer-house, he observed some verses written on the wall.

"Who placed the drooping willow
Where the still waters gleam,
And on a heaving pillow
Its floating branches stream!
Shall it remain so lonely,
Nor ever change its place;
But shed its blossoms only
On the pool's changeless face!"

"These verses," said Yang, "are very stupid; they are the production of my daughter, Yaou-seen. But you sir, are a poet; pray let me have a stanza from you." Leang, of course, did the modest; but the general (for such Yang was) would take no denial, and an answer to the above verses was forthwith composed, and written,

"I see the boughs all dancing
Upon the rippling lake;
I see the beauties glancing
Which the spring breezes shake.
But all unloved I languish;
That tree but bears disdain,
And cares not for the anguish
Of those who love in vain."

The reply was soon seen, and rightly unriddled by the young lady, who now found who was their new neighbour, and why he had become so. In the meantime, all parties present seem to have made up their minds as to the propriety and expediency of a marriage, though as yet no proposal has been made. Yang communicates his sentiments to his lady, and Yaou-seen hers to her maid; while the author takes upon himself the task of making us acquainted with Leang's feelings. A door of communication is opened between the two gardens, and the lovers frequently meet; they exchange vows, burn sticks, and talk about what they will do when they are married. Leang pursues his studies, and is in expectation, daily, of being appointed to some literary office; and he waits for this before he proposes. While all this is going on at Chang-chow, Leang senior thinks fit to resign his office (he was a high minister of state); and his friend, Lew, resigning on the same day, they take a bout, and return together to their native place. But these two old statesmen, having no longer the public affairs to manage, were taken with a violent desire to legislate for their own families; accordingly, each extolling the beauty and virtues of his own offspring, they determine that Leang junior should marry Yuh-king, they daughter of old Lew. They arrive at home safe, save a wetting; and the poet, knowing how anxious the reader would feel on the subject, assures us that the servants took great care of the baggage. Mrs. Leang received her husband with great joy; but exclaimed, with Laura, in *Beppo*.

"How short your hair is; Lord, how gray 'tis grown!"

After a little conversation, they send off a servant to summon their son, who "packs up his books and guitar," and sets off, not without calling to take leave of the old general; who, forthwith, finding that Leang does not propose, makes the proposal himself, which is most joyfully received by the young gentleman, who little knows what his father has in store for him. Still less did he think of going without taking leave of Yaou-seen, and "their last parting was pathetic, as partings often are, or ought to be." There is grace, as well as feeling, in the lines spoken by Leang.

"I would have torn up eves the innocent flowers,
Because they bid her shadow. But the gloom
Is on me. So he went back to his room."

Sadly were his hopes disappointed when his father's plan was unfolded. There was nothing left for him but to stamp with rage, and flip his finger, as a Chinese gentleman does angry; when he is and to address an ode to the moon, in which he repeats just what that much-rhymed luminary has heard some millions of times from European lovers.

"Bright moon, before thee tears of blood I weep:
For all the pleasures of my life are gone;
For, when I wake, or when I sink in sleep,
Still to my mind returns my love alone:
And like a phantom all my life appears.
So much am I diseased with love and fears
I stand alone—in vain at fate I rail,
Which has deceived us both, and led us on
To dreams of bliss, which never can avail
Those who the springs of joy have never won;
And as my hopes are vanished into air,
So will I die, nor seek another fair."

Nor is the distress of Yaou-seen less when she hears of Leang's approaching marriage. She alternates with grief and rage; and finally declares that she will destroy her guitar, and burn her chessboard, and throw away her dice, and break her mirror, and trample on her rich robes, and tear up her poems, and become a nun (for there are nunneries in China, as well as in Europe). Some alleviation of her distress is afforded by a change of scene. Yang is called to Pekin, to occupy the post of minister of war; but scarcely had they arrived, when an insurrection broke out on the frontiers; and the emperor, desirous of availing himself of Yang's military talents, put him at the head of an army, and sent him against the insurgents. He gets surrounded, and is in great danger; which, of course, increases the sorrows of Yaou-seen. Meantime Leang resolves to come to an explanation with her, and goes once more to Chang-chow, where he finds the place which he had so loved deserted. The old gardener says:

"The flowers bloom on, but none their hues admire.
For I alone am left to guard their sweets;
And age has dimmed my eyes, and quenched the fire
That glowed of old within me."

Leang goes on, and finds the summerhouse; the odes were still on the wall, but faded and dirty. His feelings overpowered him, and his servants carried him away senseless. The time was now come for him, to take a higher literary degree, and the necessary preparations seemed to diminish the anguish of his mind. He was eminently successful and stood the first on the list; and Hesou, his cousin (the stupid doll), very brilliantly distinguished himself. Leang was made a member of the Han-lin college, and a minister of state. His apartments looked into the Han-lin gardens, in which, to his great joy, he saw Yaou-seen. He joined her, and undertook to rescue Yang from his perilous situation. The emperor willingly granted troops; and Leang set out; but he was no more favoured by fortune than Yang had been; the rebels surrounded him also, and escape seemed impossible. To add to the distress of Yaou-seen, news is brought that Leang had fallen in battle. On this part of his subject the poet becomes diffuse, and gives very long lamentations by all parties, and among the rest, by Yuh-king, the daughter of Lew. Her parents, were unwilling that so handsome a young lady should remain single all her life, on account of a bridegroom whom she had never seen; and they therefore recommended another lover, one who united youth, beauty, rank, riches, and talents. Yuh-king held a different opinion; and, finding her father and mother obstinate,

"Deeply began she to preponderate
Whether she'd cut her throat; but then she deemed
Hear parents would not like, at any rate,
The shocking sight. But, see! the water streamed
Temptingly past—she'd plunge her in the river.
And go to join her unknown love for ever."

No sooner decided than put in execution; but another old gentleman was ready to interpose. An officer named Lung fished up the lady, and adopted her as his daughter. Lew and his wife, when they find what had been the effect of their severity, indulge in mutual recriminations; but as the body was not to be found, the story goes on to the camp, and informs us that the news of Leang's death had been contradicted. Hesou (the stupid doll), at the head of fifty thousand chosen troops, marches to the assistance of Yang and Leang. He communicates with the besieged by shooting letters into their camp, fastened to arrows—organises a mutual plan of attack on the rebels—routs them with enormous slaughter—takes their leaders prisoners—and the three generals return in triumph to the capital. They were all raised to the rank equivalent to that of duke, and the emperor made many polite inquiries as to their domestic circumstances. When he found that Yang had a daughter of the same age as Leang, it struck "the golden mind" that a marriage between them might be very convenient; and, accordingly, "the golden mouth" signified the same to the two dukes. They smiled to find their own wishes so pleasingly anticipated; and their regret for the unhappy fate, or supposed fate, of Yuh-king, served only "to invest their happiness in a robe of tender melancholy." The emperor ordered a monument to be erected, to commemorate the virtue of that unfortunate young lady.

And now all was joy and festivity. The fashionable circle at Pekin all feel highly interested, not only on account of the rank and celebrity of the parties, but because the emperor had himself proposed the marriage;—in short, all were as happy "as fish in the water." The amiable poet does not all this while quite lose sight of Yuh-king. Lung comes to Pekin; and, finding the condition and prosperity of Leang, makes known to his majesty that he had erected a tombstone for a living person, and relates how he had been the means of rescuing her from a watery grave. The emperor has no difficulty before his eyes, but forthwith orders Leang to marry Yuh-kin also; which, with the consent of Yaou-seen, he does. Less cannot be done for Pih-Yue and Yun-Leang, the female attendants of Yaou-seen; and his grace the duke becomes on one days papa to four "fine boys." There only remains to reintroduce Yuh-king to her father and mother; and, after a few words about the great joy, and many about the elegant dresses of all parties, the poem thus concludes;

"The duke's four wives lived happily together,
Each striving to excel in kind attention;
And by the moon's pale light, in summer weather,
They drank and sang songs of their own invention.
I could not tell their marriment and fun
In twenty volumes, much less in this one."

This poem has been given to the public, in an English dress, by Mr. P. P. Thoms; but the book is scarce, and very curious; it was printed in China, on Chinese paper, and accompained by the Chinese text. The translation, which is in prose, was executed after many years residence in China; and bears tokens, by its idiom and orthography, that Mr. T. had almost forgotten his native language. No translation, however well executed, of a Chinese work, can convey an exact idea of the beauties which in the original, it possesses. These beauties consist in the choice of characters, and appeal not to the ear, but the eye. The learned, who have studied the nature of the characters, can trace the thousand similes and metaphors which they convey—beauties wholly lost to the illiterate. "The study of the Chinese written character," says Dr. Marshman, "is one, the pleasure resulting from which is so great, and the field of research which it opens, is so interesting, as scarcely to permit its being extinguished but with life itself."—"In Chinese," says a distinguished author of that country, "the characters are capable of ever-varying intelligible modifications but the sounds are not possessed of nice and minute distinctions. Other nations prefer the sounds, and what they obtain enters by the ear. The Chinese prefer the beautiful character, and what they obtain enters by the eye."

CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 11. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18TH, 1838. NO. 38. PRICE 50 CENTS

ADVANCES ON SHIPMENTS TO BRITAIN will be made, in Cash, on current terms, by

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Agents are ready to receive bonafide Tenders of Advances on Bills of exchange, secured by consignments to England of Tea and Nankin Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled, "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China," at the rate of Four Shillings and seven pence (4s. 7d.) per Spanish Dollar.

Until further Notice, Twenty five per Cent of the same will be made in cash, and the residue in Bills on the Supreme Government of India at the rate of Two hundred and ten (210) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after Sight—.

[Signed.] J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the H. E. I. Company.

Canton, 13th July, 1838.

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Treasury is open for the receipt of Cash for Bills upon the supreme Government of India, at the exchange of two hundred and ten (210) Company's Rupees per one hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after sight.

[Signed] J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

Canton, 4th June, 1838.

FOR SALE.

THE fine and fast sailing Schooner LULWORTH, now lying at Hong-Kong. Apply to

Captain R. GRAHAM, 5 Imperial hong.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.

THE A. 1. American brig MERMAID, Captain Edmundsen, 190 Tons Register, in good order for any voyage, and sails fast. For particulars apply to RUSSELL & Co.

September 11th, 1838.

FOR LONDON.

THE LONDON, Captain MAGNUS TAIT, 240 Tons, 1st class, will have early despatch a portion of her Cargo being engaged. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 4th September, 1838.

SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE CORNWALLIS, Capt. CLARK, will have early despatch. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 3d September, 1838.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE Fast sailing Portuguese Schooner GENOVEVA, about 180 tons, well found in stores and Ground Tackle, can be ready for sea in a few hours notice. For Particulars apply to

MARKWICK & SMITH.

Macao, 15th August, 1838. 3 Imperial hong.

FOR SINGAPORE & CALCUTTA.

TO leave Hong-Kong, the 1st of October, Ship FORTH, Captain Landers, for freight. Apply to

L. DE SOUZA,
Danish hong No. 5.

FOR SINGAPORE & CALCUTTA.

THE fast sailing Ship FUTTAY SALAM, Capt. Gregory, will be despatched on the 20th September. For freight apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 28th August, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.

THE SHAW ALLUM, E. Evans, Commander will leave Whampoa on the 20th September. For freight apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 28th August, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE & CALCUTTA.

THE Ship ALLALEVIE, Capt. CLARKE, will leave Whampoa on the 20th September. For freight apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.

THE "CHARLES GRANT," W. PITCHERN, Commander will positively leave Whampoa in middle of September for freight apply to

H. & N. CURSETJEE.

Canton 9th July 1838. Powshon Hong No. 3.

NOTICE Mr. JAMES WARLY SMITH (in pursuance of his circular of March last), is now established as a PUBLIC TEA INSPECTOR at No. 5 Dutch hong.

Canton, 14th September, 1838.

NOTICE.—For sale on board the HERCULES, SALT PROVISIONS, BEEF, PORK, also BREAD. Apply on board, or to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

NOTICE.—The Second annual meeting of the MOHAMMEDAN EDUCATION SOCIETY will be held in the Rooms of the General Chamber of Commerce, No. 2 Danish Hong, at 11 A. M. on Wednesday the 26th of September next. The members of this Society, and all others interested in the object of the Society, are invited to attend.

By order of the Trustees,

E. C. BRIDGMAN.

Canton, 25th August, 1838.

NOTICE.

3, Hation Garden, 19 Sept. 1837.

MR. D. R. Caldwell, No. 27 Old China Street, is our sole Agent in China for sale of our Tyrian Hair Dye; and any others dealing therein the purchaser takes his own risk of its being Genuine.

A. ROWLAND & SON.

Canton, 12th August, 1838.

NOTICE.—The interest and responcibility of Mr. JAMES STARKEY in our firm ceased on the 31st Ulto.

DIROM & Co.

Canton, 1st August, 1838.

NOTICE.—MR. ANDREW JARDINE is admitted a Partner in our Firm from the 1st instant

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 2nd July, 1838.

NOTICE.—F. S. BURKHARDT begs to announce to the Public that he has opened a Watchmaker's Shop at No. 3 Imperial Hong, where he offers for sale a variety of time pieces, and has the services of a skillful workman to repair such as may be entrusted to him for that purpose.

Canton 28th July 1838.

NOTICE.—Pursuant to a Decree of Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, made in a Cause "MOOTTEE RAM SOOKUT RAM, versus CAMPBELL," the Creditors of EDWARD SAMUEL MOORAT, Esquire, late of Madras, in the East Indies, Merchant, deceased, [who died in the month of October 1837,] are, by their Solicitors, on or before the 2nd day of February 1839, to come in and prove their debts before JOHN SAVAGE Esquire, the Master of the said Court, at his Chambers, in the Supreme Court-House, at Madras, aforesaid, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded the benefit of the said Decree.

JOHN SAVAGE.

Master Ram Sooot Ram versus Campbell.

NOTICE.—A Shop is opened by a European No 26 old China Street, for sale, BY RETAIL, of all British goods; and as the late interference of the Hong with the small shop keepers has caused a stop to business the support of the Public, both Chinese and Foreigners, is confidently expected, as being their joint interest.

Canton, I Creek, 6th July 1838.

INSURANCE OFFICE
OF
"Los Amigos del Pais"
IN MANILA.

THE Undersigned is Authorised to take risks on account of the said Office, on Spanish Vessels from China to Manila, to the extent of $ 40,000 payable in that City.

Macao, 12th June, 1838. G. DE YRURETAGOYENA

TO LET.—The Factory No. 4, Danish Hong. For terms apply at the CANTON REGISTER OFFICE, No. 2 Creek Hong.

NOTICE. — JAMES HOOKER & WILLIAM LANE, having this day entered into Partnership, beg to inform the Public that they have taken the premises lately occupied by Messrs STANFORD & MARKS, and solicit a continuance of the patronage that has been given to the late Establishment of STANFORD & MARKS as Warehouse Keepers and Auctioneers under the firm of

HOOKER & LANE.

Canton, 1st June, 1838, No. 1 British Hong.

FOR SALE.—3 small anchors of about 5 and 5½ Cwt. Apply to

ROBERT EDWARDS, Macao.

TO SELL OR LET.

ON very moderate terms, a house of two stories built four years ago, situated in Macao in the street near the church of Santo Antonio. The house is very commodious and well ventilated, commanding excellent views. For particulars apply to it's present owner, the Major ALMADA, of Macao.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant policies, on goods, payable in Calcutta, London, or this place.

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 1st January, 1838.

FOR SALE at the Canton Register office No. 2 Creek hong, *The Anglo Chinese* Kalendar for 1838, price 1 Sp Dr.

FOR SALE at the Canton Register Office, No. 2 Creek Hong, the CANTON REGISTER and PRICE CURRENT for the year 1837, bound in one Vol. Price 12 Sp. Drs.

FOR SALE.—A few copies of '*A Vocabulary of the Canton Dialect*,'—by R. Morrison, D. D. Price $1. Apply at the *Canton Register* Office, No 2 *Creek* Hong.

FOR SALE.—BLANK BILLS OF EXCHANGE, printed from C. P. Plate, on thin blue wove and Bank post 8vo hot pressed at $2 per 100. LONDON PRINTED BILLS OF LADING on laid post, hot pressed at $ 1½ per 100. Apply at the *Canton Register Office*, No. 2 Creek Hong.

NOTICE.—Charges for JOB PRINTING at the *Canton Register Office*.

Bills of Lading and Exchange, ...	per 100	$1.
Opium Order and Boats notes, ...	"	1.50
Linguist's Reports, Reports of Cargoes, &c,	"	5.
Policies, Auction Bills and Folio pieces....	"	2.50
Auction Bills on Quarto paper.....	"	

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

NOTICE.—SUBSCRIPTION to the Canton Register and General Price Current.

P. Ann. $16 payable quarterly. Regr. P. Ann. $12 payable quarterly
Do. Semi. 8 } do. in advance. Do. Semi. 6 } do. in advance.
Do. Tri. 4 } Do. Tri. 3 }

Do. to the Canton General Price Current per ann. $ 5. Subscribers taking 25 copies of the Price Current will be charged for their extra numbers 5 cents, other subscribers 10 cents, each number.

CHARGES for advertising in the Canton Register.

Vessels for freight, &c.....	$ 5
Advertisement, each insertion.....	1
do. Exceeding seven lines, ...	1½
do. Continued for 3 months,.....	6

THE FETTERS OF THE PRESS.

From the Sandwich Island Gazette, May 5.

The celebrated Dr. Channing of Boston, who stands undeniably at the very head of American writers, in the course of a very able discussion of an important public question, has the following remarks upon the condition of the press and the causes of its want of independence:

"The newspaper press is fettered among us by its dependence on subscribers, among whom there are not a few intolerant enough to withdraw their patronage, if an editor gives publicity to articles which contradict their cherished opinions, or shock their party prejudices, or seem to clash with their interests. In such a state of things, few newspapers can be expected to afford to an unpopular individual or party, however philanthropic or irreproachable, an opportunity of being heard by the public. Editors engage in their vocation like other men for a support; and communications, which will thin their subscription list, will of course find little favor at their hands. Much reproach is sometimes thrown on them for their want of moral independence; but the root of the evil lies in the intolerance of the community. One result of this state of things is, that the newspaper press fails of one of its chief duties, which is, to stem corrupt opinion, to stay the excesses of popular passion. It generally swells, seldom arrests, the violence of the multitude. The very subjects, on which the public mind may most need to be reformed, are most likely to be excluded from its columns. Another evil result is, the increase of number and violence of parties. Conscientious men, who cannot obtain a hearing through the common newspapers, are compelled to league for the support of papers of their own, and in speaking through these organs they are tempted to an extravagance and bitterness which they would have shunned, had they used other vehicles. I have understood that a principal cause of the formation of the antimasonic party was the facts, that, after the abduction and murder of Morgan, most of our editors shrunk from exposing the outrageousness of that act.

It may be doubted whether abolitionism would have taken the form of organized and affiliated societies, if the subject of slavery could have been discussed in common papers with the same freedom as other topics. That abolitionism has owed not a little of its asperity to its having been proscribed from the beginning, and to its having been denied the common modes of addressing the public mind, I cannot doubt. Toleration seems to be the last virtue which individuals or communities learn. One would think that experience had sufficiently taught men, that persecution is not the way to put down opinions. The selfish may indeed be disheartened by opposition, but conscientious men are strengthened by it in their convictions.

Persecution drives and knits them together; and when formed into a party by this bond, their zeal becomes more intense, their prejudices more inveterate, their means more violent, than if they had continued to be scattered though the community. If abolition should convulse the country, as some seem to fear, a large share of the blame will belong to that intolerance which has heaped on the most respectable men every epithet of scorn and vituperation, and has driven them to assume a separate and belligerent attitude in the community.

I cannot conceive of a greater good to a city, than the establishment of a newspaper by men of superior ability and moral independence, who should judge all parties and public measures by the standard of christian law, who should unpromisingly speak the truth and adhere to the right, who should make it their steady aim to form a just and lofty public sentiment, and who should at the same time give to upright and honourable men an opportunity of making known their opinions on matters of general interest, however much opposed to the opinions and passions of the day. In the present stage of society, when newspapers form the reading of all classes, and the chief reading of multitudes, the importance of the daily press cannot be overrated. It is a power which should be wielded by the best minds in the community.

The office of editor is one of solemn responsibility, and the community should encourage the most gifted and virtuous men in the community to assume it, by liberally recompensing their labor, and by according to them that freedom of thought and speech, without which no mind puts forth all its vigor, and which the highest minds rank among their dearest rights and blessings."

PRINCE TALLEYRAND.

(From Galignani's Messenger, May 18.)

Most of this morning's papers contain narratives more or less detailed of the death of Prince Talleyrand. The *Courier Français* states, that the retraction made by the Prince was in the form of a letter addressed to the Pope, which had been written for six months. In it he retracted the part which he took in the Constitutional Mass, celebrated on the day of the Federation in the Champ de Mars; and this with a copy was enclosed by him to the Archbishop of Paris, who, according to this journal, did not visit the Prince. When the arrival of the King and Madame Adelaide was announced to Prince Talleyrand, he said "*This is the greatest honour my house ever received.*" He then presented to his Majesty his physician, surgeon, and valet in attendance. At 3 o'clock, the Abbe Dupanloup, who had not left the Prince for several days, administered the sacrament of extreme unction to the patient, who had lost the use of his speech since 12 o'clock—The *France* mentions, that after the Prince's death had taken place, Count Mole was admitted into the room, and that he kissed the hand of the corpse. —Another journal says, that *M.* Royer Collard remained by the beside of the invalid until he expired.—The Prince it is understood, will be interred at Vallencay.

ODE.

By Rev. John Pierpont.

In Eden's green retreats,
A water-brook that played
Between soft mossy seats
Beneath a plane-tree's shade,
Whose rustling leaves
Danced o'er its brink—
Was Adam's drink,
And also Eve's.

Beside the parent spring
Of that young brook, the pair
Their morning chant would sing,
And Eve to dress her hair,
Kneel on the grass
That fringed its side,
And make its tide
Her looking glass.

And when the man of God
From Egypt led his flock,
They thirsted, and his rod
Smote the Arabian rock,
And forth a rill
Of water gushed,
And on they rushed,
And drank their fill.

Would Eden thus have smiled
Had wine to Eden come?
Would Horeb's parching wild
Have been refreshed with rum?

And had Eve's heir
Been dressed in gin,
Would she have been
Reflected fair?

Had Moses built a still,
And dealt out to that host,
To every man his gill
And pledged him in a toast,
How large a band
Of Israel's sons
Had laid their bones
In Canaan's land!

Sweet fields, beyond death's flood,
Stand dressed in living green,
For from the throne of God
To freshen all the scene,
A river rolls
Where all who will
May come and fill
Their crystal bowls.

If Eden's strength & bloom
Cold water thus hath given,
If even eyed beyond the tomb
It is the drink of heaven,
Are not good wells,
And crystal springs
The very things
For *our HOTELS?*

Sandwich Island Gazette, April 28.

MARCH OF MIND AND POTTED MEATS.

(From Blackwood's Magazine for April.)

It is remarkable how much the extent of modern commerce spreads the luxuries of mankind. Twenty years ago the sailor, after a few weeks' voyage from home, had nothing to look to for the remainder of his time, but salt beef and pork. The idea then occurred to some ingenious cook of packing meat so air-tight, that it would keep *fresh*, at least for a certain period. A foreign chemist followed the idea, and by par-boiling meat and vegetables, and then enclosing them in tin cases, arrived at the power of preserving provisions for a circumnavigation of the globe. Ten years ago the thought occurred to an American trader of carrying ice to Calcutta. He embarked his ice in the American winter, and, though he lost a third of his cargo on the way, carried the other two-thirds up the Ganges, where for the first time since the Deluge, it has become a regular enjoyment. Lord William Bentinck, not unjustly, gave the American a gold medal as a mark of his approval, and we hope that he has made his fortune by this time. Within the last two years, the same venture has been made to the Brazils, and the burning mouths of the men and women of Rio Janeiro are cooled, when the thermometer stands at 110 in the shade by water congealed where it stood at zero in the sun.

A few years ago turtle was inaccessible for half the year in London; and now the idolatrous worshippers of this most honoured production of the great waters may command it every day in the year: consigned from the spot where the turtle sighed their last under the blue skies and along the shark-guarded shores of Jamaica, cases hermetically sealed convey the concocted ambrosia to our shores, and men may partake of the raptures of city feasting for five shillings a pint. We shall yet see turtle among the delicies of hackney-coachmen.

But another luxury is about to be added to the list. A company is formed to send fifteen oysters to the Cape of Good Hope. Whether sent or not, we have not yet heard. The speculation is equally far-seeing and philanthropic. It is intended, when a lodgment has once been fairly made in Africa, to extend it to Ceylon and Bengal; thence to invade China, unless the Emperor shall regard it as an English device to gain footing in the Celestial Empire. But the company, aver, that though, like the India Company, they have no views of territorial aggrandizement, they regard the oyster as the preparative to a treaty of perpetual amity,—the Emperor, let him be however suspicious, being utterly incapable of breaking off his connexion with the country which supplies such matchless delicacies. "Let him taste but a single oyster," say they, in an efflux of patriotism, "and he is pure for ever."

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON,

LATEST DATES.

England	26th May.	Singapore	30th August.
U. States	9th do.	Java	15th do.
Calcutta	9th Aug.	Manila	14th do.
Bombay	25th July.	Austral-Asia	19th June.
Madras			

ARRIVED.—YORK, [Am.] Meyer, from Batavia and Liverpool. COVINGTON, [Am.] Holbrook, HEREFORD, ———, from Liverpool. GENERAL PALMER, Down, INGLIS, Routh, from Bombay, SIR EDWARD RYAN, Pybus, BOLTON, Young, PATRIOT QUEEN, Hoodless, VIRGINIA, Whiffen, from Calcutta.

PASSENGERS—(omitted last week) Per Ariel, Mrs. Ilbery, Miss Charlotte Thomas, G. T. Braine and W. Fanning, Esqs. Per Patriot Queen, Mr. Masper. Per Inglis, D. L. Burn, T. C. Beale, Esqs.

SAILED.—LADY GRANT, Jeffrey, for Singapore and Bombay. MARY FRAZIER, [Am.] Summers, for Singapore. (from Macao.)

The COMMERCE, [Am.] Rogers, for Philadelphia yesterday.

The NARCISSA and SADURNAY are under despatch for Manila.

During the week we have received the Pinang Gazette of the 11th and 18th, and the Singapore Free Press of the 16th, 23d and 30th of August.

From these papers we learn that Quedah is again in possession of the Malays. The Sandwich Island Gazettes, from the 14th April to 26th May, both inclusive, have also reached us.

We should have noticed before that the publication of "Pratts'" East India Price Current has ceased.

The late arrivals have not brought any further intelligence respecting Captain Randle of the *Ruby*. We understand the *Bolton* spoke H. M. S. Larne, in Lat. all well, but had neither seen nor heard anything of the A. Pereira.

We are obliged to postpone the continuation of the Horæ Sinicæ until our next.

We publish the Edict from the three superior officers of the province, merely for the purpose of showing forth the inconsistency of the Chinese government with regard to the foreign commerce. Our readers will observe that opium is not prohibited in this edict, it only must not be exchanged for Tea or Rhubarb.

We are indebted for the following shipping intelligence to the kindness of Captain Warden, of the *Ariel*.

"*Ariel* left the pilot August 9th and Singapore the 29th., and arrived in Macao roads at 5 P. M. on the 8th September. The Sir E. Ryan left August 5th, and arrived at Singapore on the 28th. The Virginie left August 4th and arrived at Singapore on the 27th. The Patriot Queen left August 4th and passed Singapore on the 28th. The Imogene left July 16th and arrived at Singapore on the 27th August. The Eliza left Calcutta before

the *Ariel*, Spoke, the Syed Khan, off Parcelar hill, on the 24th August. We passed the Cowasjee Family on the 4th August, going up Calcutta river; she had lost her topmasts in a severe gale in Lat. 17°. N."

By the *Bolton*, intelligence has been received of the proceedings of H. M's. Ship Larne in search of the *Antonio Pereira*.

On the 25th August they sighted the Lacon isld; on the 26th they went round it, but found no signs of the *A. Pereira*, nor of any wreck. Fishing stakes were seen in a small bay on the N. side. Shoal water was seen on the S. E. side of the isld, distant about 3 miles. The island appears to be a most dangerous place: in the night time it could not be distinguished from the water. The shoal is much more to the Eastward of the isld, than laid down by *Ross*, and extends a long way out beyond the discoloured water. In working up to the *Bombay* shoal, the current was so strong that the Larne rather lost ground after two days and nights. When the *Bombay* shoal, *Triton* isld, and *Turon* bay have been examined, captain Blake proposes to look in at *Hainan* isld on his return.

A gentleman who has arrived from China, by the *City of Londonderry*, states that there was not shipping at Lintin sufficient to bring away the teas that had been bought on speculation, and that freights had advanced to £10 per ton.—(Ledger.)

(*Cal: M. May* 9.)

The above *assertion* is a singular instance of correct *prophecy*; for the latest date from China *then* in London was the 31st January *via* Calcutta by the *Ariel*: now freights did not rise in China until about the 13th of *March*, when they advanced to £10. and £10.10. per Ton.

China Courts Bill.

On the 20th of May, Sir George Staunton gave notice of his intention to move, on going into committee on the China Courts Bill, that the following words be inserted in the preamble——Provided the Chinese government shall have signified its consent and concurrence, and engage to sanction the authority and jurisdiction of such British Court or Courts; but until such consent shall have been obtained, that the said Courts shall be established, in such place as shall appear most eligible, beyond the limits of the said dominion of the emperor of China, but in the vicinity thereof.

(*Morning Post.*)

We are somewhat at a loss to understand what place can be in the *vicinity* but *beyond the limits* of the dominion of the *emperor of China*. Sir George cannot allude to *Macao*, for that settlement is within the dominion of the emperor of China; it contains an immense Chinese population on whom the Portuguese depend for subsistence, and there are Chinese officers and a Chinese custom-house within its precincts. What *place*, then, can Sir George mean? If Sir George Staunton's motion is intended to floor lord Palmerston's bill—why, if he succeeds, we believe few of the British subjects resident in China will feel much regret.

However, enough has been said respecting these '*Chinese Courts*' in former Registers; so we must now only quietly await the event.

It is stated in the *Sunday Times* of the 29th April, (although we have not met with any further allusion to the subject in papers up to the 24th May) that intelligence had been received at the Board of Control and the India House, confirming the capture of Herat by the Persians, as had been reported a short time before. No public announcement had been made of an event so important. Russian officers are said to have served the artillery; it is also stated that after the surrender of the city, the Persian army advanced into *Khiva*.

We have looked through our files of Calcutta papers, up to the 4th August, and although many rumours float through them of the fall of Herat, we have not met with any communication in them confirming the fact.

From the various notices of events found in these papers, there appears to be a combination forming between the Afghans, Persians, and Nepaulese for the invasion of India. Little is said of the Lion of the Punjaub, Runjeet Sing; his death, a most likely event, is reported; but if the intrigues of Russia, long and perseveringly continued, have, at length, succeeded in raising discontent at British supremacy, there will soon be stirring work on foot; for, threatened on the N. W. by the *allied powers*, and probably on the East by the Burmese, the *armies* and *treasuries* of British India, will find full employment: these events, we imagine, will put an end to all hopes that the cultivation of opium will be abandoned by the Bengal government; and this opinion leads us to revert to what we said in the Register of August 7th respecting all *governments* and parties interested in the opium trade addressing the emperor on the subject.

We surely meant, and our meaning is as surely as clear to others as to ourselves, that *governments*—those of England and the local government of Bengal—should think the subject worthy of their power and dignity and take the lead in urging the matter on the emperor of China; but we never were so Quixotic as to propose or suppose that private individuals should or would alone venture on, to them, so impracticable a task. Such *means* are not adapted to the *end*, and, therefore, would not be tried by reflective and wise men; for a failure in any attempt necessarily induces to a more powerful re-action in the opposite direction than was in operation before the attempt was made. e.g. Should Messrs. Olyphant & Co. be the only commercial firm that signs the opium pledge next November,—and we are not aware that any other merchant or merchants are of the same opinion on this subject as Messrs. Olyphant & Co.—what will be the consequence? The affair will get abroad and prove that the merchants in Canton, are not to be turned from a source of industry, and profit nor from trading in an article which falls into the general concerns of their business; by the example or advice of Messrs. O. & Co. such a conviction will of course increase instead of lessening the importation of opium: therefore harm instead of good will be done by the futile (as it may prove to be) endeavour to require a pledge. But we think all private efforts will ever prove unvailing unless governments are interested in the question.—The governor himself, if he does not encourage the trade, makes no strenuous effort to put it down; and when he receives a pledge from a foreigner that he does not and will not deal in opium, we think we see his sneering smile, and hear his *incredulus odi*.

Were the English government to move first in the matter, it would, of course, seek information and assistance from those extensively engaged in the trade; still, the *facilities* afforded to the working of the trade by the provincial governments of China would always prove great obstacles to every effort to put it down; and were the English government to propose to the emperor, to abandon the trade on condition that he should open his ports and empire to the rest of the world, H. I. M. the '*one man*' would probably reply—"Ye barbarians! persevere, then, in your nefarious traffic, but it shall be my care to keep my black haired children from coming in closer contact with you."

The meaning of which would be,—I care but little about my children, but I care for my family's dominion.

But our opinion is, that were it possible to bring the two governments in contact on the question, England might take a position that would extort more respect from the emperor, however willing he might be to sacrifice the health and morals of his children merely that his family might continue to occupy the *Dragon's seat*.

The discussion of this question is not new to the Canton community, nor are Messrs. Olyphant & Co. the first Anti-morphinists. Many years ago an English gentleman abandoned the brightest pecuniary prospects, because he would not join a leading house which numbered amongst its other branches of business an opium agency. He left Canton and returned to England.

Some remarks of the celebrated Unitarian preacher Dr. Channing on Newspapers will be found in a preceding column. Many of them, however, are not applicable to the Newspaper Press of Canton; for the *Canton Register* and the *Canton Press* were established by the two most eminent houses engaged in the opium trade, still there has been no backwardness in admitting into their columns the letters of those warmly opposed to the traffic. *We* beg leave to remark, however, that no writer has a claim to expect that an editor should enter into an argument on his communications. If such a claim rightfully existed, why an editor should be a walking Encyclopædia; an editor has done his duty when he draws the public attention to any question of interest, communications concerning which he has published in his columns. *A* Newspaper is a *Newspaper*, and nothing more: a daily or weekly record of *events*; it is true, they are now often used for much higher purposes and duties, but still an editor can always shelter himself under *nominis umbra*.

As we have mentioned a celebrated preacher in this paragraph, we beg leave further to remark that many old and eminent divines have held it to be a most dangerous practice to quote detached texts of scripture and apply them to the common business of life; they considered such practice to be a highly improper use of the scriptures; and common sense tells us if men are not to move in their affairs without having a separate text at each elbow, the industry and business of the world would soon stand still.

PORT ESSINGTON.

Macao, 4th September, 1838.

Sir,—The inclosed is the copy of a despatch I have this day had the honor to receive from Rear Admiral Sir Frederick Maitland, which I beg leave to communicate to you for the information of the Commercial Community at Canton.

I have &c.

CHARLES ELLIOT.

To, Chief Superintendent.

The President of the Chamber of Commerce.

"Wellesley" in Toong Koo Bay
3rd September 1838.

Sir,—I have received a despatch from Sir J. Gordon Bremer, Captain of Her Majesty's Ship "Alligator," dated the 31st May last, from the Cape of Good Hope, informing me that he was so far on his voyage to New South Wales, to establish a Post on the Northern Coast of Australia, for the purpose of giving protection to British Commerce, carried on, through Torres Strait with China and India, and with the Islands of the Indian Archipelago, and of affording an Asylum for those who may be Shipwrecked on the Coast.

In a private communication he further informs me, that the Bughis Traders come to Port Essington (which is situate on the Coburg peninsula in North Australia, in about Latitude 11° 10 South, and Longitude 132° 10 East) in great numbers, for the purpose of taking and curing the Trepang or Beche de Mer, which they carry to

Macassar, and thence to the China Market, and that there is no doubt that these people, their numbers being great, would take a large portion of British or Indian cloth, Hardware and other manufactured goods from us, for which they now depend wholly on the Dutch, who charge them enormously; but he is of opinion that the great *Mart* will eventually be the islands in the neighbourhood.

Sir Gordon expected to reach Adelaide, in So. *Australia*, by the 5th July last, and Sydney by the 25th, and after making the necessary arrangements with the Governor of N. S. *Wales*, would proceed to form the Settlement.

The officer in charge of this expedition having requested me to punish some kind of notice of the undertaking, addressed to the public in India, as it may possibly induce someone to venture on sending a vessel down to the New settlement (which I understand is intended to be Port Essington) with cotton &c., and thus commence a communication.

I have been induced to acquaint you therewith, that you may bring it to the notice of the commercial gentlemen carrying on business at Canton, in such manner as you may deem most proper. I have &c.

[Signed] FRED. L. MAITLAND.
Rear Admiral and Commander in Chief.
To Captain Charles Elliot, R. N.
H. M.'s Chief Superintendent.

The enterprise of British merchants will doubtless soon lead them to follow the suggestion of Sir Gordon Bremer.

KING-QUA'S AFFAIRS.

Tang, President of the Board of War, Governor of the two Kwang Provinces &c. proclaims to the Senior Hong-merchants for their full information. On the 21st day of the 7th moon, of the 18th year of Taoukwang, Nanabboy Framjee and others petitioned as follows:

"We, the foreigners, before petitioned your Excellency, urging our claims against the Teenpo Hong, when Y. E., for which we shall be ever grateful, was pleased to direct the Hong-merchants to meet together and consult; and report to Y. E. the result of their deliberations, that you might pursue the necessary measures; and on the 11th day of the present month, we received the following Edict from Y. E."

"'I have examined into the subject of Kingqua's debts to foreigners, and find that Dent and others have before petitioned, when I directed the Hong-merchants to meet together and consult, and report to me the result of their deliberations, that I might act accordingly. Now it appears from their report that Dent and others in obedience to my orders, had consented to the arrangement, that the principal of their claims should be paid in ten years, and the interest after the expiration of that period: but that Nanaboy insists on obtaining interest at the rate of 12 per Cent. per annum, which interest is to be paid up regularly with the principal. In consequence, the Hong-merchants again met together to consult, but the said foreigners (Nanaboy &c.) continued obstinately deaf to all conviction, when it appears Dent and the others also turned round for similar terms, notwithstanding his former agreement.

"'It appears to me that the first great object of merchants is to amass riches: failing which, to avoid losses. Kingqua of the Teenpo Hong contracts debts to foreigners, and is, of himself, totally unable to liquidate them: there is consequently no prospect of their being repaid: but the other Hong-merchants, mindful of the respectability of their class, come forward with their assistance, in the shape of an annual sum of ₱ 100 000, to enable him to pay his debts, that the foreigners may not be without a guaranty for their claims. Thus the money, which was as lost, is, by their assistance, regained; and the foreigners extremely fortunate."

"'Now Dent and the other Creditors whose claims amount to upwards of ₱ 800,000, have, in obedience to my orders, agreed to the arrangement of paying the principal in ten years, and the interest after the expiration of that term, thus evincing a most reasonable disposition; but Nanaboy, &c. whose claims do not exceed ₱300,000, insist upon being paid interest at the same time as the principal. The principal creditors of the Teenpo Hong, evince their reasonableness by an early acquiescence in my views, while the minor creditors obstinately withhold their concurrence, by which they evince the boundless avarice and meanness of their dispositions, and set all principles of reason at defiance. Considering the circumstances, I again issue an edict, that they (Nanaboy and others) may ponder o'er its contents, and awaken to a sense of their errors. Let the Hong-merchants forthwith explain its contents to the said Nanaboy &c., and impress upon their minds the unreasonableness of their demand for interest: let them at once concur in the arrangement of Dent and the others, that the principal be paid in ten years and the interest after the expiration of that term. There must not be two plans for liquidating these claims. Let the Hong-merchants be unceasing in their endeavours to support the Teenpo Hong and let them not relax their former kind efforts. Their attention must be unceasing to this matter, and let not the foreigners again pester me with their petitions. This is of the first importance.'"

When Kingqua's Parsee creditors received this reply, they again petitioned the governor, but unfortunately they dictated their petition to a native, who, in writing it in Chinese, did not, of course, maintain a very dignified tone; and as it is not necessary, we do not publish an English translation of it.

"This coming before me, the governor, I have examined and find by the records that I have already clearly signified my pleasure on this subject for the guidance of the foreigners. Nevertheless Nanabboy &c. persist in their obstinate disobedience. *Why* does not the debtor Leangshing he of the Teenpo hong, exert himself in this matter; *Why* does not he in conjunction with his brother hongmerchants meet together and form some arrangement for quieting the said Nanabhoy &c.

"It appears by the petition of Nanabhoy and others that they are poor and distressed, while Dent and the others are wealthy: and that large sums are due the latter, while only trifling ones to the former; and they consequently earnestly entreat that interest may be allowed them and a shorter period allowed for the payment of their claims, and they pester me with their noisy and clamorous petitions. Is the recovery of a debt so very important a business, that they presume, notwithstanding my repeated orders, to trouble me with their petitons? Do they think that I, the governor, have nothing to do, but to attend to them? Truly I am very indignant at such behaviour.

"I have now directed the Namhoy-yune to take the said hongmerchant Kingqua into his custody, and there cause him to make some arrangement respecting these debts, and report the same to me for my consideration, when he may be released.

"In order that I may not again be pestered with petitions, I issue this edict. When it reaches the said hongmerchants let them transmit and explain its contents to Nanabhoy &c. for their information and obedience. Do not oppose. A Special Edict." September 12th 1838.

Translated by Mr. S. Fearon. Chinese Interpreter to the General Chamber of Commerce.

Edict from the governor, lt. governor, and hoppo

We (the above-named officers) proclaim to the hongmerchants for their full information.

On the 18th day of the 5th moon, we received the following imperial edict.

It has been reported that tea and rhubarb are articles of the utmost necessity to foreigners; a fixed price should therefore be laid upon them, and they be sold for cash only, and not be exchanged for opium and other foreign commodities.

It appears that that which has been thus reported may be put in practice; and I order you to meet together and consult on the best measures for the purpose, including raw-silk under the same law; and after having consulted and made regulations, send up a report. —*Respect this.*

In obedience we have enquired as to the quantities of tea, rhubarb, and raw silk, that are yearly exported, and what price they are generally sold for, and for what foreign goods they have hitherto been exchanged; and whether there are fixed prices or not, or whether the prices fluctuate.

Now we have received imperial orders to consult and fix prices and to direct that these goods be only sold for cash, and not bartered for other goods. We therefore require of you (the hongmerchants) to state in what manner these prices are to be fixed; and besides ordering the foreigners to pay cash for these goods, we require to know what goods should be bartered for those imported.

On these accounts we issue these orders, directing the hongmerchants to immediately examine into every separate subject, and we limit them to five days to make their enquiries, consult, and send back a report, that we may examine into the facts; when we will immediately assemble, consult, and return an answer to the emperor. Let there be neither carelessness nor delay. Hasten! hasten!—these are the orders.—6th moon, 29th day.

Letter from the Hongmerchants. Charges levied on ships.

Gentlemen,—We respectfully inform you that in future, in order to meet the necessary expenses, the security merchant of a ship will require one mace on every pecul of goods composing the cargo.

Now in public consultation we have considered that no one rule can apply either as to the number of ships or the quantities of their cargoes

Here after, when rice ships are secured, $ 1,189½ will be levied on each, in which all other custom house charges are included. On country ships $ 700, will be levied, on company's ships $ 1000, on American ships $ 700.

We request all of you, gentlemen, to be fully informed of this, and remain &c.—Dated 7th moon, 5th day.

Sir Robert Grant.

We observe, from various eulogistic notices in the India Papers, that the death of Sir Robert Grant is greatly regretted. We believe the most prominent act of his life was bringing a bill into parliament for the emancipation of the Jews; the bill was lost, but the Jews, grateful for his attempt to enlarge their political privileges, presented Sir Robert with a piece of plate. The Bombay government, it appears, have ordered a general mourning.

Talleyrand.

In a preceding column will be found a notice respecting this most remarkable man. Immediately after his death, the French papers teemed with reviews of his long and extraordinary career, in which but little favour is shown him. It is said that the tears of the Duchess de Dino and the rest of his family, induced him to sign the letter to the Pope; yet it is also said the letter had been prepared six months previous. A correspondent of the Morning Post, takes the following view of his character.

"There is not much to be said in vindication of his memory, but something may be urged in extenuation of his misdeeds. If he betrayed more than one master, and took and violated many an oath, how many other such traitors and oath-breakers are there not to be found in all parties in this country, whose inferior birth and capacity enable them to escape the lash? If he transferred his allegiance from one government to another with marvellous flexibility, he did but adapt himself to the alternate changes of this changeful nation, which have been as frequent as his own, and if history pass a severe judgment on him, she will also acklowledge that such a Statesman could flourish only in a country so demoralised by frequent revolution as modern France."

AT MACAO. On the 4th inst., the Lady of T. H. Layton, Esq. of a Daughter.

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free
"press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance
"will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 11. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25TH, 1838. NO. 39. PRICE. 50 CENTS.

ADVANCES ON SHIPMENTS TO BRITAIN will be made, in Cash, on current terms, by

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Agents are ready to receive bonafide Tenders of Advances on Bills of exchange, secured by consignments to England of Tea and Nankin Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled, "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China" at the rate of Four Shillings and seven pence (4s. 7d.) per Spanish Dollar.

Until further Notice, Twenty Six per Cent of the same will be made in cash, and the residue in Bills on the Supreme Government of India at the rate of Two hundred and ten (210) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after Sight.—

[Signed.] J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the H. E. I. Company.

Canton, 13th July, 1838.

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Treasury is open for the receipt of Cash for Bills upon the supreme Government of India, at the exchange of two hundred and ten (210) Company's Rupees per one hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after sight.

[Signed] J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

Canton, 4th June, 1838.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON.

THE fine ship DUCHESS OF NORTHUMBERLAND, A. 1, Captain ROXBURGH; burthen 341 tons. Apply to

TURNER AND Co.

FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.

THE Ship HELEN, Captain G. SETTGAR will leave Whampoa early in November. For freight apply to

DHUNJEEBHOY MUNCHERJEE.

Canton, 21th Sept. 1838. No. 5 Powshun Hong.

FOR CALCUATA.

THE leave Hong-Kong on the 1st of October, the fine and fast sailing Schooner LULWORTH. For freight Apply to

Captain R. GRAHAM, 5 Imperial hong.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.

THE A. 1. American brig MERMAID, Captain EAGLESTON, 190 Tons Register, in good order for any voyage, and sails fast. For particulars apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

September 11th, 1838.

FOR LONDON.

THE LONDON, Captain MAGNUS TAIT, 249 Tons, 1st class, will have early despatch a portion of her Cargo being engaged. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 4th September, 1838.

SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE CORNWALLIS, Capt. CLARK, will have early despatch. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 3d September, 1838.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE Fast sailing Portuguese Schooner GENOVEVA, about 180 tons, well found in stores and Ground Tackle, can be ready for sea at a few hours notice. For Particulars apply to

MARKWICK & SMITH.

Macao, 15th August, 1838. 3 Imperial hong.

FOR SINGAPORE & CALCUTTA.

TO leave Hong-Kong the 1st of October, Ship FORTH, Captain Landers, for freight. Apply to

L. DE SOUZA.

Danish hong No. 5.

FOR SINGAPORE & CALCUTTA.

THE fast sailing Ship FUTTAY SALAM, Capt. GILLETT, will be despatched on the 20th September. For freight apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 28th August, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.

THE SHAW ALLUM, E. EVANS, Commander, will leave Whampoa on the 20th September. For freight apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 28th August, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE & CALCUTTA.

THE Ship ALLALEVIE, Capt. CLARKE, will leave Whampoa on the 20th September. For freight apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE Usual half yearly General Meeting of the shareholders will be held at the Office of the General Agents, on Monday the 1st of October, at noon.—

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, September 24th, 1838. *General Agents.*

NOTICE. Mr. JAMES WARLY SMITH (in pursuance of his circular of March last), is now established as PUBLIC TEA INSPECTOR at No. 5 Dutch hong.

Canton, 14th September, 1838.

NOTICE.—For sale on board the HERCULES, SALT PROVISIONS, BEEF, PORK, also BREAD. Apply on board, or to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

NOTICE.—The Second annual meeting of the MORRISON EDUCATION SOCIETY will be held in the Rooms of the General Chamber of Commerce, No. 2 Danish Hong, at 11 A. M. on Wednesday the 26th of September next. The members of this Society, and all others interested in the object of the Society, are invited to attend.

By order of the Trustees,

E. C. BRIDGMAN.

Canton, 25th August, 1838.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. JAMES STARKEY in our firm ceased on the 31st Ulto.

DIROM & Co.

Canton, 1st August, 1838.

NOTICE.—MR. ANDREW JARDINE is admitted a Partner in our Firm from the 1st instant.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 2nd July, 1838.

NOTICE.—F. S. BURKHARDT begs to announce to the Public that he has opened a Watchmaker's Shop at No. 3 Imperial Hong, where he offers for sale a variety of time pieces, and has the services of a skillful workman to repair such as may be entrusted to him for that purpose.

Canton 28th July 1838.

NOTICE.—A Shop is opened by a European No 26, old China Street, for sale, BY RETAIL, of all British goods; and as the late interference of the Hong with the small shop, which has caused a stop to business, the support of the Public, both Chinese and Foreigners, is sanguinely expected, as being their joint interest.

Canton, 1 Creek, 6th July 1838.

INSURANCE OFFICE
of
"Los Amigos del Pais"
IN MANILA.

THE Undersigned is Authorised to take risks on account of the said Office, on Spanish Vessels, from China to Manila, to the extent of $ 40,000 payable in that City.

Macao, 13th June, 1838. G. DE YRURETAGOYENA

TO LET.—The Factory No. 4, Danish Hong. For terms apply at the CANTON REGISTER OFFICE, No. 2 Creek Hong.

NOTICE. — JAMES HOOKER & WILLIAM LANE, having this day entered into Partnership, beg to inform the Public that they have taken the premises lately occupied by Messrs. STANFORD & MARKS, and solicit a continuance of the patronage that has been given to the late Establishment of STANFORD & MARKS as Warehouse Keepers and Auctioneers under the firm of

HOOKER & LANE.

Canton, 1st June, 1838. No. 1 British Hong.

FOR SALE.—3 small anchors of about 5 and 5½ Cwt. Apply to

ROBERT EDWARDS, Macao.

TO SELL OR LET.

ON very moderate terms, a house of two stories, built four years ago, situated in Macao in the street near the church of Santo Antonio. The house is very commodious and well ventilated, commanding excellent views. For particulars apply to it's present owner, the Major ALMADA, of Macao.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant policies, on goods, payable in Calcutta, London, or this place.

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 1st January, 1838.

FOR SALE at the Canton Register office No 2 Creek hong, *The Anglo Chinese* Kalendar for 1838, price 1 Sp. Dr.

FOR SALE at the Canton Register Office, No. 2 Creek Hong, the CANTON REGISTER and PRICE CURRENT for the year 1837, bound in one Vol. Price 12 Sp. Drs.

FOR SALE.—A few copies of '*A Vocabulary of the Canton Dialect*,'—by R. Morrison, D. D. Price $1. Apply at the *Canton Register* Office, No 2 *Creek* Hong.

FOR SALE.—BLANK BILLS OF EXCHANGE, printed from C. P. Plate, on thin blue wove and Bank post 8vo. hot pressed at $2 per 100. LONDON PRINTED BILLS OF LADING on bind post, hot pressed at $ 4½ per 100. Apply at the *Canton Register Office*, No. 2 Creek Hong.

NOTICE.—Charges for JOB PRINTING at the *Canton Register Office*.

Bills of Ladjng and Exchange,....	per 100	$1.
Opium Order and Boats notes,....	"	1.50
Linguist's Reports, Reports of Cargoes, &c,	"	5.
Policies, Auction Bills and Folio pages....	"	5.
Auction Bills on Quarto pages,.....	"	2.50

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

NOTICE.—SUBSCRIPTION to the Canton Register and General Price Current.

P. Ann. $16 payable quarterly. Reg. P. Ann. 12 p. qrtr.
Do. 6mos. 10 } do. in advance. Do. 6mos. 8 } do. in advance.
Do. 3mos. 8 } Do. 3mos. 6 }

Do. to the Canton General Price Current per ann. $ 5.

Subscribers taking 25 copies of the Price Current will be charged for their extra numbers 5 cents, other subscribers 10 cents, each number.

CHARGES for advertising in the Canton Register.

Vessels for freight &c.....		$ 5
Advertisement, each insertion.....		1
do.	Exceeding seven lines,.....	1½
do.	Continued for 3 months.....	6

SUBSTITUTES FOR SULPHATE OF QUININE.

The substances which seemed to promise most likely to supply this great desideratum were the *Bengal willow, black pepper, opium, &c.* Opium yields several alkaloid substances, one of which named *narcotine* was tried by Dr. Roots and Mr. Jetson in a few cases of mild Lincolnshire ague in 1832, with effects similar to those produced by quinine. * * *

Opium, Narcotine, & the Muriate of Narcotine.

"As I think I shall have no difficulty in proving that in the last of those substances a perfect substitute for quinine has been found, I wish to refer briefly to the history of the use of opium in periodic fevers.

"Dr. Trotter, an eminent Naval Surgeon, seems to be the first who employed opium as a remedy in agues. He gave it on board the "Vengeance" in Lord Howe's fleet, at the approach of the cold stage and with considerable success.

"Dr. Lind also used opium with advantage in periodic fevers, but he gave it only to mitigate the current paroxysm, not in the hope of averting a return of the fever. With similar views, Sir Gilbert Blane employed this drug in the celebrated Walcheren epidemic, and he states with results corresponding to those Lind previously described.

"The chemical researches on opium, instituted by Derosne, Robiquet and others, led to the discovery of its narcotic base, *morphia*, in 1810, and of another crystalline principle which, though totally destitute of narcotic properties, was very inaptly termed "*narcotine.*" Morphia was immediately proved to be a powerful sedative and to concentrate all the soporific energies of opium. Respecting narcotine, however, there arose much difference of opinion. While all agreed that it was crystalline and intensely bitter, Bally contended that it might be give in large doses without injury; Magendie, on the other hand, asserted that it produced severe convulsions in dogs. Orfila stated that 40 grains dissolved by sulphuric acid killed a dog in 24 hours, and lastly, Wibmer, of Munich, alleged that he found by experiments on himself that if poisonous at all it was extremely feeble, as he could take several grains dissolved in muriatic acid without the least injury.

"In the experiments made by Dr Roots and Mr. Jetson, three grain doses were given three times daily without producing any remarkable symptom, and with the effect of averting the return of ague.

"This then was the amount of our knowlege of the subject when I submitted it to experiment. Dr. Roots and Mr. Jetson had proved the utility of narcotine in mild English ague, and had disproved its alleged poisonous effects. But whether narcotine would be similarly efficacious in the obstinate agues of Bengal and, above all, whether we might venture to substitute it for quinine in the intervals of remittent congestive fevers, remained altogether open to investigation.

"Having prepared a little very pure narcotine (and the purity of the preparation is, as I will afterwards show, of paramount consequence), I distributed it on the 6th November, to some of the pupils of the Medical College, with instructions to administer it in bad cases of ague in three grain doses thrice daily."

In 19 or 20 cases the remedy was found perfectly effective—as well in all, and, indeed, better in some than quinine itself:—

"But by far the most conclusive evidence on this subject is that contributed by Dr. Stewart, whose report I have the pleasure to subjoin:

Dr. Stewart's Report. Calcutta,
10th January, 1838.

MY DEAR O'SHAUGHNESSY,

I enclose for you the detailed histories of nine cases in which I have employed the muriate of narcotine which you furnished me with. Of these 6 were Europeans, 1 an American, and 2 were Bengalis. The notes of the former cases were kept by the patients themselves, who consented very readily to try the medicine, knowing it to be a new one, prepared by you. Five cases were of the tertain type; 2 were remittent congestive fevers, and 2 were quartans. You will see from the details of each that quinine had previously been used in most of them, with various effects, but in three with aggravation of symptoms, and the induction in one case of permanent deafness, in another with spleen enlargement.

From the experience of the whole I think I am warranted in concluding that,

1. The muriate of narcotine, is a perfectly *safe* agent to any extent, and in large or small doses; that as a substitute for quinine it is unexceptionable, and possesses over the latter many attributes which render it both a safer and more generally useful remedy in all the fevers of Bengal.

These are 1st. In small doses it proves antiperiodic if given in the intermission for some hours before the expected paroxysm.

2nd. In 10 grain doses it is powerfully and immediately calmant, soporific, and antiperiodic.

3rd It does not in such doses accelerate the pulse nor exalt the sensibility of the nervous system,—it does not interfere with the action of other medicines,—it does not constipate, —it never produces nor increases determination to any particular organ; or to any already diseased or irritable viscus.

4th. It promotes *all the secretions* and seems to act equally and general on the whole capillary system, without depressing the vital powers which it rather sustains meanwhile.

5th. Its action is maintained by application to blistered surfaces.

In the dangerous Bengal remittent fevers so fatal and so difficult to manage, where quinine has hitherto been our *only* resource in the brief and imperfect remission, while its employment is too often most dangerous, on account of its *stimulating* effects, arousing and sustaining but for a moment the vital powers, at the imminent risk of arresting all the secretions at the critical period of their liberation from the paroxysm, the muriate of narcotine becomes invaluable, and the discovery of its properties is the greatest good to the cause of humanity.

(Signed) D. STEWART.
Superintendent General of Vaccine.

The following is Dr. O'Shaughnessy's process for obtaining pure narcotine, which we publish for the purpose of laying it before our medical friends in China.

I am happy, therefore, in being enabled to propose for the sanction of the Committee a process which is at the same time simple, economical, and productive, which *ensures the separation of the febrifuge narcotine from the powerful sedative morphia*, and which can be performed in every locality where opium can be found. The process is as far as I am aware altogether new.

Preparation of Muriate of Narcotine.

Take of Bengal Opium. - - - 2lbs.
Alcohol - - - - - - - 20lbs.

Rub them well up together in a large mortar adding the spirit by degrees until the opium is exhausted of its soluble parts. Decant the solution and press insoluble part.

To the alcoholic solutiou add as much ammonia as renders the liquid slightly turbid. Distil from a common alembic till 15lbs. of the alcohol are recovered. Draw off the fluid in the still and set it aside to cool.

On cooling it deposits a mass of colored crystals composed of narcotine, meconate of ammonia and resin. Wash with water which dissolves the meconate of ammonia, then with one quart of water and one drachm of muriatic acid, which dissolves the narcotine and leaves the resin—filter. The solution which is of a rosy color is to be evaporated to dryness.

The muriate of narcotine thus prepared is a transparent resinous mass, of a rosy color, brittle vitreous texture, very soluble in distilled water and spirits, and intensely bitter.

A beautifully crystalline muriate of narcotine may be prepared by precipitating the muriate thus made, by ammonia, and dissolving the precipitate in boilling alcohol from which the narcotine separates in fine crystals as the solution cools. The crystallized narcotine placed in a tube and subjected to the influence of a stream of muriatic acid gas combines with the acid while it retains its original crystalline form. But this process, though more elegant, is too expensive and elaborate for general use, and the non-crystalline muriate is just as valuable as the more beautiful product now described.

The India Gazette, 11th July, 1838.

HORÆ SINICÆ No. V.

(Continued from No. 37, Page 150.)

After the Epic, comes the Dramatic Muse; and her the Chinese have long worshipped, and not altogether without success. They have no distinction between tragedy or comedy—no knowledge of the unities, nor any very exact rules. Yet their drama is interesting for its own merits, as well as for its partial resemblance to that of the Greeks. One of the characters usually gives, in a prologue, those pieces of information, without which no Chinese would go away satisfied. He tells the birth and parentage, the character and occupation of the heroes and heroines; and often indulges the audience with a slight sketch of the plot. Two plays, which are most known to the European reader, have been translated into prose; yet they neither are, nor will be much known by means of the translations, though executed by so less eminent a scholar than Mr. Davis: but they are familiar, because one of them has been redramatised by Voltaire, and the other has been made the basis of a delightfully amusing tale by Capt. Marryat. Those who have listened, with the Pacha, of many tales—and who is there that has not?—cannot fail to recollect how they sympathised with the Princess Ba-b-bi-bo-bu; how they venerated her virtues, and detested her persecutors. We shall now contemplate the same lady, first as the heroine of a drama, and then as a personage of real life. The *Sorrows of Han* is a play, the scene of which is laid in the reign of Yuente, at which time the Tartars began to make serious inroads on the declining Chinese government. The emperor himself, slothful and voluptuous, was ill calculated for a period so stirring; and his natural disadvantages were aggravated by the bad policy and deceitful conduct of his ministers. The lyric parts, like the chorus of the Greek plays, are intended to convey moral sentiments, and to aid in the developement of the plot. The Tartar Khan commences the business of the play by reciting the following verses, pointing, at the same time, to his camp, lying stretched beneath in the moonlight:

"The autumn gale blows wild and strong
Our blackened tents of wool among;
And while the moon beholds each tent,
She hears the mournful pipe's lament.
Those countless hosts, in many a line,
With bows all bent for war, are mine."

He now enters into the prologue particulars—tells all that is thought necessary for the audience to know; and informs us that he is bent on an imperial alliance—that he has demanded a princess in marriage, and is now waiting the imperial reply. He alludes to his Tartar friends being engaged in hunting—wishes them success; and having thus set the play going, he makes his exit. He is succeeded on the stage by Maou-yen-show, the prime minister, who employs the time in depicting his own character, which he effectually does in these verses:

"With the claws of an eagle, the heart of a kite,
Let flattery, and cunning, and falsehood, unite,
To deceive all above us, oppress all below—
And we shall have fortune, whoever has wo."

While he is further disclosing what has been his parctice in the court, and what has been his fortune in consequence, the emperor himself enters, and, as usual in this play, commences with a song:

"*Generations* ten have past
Since my race has held the world;
All are bound in quiet *fast*,
Far away are sorrows hurled."

And so completely has the prince been secluded *from* public affairs by Maou-yen-show, that he religiously believes he is speaking truth. However, he sets on foot a search for "fair young virgins," as Ahasuerus did before him; and away goes the prime minister to aid in the search. One lady of surpassing beauty was brought by her parents; but because they refuse to give the fee required by the minister, that worthy causes her portait to be taken, that she may be sent to the palace, but to misrepresent her grievously, that she may not be sent for by the emperor: for portraits were to be sent, to save the emperor the trouble of looking at the ladies in person. In this Yuente greatly distanced Ahasuerus; but, when in the palace, he soon found out this wonderful beauty, and ordered the immediate decapitation of Maou-yen-show. The lady is made a princess; but the minister escapes to the Tartar camp, and takes with him a true portrait of the lady in question. The khan, by Maou-yen-show's persuasion, demands her in marriage; and so great is his power, that the demand is complied with, though it costs the emperor no little anguish to part with her. When the Tartar army, with the lady, are on their return from China, and come to the Black Dragon River, which separates one country from the other, the princess pours a libation towards the Chinese shore, takes a farewell of the absent emperor, and throws herself in the river. Her death seems to waken in the mind of the Tartar khan some thoughts of justice towards the Chinese monarch; and as he cannot restore the princess, he binds Maou-yen-show, and sends him to be dealt with according to law. In the last act, the princess appears to Yuente in a vision. When he awakes, the traitor minister is introduced, and sentenced to death. The emperor sings:

"As the fall of the leaf, when the wild fowls cry,
Is heard in the palace domes by night,
Sad dreams returned to the weeping eye,
And the form of her who had left our sight."

And concludes by threatening to punish the painter who had falsified the picture of his lost love.

Now, then, we come to the *history* of the lady, whose name was Chaoukeun. She was taken, with many others, to the palace of Yuen, when seventeen years of age. The emperor, who possessed many very lovely

women, ordered their portraits to be taken, having never seen many of them. Most of these ladies, anxious to be favorably represented, gave splendid gifts to the painter who was commissioned to depict them; but Chaou-kuen declining to do so, he painted a portrait that by no means did justice to the original. A short time after this, the chief of the Heung-nou tribe came to court to obtain a princess in marriage; and his majesty, thinking he be could better spare Chaou-kuen than any of her (as he supposed) more beautiful companions, fixed on her. On her leaving the palace she was presented to the emperor, who now, when too late, perceived the mistake into which he had been led by the perfidy of the painter; but the treaty was too important to be broken, and Chaou-kuen mounted her horse, and, taking in her hand her guitar, set out. When she arrived at the frontiers, grieved at the banishment to which she was sentenced, and at the treachery which had deprived her of her rights, she threw herself from her horse and died. All around the grass faded, but at her tomb it remained ever fresh and green; so that it was called "the verdant tomb." This vexation was not confined to Chaou-kuen; the emperor shared deeply in it, and ordered both the painter and his attendants to be immediately executed.

(To be concluded next week).

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON,

To Correspondents.—The letter of a *Chinese Cracker* has been *let off*.

Erratum in last week's Register. In the Para. noticing the proceedings of H. M. S. Larne, for *Licoln* read *Lincoln* Island.

LATEST DATES.

England	26th May.	Singapore	4th Sept.
U. States	9th do.	Java	15th August.
Calcutta	9th Aug.	Manila	14th do.
Bombay	25th July.	Austral-Asia	19th June.
Madras			

ARRIVED.—On the 8 inst. VANSITTART, Macqueen, from Bombay and Singapore. INDORE, Maxwell, from Calcutta and Singapore. BENCOOLEN, Tait, from Batavia and Singapore. JAMES TURCAN, J. Turcan, from Liverpool and Singapore.

PASSENGERS.—(Omitted last week). Per INDORE, Professor Harkness, and Captain Templer. Per Vansittart, Mr. and Mrs. Crawford, Mrs. Macqueen. Per Patriot Queen, for Maper road Massey.

SAILED.—HERO, Smith, for London. EMILY JANE, ———, for Singapore and Bombay. NARCISS, [Sp.] Rodgers, for Manila.

PASSENGER.—Per Narcisa, W. Bell, Esq.

Despatched.—Yesterday the SAGUNIAN, White, for Manila.

Under despatch.—The Falcon, Middlemist, for London. The Forth, Landers, for Singapore and Calcutta, at 5. P. M. on Saturday the 20th inst.

The American ship Hindoo sailed from Manila on the 22nd, and put back on the 29th of August.

The dates received by the late arrivals are anterior to those brought by the Sir Edward Ryan.

We omitted to state in our last number that the letters from rear Admiral Sir Fred. Maitland and captain Elliot, were circulated by the Committee of the General Chamber of Commerce.

Kingqua and his Parsee Creditors.

When the Namboy magistrate arrested Kingqua, in obedience to the governor's orders (*vide* Register Sept. 18th), the Parsee creditors, seeing that H. E. was in earnest, became afraid that the Hong would be declared bankrupt, in which case they would not obtain such good terms as had been already offered to them; they therefore accepted a formal acknowledgement from the Cohong of their promised assistance to Kingqua's hong, and that merchant was forthwith released from arrest.

The debts, we understand, are to be paid in ten years, and the interest in two years, making a period of twelve years before the hong will liquidate the claims against it.

Boletim Official do Governo de Macao.

We are glad to know that the *Press* is not to be totally silent in *Macao*; and although the new *Boletim* is only the organ of the government, we still hope that a fair latitude will be allowed in the discussion in its column of questions of public interest.

The weather, which had been previously very fine, changed suddenly yesterday morning, and in the course of the day it blew hard from the Eastward, shifting Northerly, with heavy rain; it moderated about 5 P. M.

THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

The Cheheen of Heuentih, Wei Chang, on account of his skill in military exercises, was sent by the governor on the 17th inst. to Whampoa to search for and seize opium. He was opposed and wounded by the villagers, the steersman of a boat was killed and several of the troops wounded in the affray. Another detachment of troops was sent to Whampoa to apprehend the rioters.

On the 17th inst. about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the Schooner *Black Joke*, having thirty chests of opium on board, when passing through the Bogue, was boarded by two government cruizers, each containing about sixty men. The officer in command behaved in a very bold manner, when alongside under the muzzle of a swivel, he struck his breast, and dared the foreigners to fire. The boats grappled the schooner, and we hear that some severe blows were exchanged, but those on board prevented the Chinese officers from going below to search the cabin.

While the cruizers were fast to the schooner they lay completely under the guns of the fort, but no demonstration to use the guns was observed.

It appears that there were a great number of passengers on board the Black Joke, who were considered as a protection of the property on board; but it is more probable that their presence endangered the boat and property, for from the crowded state of her deck perhaps the Chinese thought some of the officers of the Wellesley were on board, and to prevent them from going to Canton was the reason of their rather determined act of boarding.

We beg to remind the members and friends of the *Morrison Education Society*, that the second annual meeting will be held tomorrow at 11. *A. M.* in the rooms of the General Chamber of Commerce, when and where they are invited to attend.

We have received the second number of the *Hawaiian Spectator*. This Publication is extremely well "got up," and does great credit to the association of gentlemen conducting it. Of the first number only ten and of the second only six copies have reached China; but the proprietors will soon know that their Journal is much more highly appreciated in Canton that they appear to have anticipated. The second number contains eleven articles, the third being a sketch of the Sandwich Island Institute established in November 1837, stating the objects for which the Institute was organized, with the Inaugural Thesis, written by the vice-president, T. C. B. Rooke, Esq., and delivered by that gentleman before the Institute, on the 12th December, 1838.

Our readers will find in a former column an interesting extract from the *India Gazette*, containing the results of the investigations of Dr. O'Shaughnessy in seeking for a substitute for *Quinine* in medical practice. Such substitute—and it appears the substitute is better than the principal—the Doctor has found in *Narcotine*. We have also republished from the *India Gazette*, Dr. O'Shaughnessy process for obtaining *Narcotine* from Opium, and we trust this process will soon be made familiar to the Chinese, and when once they are masters of these facts, a desire for increased chemical knowledge may spread amongst them; at least in opium their bane and antidote will be both before them.

Our correspondent, *Timothy Stopshot*, is evidently laughing goodnaturedly at the scheme of an *Opium-pledge*, proposed by others our respected correspondents. We insert the letter in order to show the difference of opinion that exists on this rather difficult question, which if pushed to the uttermost an *iron* pledge might be demanded, because iron is manufactured into guns, swords and daggers, as well as ploughshares and pruning hooks.

Under the head of the "Provincial City," will be found a translation of a short Chinese account of an unhappy occurrence at Whampoa.—It is always a difficult matter to gain a true relation of similar disturbances in this country; but, from the various enquiries we have made, we believe the following relation to be nearly correct.

The Cheheen of Heuentih, flattering himself on his daring and military skill, volunteered to take charge of a detachment of about 150 troops, sent to Whampoa to look for opium. It appears that he was not like Alexander—he did not scorn to *steal* a victory, but joining strategy to boldness he commenced his search in the night time. He succeeded in seizing 14 chests of opium in one house, but when he approached another the inmates demanded his warrant; this the Cheheen either could not or would not show, the villagers then attacked the troops under the pretence of supposing them to be banditti, recaptured 12 of the 14 chests of opium, killed three or four of the troops, and severely wounded many more; the Cheheen himself received two wounds, one a cut on the head the other a cut on the arm. Many of the villagers were seized afterwards and brought to Canton, and on the 20th the whole affair was said to be settled, it being then reported that the governor had reprimanded the Cheheen for choosing the night time for commencing his search.

The haste with which this serious affair has been hushed up by the government, and the reluctance with which the natives reply to questions concerning it, tend to confirm the opinion we have already expressed of the difficulty, or rather the impossibility of carrying the penal laws against opium smokers, lately recommended to the emperor, into effect without constantly exciting disburances and riots, and probably in a short time some serious insurrection; for the Chinese, however submissive to established order, will not quietly bear an opium inquisition; and in this instance it appears that the Whampoa villagers, whom we have never understood to be an unruly or lawless race, —the contrary is rather to be inferred, as they are under the *surveillance* of numerous officers, who extort much of the profits they acquire by attending on the Foreign shipping—only opposed an illegal search, —illegal because made in the night time.

In consequence of this affair at Whampoa, and the boarding of the *Black Joke* in the channel of the Bogue, we have been induced to re-peruse the letters from Messrs. Olyphant & Co., and arise from our re-perusal with a feeling approaching to conviction that the intended *opium pledge*, if it has any effect at all, will operate injuriously; and will rather tend to encrease than to diminish the importation of opium: and though the following argument is not new, it particularly applies to the opium trade *now*, mingled as it is with the other commercial transactions

of this mart; namely: that were these merchants who have now the principal control of the opium trade to retire entirely from it, the trade would fall into less powerful and responsible hands, and the risk of the whole trade of the port being involved in conseqpences arising from the bad or careless management of the opium branch would be multiplied in a ratio of which no one can at present have a clear conception.

There are one or two points in Messrs. O. & Co's. letters that we have omitted to notice; this we regret, as we think it a matter of some importance that all parts of this question should be as perfectly understood as possible; we, therefore, think it right to recur again to their first letter, which appeared in the Register of the 21st of August.

And first as to the fourth paragraph, in which it is stated that the opium trade has interfered with the choice by the American ships of the outside anchorages.

Messrs. Olyphant & Co. must know that to "linger about" optside is and always has been illegal, and therefore the fact of the opium ships having some years ago taken their station off Lintin, when both the American and English opium ships had found it necessary to leave the river, does not bear Messrs. O. & Co. out in their assertion that the outside anchorages have become suspected places in consequence of the resort of the opium ships, —for any ships remaining outside for a longer period than was necessary to procure a pilot fell under the suspicions of the government,; and so far from the opium ships being an impediment to vessels taking their choice of the outside anchorages, the acknowledgement of the *right* to *remain* outside has been obtained only through those ships, as is proved by the governor of Canton alluding to *Lintin* as being the *proper* anchorage and *not* the *Kumsingmoon.*

We are not aware how far the late sale of opium at Whampoa, has affected the demurrage of vessels lying there; but the fact is most singular that a year ago, when the importation of opium into the river had scarcely began, and was carried on under the cover of secrecy and night, the appearance of one of the large Schooners off the factories was the signal for an edict from the Tsotang ordering the boat away; but for the last six or eight months, during which time the importation of opium into the river by these boats has encreased in an unprecedented and unexpected degree, and when the drug has been sold in the "garish eye of day," the boats are allowed to lie at anchor wherever they choose, and pass and repass from Canton to *W*hampoa, &c. without any interruption on account of opium. *Messrs.* Olyphant & Co. are, therefore, evidently in error when they say that the communication with *Macao* has been impeded by the government ni consequence of the packet boats having become opium boats.

It is not only the *tacit compliance* of the local governments under which the opium trade has steadily and progressively encreased, but even if we said the *encouragement* of the local governments, the assertion would neither be far from the truth nor too bold; these facts therefore prove that *Messrs.* O. & Co. lay far too much stress, attach a great deal too much importance to the breach of the law in importing opium, and to the imperial censures as periodically circulated whilst no effort is made to check the importation. The cowardly and tyrannical measures that have been recommended are an utter disgrace to Chinese legislation: either because the local government is too corrupt or too dastardly, or both, to adopt vigorous measures against the opium ships and boats, its resource is to be to seize, brand, torture and *murder* its own subjects for indulging in a mere luxury at the worst: this proceeding is so utterly absurd and unnatural that it is impossible it can be put in practice, and the almost inevitable conclusion is, that the imperial censures and edicts are issued with much the same view and meaning as a Captain of a ship protests against the consequences of bad weather.

In *Messrs.* Olyphant & Co's. letter of September 3rd (*vide* C. R. September 4.), those gentlemen have done us a manifest injustice in saying that the Register "expresses the sentiments of a strong division of our community, and, of course, of a large opium interest."

In reply—and we should have replied to this allegation before—we beg to say that the Register is and always has been the *organ* of t e *public voice,* and not of merely a division of the community; neither does it represent nor has it ever advocated the cause of the opium trade. It has been and always will be ready to admit into it's columns arguments *pro* and *con* on that or any other public question; it was established for the express purpose of giving information respecting this country to the public: and that, its primary object, has, we trust, never been lost sight of, however inadequately the task, frequently not an easy one, may have been performed.

We think it unnecessary to enter further on this question at present; for if the proposed meeting is called next November, and the merchacts engaged in the traffic attend, it is not improbable that they may dissent from the pledge, and place their reasons for dissenting on record: the mass of evidence that will then appear on this subject will place it in a much more luminous point of view than we can; we therefore think it advisable to postpone any further consideration of this question until then.

GUNPOWDER PLEDGES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON REGISTER.

Sir.—Some two hundred years ago, in the reign of our first James, a plot was discovered which however it might have perpetuated the name of Guy Fawkes, it is not an equivalent for the diabolical purpose then agitated of blowing up by gunpowder the King and his nobles in one fell sweep! I mention this by way of exordium to my present communication; as in these radical times when one of the precise objects of the reforming party is to get rid of the aristocracy altogether, there is no saying what means may be in contemplation; and as the plan of pruning the house of lords has failed altogether, what I shall now state will at least be the means of preventing our nobility being sent to the right about in double quick time.

But when we consider the various effects of gunpowder generally speaking, you will be gratified no doubt to learn, that a Society has been formed, the combined efforts of which is, to suppress the further use in the world of this destructive material, and as the amiable and truly weil disposed individuals who form this philanthropic knot, expect to recruit their numbers, it is anticipated that by a resolution neither to buy it, nor sell it, nor encourage its manufacture in any way, that all the great evils of its existence will be done away with, carrying with it of course those minor advantages which attach to it, but which weigh as a feather in the scale of its immeasurable ill consequences. I need not tell you that Joe Manton is a ruined man!

The trifling event which took place about 20 years ago, the Battle of Waterloo, by which the tranquillity of Europe was at once settled and adjusted, after a quarter of a century of the greatest confusion, anarchy and tyranny that the world perhaps was ever witness to, was effected by *gunpowder!* Sabres and Bayonets had their turn no doubt, but the chief instrument was this murderous material! With the army commanded by the great captain of the age, were horse and foot the only attendants on the immortal Wellington? far from it; the usual proportion of camp followers were in his train poor innocent *Idlers,* engaged in the virtuous occupation of supplying our soldiers with Blue Ruin and Tobacco while they were living and when gunpowder had finished their career here, knocking out their teeth to sell to the Kuspinis of the day to enable deformity to assume the mask of beauty, and divesting their heads of those locks which by being baked and cooked into the right form by the Truefit of the age are to form the treasure of artificial loveliness! Is it not dreadful to reflect, how many of those worthy adjuncts fell in the course of the conflict! nothing to do with the battle mind! not one of those who had volunteered to make themselves "food for powder" by receiving the king's coin as bounty money! but a cannon ball is no respecter of persons, and it is a positive fact that several of those suffered while either engaged in their innocent occupation before stated, or while employed in their wild dreams of profit arising from their ultimate intentions. It is frightful to think of!! and you must agree with me that the evils of this event outweigh the advantages a thousand fold!

The little miniature Mantons which fit the pocket so nicely, which are so calculated to make people behave themselves in society (indeed without this we should live in a bear garden) are of incalculable value you will admit; but look at the evils which sometimes take place from their use. A case occurred only lately; a gentleman accused another of giving him the lie, his opponent replied that he merely stated that what he had said was not the fact; the consequence was that each l id hold of the opposite corners of a bandanna wipe, and one of the combatants was as dead as cock robin in 10 seconds!

But the cruelties inflicted by this terrible composition on animals and even the feathered race themselves is really a subject for the benevolent consideration of Mr. Martin. I remember the case of Mr. John Ragsell, the Linen Draper, who took out a licence to kill as many partridges as he could bag, and on the 1s of September took his departure from London for Shooter's Hill, at early dawn, with pointer and full paraphernalia; but having more skill in measuring drapery, than in useing a firelock, shot smack in the midst of the first covey which sprang up before their proper altitude; winged 2 birds, wounded all the rest, and killed nothing but his valuable quadruped for which he had given 10 guineas to a dog farrier only a week before! leaving the whole feathered family to bewail their maimed misery during the remainder of their existence!

Though last, not the least advantage, which naturally arises from the benevolent work in hand, is the saving of time to six hundred and more of the first people of our land. Any thing may be recovered *but time:* if a man loses his handkerchief from his Surtout pocket, or his watch from his Fob, each may be recovered. He may lose A Leg, but he may recover A Leg even, not the one exactly which formerly belonged to him, but A Leg which shall answer all the purposes of locomotion at least. By the by, speaking of Legs, did you ever hear the account of an *artiste* at Hamburgh in the artificial limb line, who fitted a Leg so skillfully on to a patron who had lost his natural one, with Gasterocnemian springs &c., so beautifully arranged that it actually ran away with him! This is on record, and I have seen it in Type! I mention this strong fact in support of my argument of any thing being recoverable but *time.* Now, Sir, in this eventful era, when the most important affairs are occupying our representatives in Parliament, is it not a most material thing to reflect on, that the *Game Laws,* which every session of parliament engage the house of commons for some time at least, will never be talked of again! The cause ceases and the effect naturally follows; and at this particular moment, when the Canadian discontents, Monsr. Papineau, my lord Durham and his host of secretaries, are sufficient to embrace the whole attention of our legislators. you must agree with me that it is of vast import, that their decisions are not to be interfered with by squabbling about knocking down partridges and pheasants.

There cannot be the least question I think but that you will agree with me fully, in consequence of these statements, that the evils of Gunpowder considerably exceed its advantages, and you will be happy to hear that its further manufacture is to be interdicted, and Messrs. Pigou and Andrews, and others skilful in its production must hang their heads in unconditional submission. A Pledge has been entered into, as I before stated; its success may indeed be problematical; for it will be found that in the present state of the civilized world that it could not well go on without it, and if people can't buy it they will make it themselves, and we shall have little private manufactories which on an accident occuring by ignition may blow up a Pig-Stye or so, but not shake to its centre, a town thickly populated, which is sometimes the case in the present extent of the relations, of Saltpetre, Charcoal and Brimstone.

I am, Sir Yours &c.

TIMOTHY STOPSHOT.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"Under their auspices a free press is already established at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositories of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 11. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 2ND, 1838. NO. 40. PRICE 5 CENTS.

ADVANCES ON SHIPMENTS TO BRITAIN will be made, in Cash, on usual terms, by

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Agents are ready to receive Tenders of Advance and Bills of exchange, against the consignments to England of Tea and Nankin Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a recent notification, on Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China, at the rate of Four Shillings and seven pence (4s. 7d.) per Spanish Dollar.

Until further Notice, Twenty five per Cent of the same will be made in cash, and the remainder in Bills on the Supreme Government of India at the rate of Two hundred and ten (210) Company's Rupees for One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after Sight.

[Signed] J. H. ASTELL,
H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the H. E. I. Company.

Canton, 12th July, 1838.

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Tendering to pay for the receipt of Cash for Bills upon the Supreme Government of India, at the exchange of two hundred and ten (210) Company's Rupees per one hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after sight.

[Signed] J. H. ASTELL,
H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

Canton, 4th June, 1838.

FOR BOMBAY DIRECT, CALLING AT SINGAPORE.

THE Clipper Barque SIR HERBERT COMPTON, will be despatched at S. P. M. on Saturday next. For freight or passage Apply to

Canton, 2nd October, 1838. MACVICAR & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON.

THE fine ship DUCHESS OF NORTHUMBERLAND, A. I. Captain Roxburgh, burthen 581 tons. Apply to

TURNER AND Co.

FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.

THE Ship HELEN, Captain G. Stevens, will have Whampoa early in November. For freight apply to

BURJORJEE BYRAMJEE & MUNCHERJEE.

Canton, 30th Sept. 1838. No. 8 Poonshee Hong.

FOR CALCUTTA.

THE fine and fast sailing Schooner LUCWORTH. For freight Apply to Captain GRAHAM, 5 Imperial hong.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.

THE H. E. I. Country Ship BERWICK, Captain East, about 300 Tons Register, in good order for any voyage, and ready for Sea. For particulars apply to RUSSELL & Co.

September 11th, 1838.

FOR LONDON.

THE LONDON, Captain Marten, Tons 340 Tons, her chief part of her Cargo being engaged. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 4th September, 1838.

SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE CORNWALLIS, Capt. CLARK, will have early despatch. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 3d September, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE & CALCUTTA.

THE fast sailing Ship BUSTAY SAHAN, Capt. Gilbert. For freight apply to

Dock Mr. BUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 28th August, 1838.

NOTICE.—Mr. JAMES WARLY SMITH (in pursuance of his circular of March last), is now established as PUBLIC TEA INSPECTOR at No. 5 Dutch hong.

Canton, 14th September, 1838.

NOTICE.—For sale on board the HERCULES, SALT PROVISIONS, BEEF, PORK, also BREAD. Apply on board, or to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

NOTICE.—The second annual meeting of the Manchester Education Society will be held in the Rooms of the General Chamber of Commerce, No. 2 Dutch Hong, at 11 a.m. on Wednesday the 3rd of October. The members of this Society, and all others interested in the object of the Society, are invited to attend.

By order of the Trustees,

E. C. BRIDGMAN.

Canton, 25th August, 1838.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. JAMES STARKEY is our firm ceased on the 31st Ulto.

DIROM & Co.

Canton, 1st August, 1838.

NOTICE.—MR. ANDREW JARDINE is admitted a Partner in our Firm from the 1st instant.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 2nd July, 1838.

NOTICE.—F. S. BURKHARDT begs to announce to the Public that he has opened a Watchmaker's Shop at No. 4 Imperial Hong, where he offers for sale a variety of time pieces, and has the services of a skillful workman to repair such as may be committed to him for that purpose.

Canton 26th July 1838.

NOTICE.—A Shop is opened by a European No. 26 Old China Street, for sale, on REPAIR, of all British goods, and as the last interference of the Hong with the small shops, it was thought a step to benefit now the support of the Public, both Chinese and Foreigners, is confidently expected, as being their joint interests.

Canton, 1 Creek, 6th July 1838.

INSURANCE OFFICE
OF
"Los Amigos del Pais"
IN MANILA.

THE Undersigned is Authorized to take risks on account of the said Office, on Spanish Vessels, from China to Manila, to the extent of 9,000,000 pesos, in that City.

Macao, 13th June, 1838. G. DE VERUETAGOYENA.

TO LET.—The Factory No. 4 Dutch Hong. For terms apply at the Canton Register Office, No. 2 Creek Hong.

NOTICE.—JAMES HOOKER & WILLIAM LANE, having this day entered into Partnership, do hereby inform the Public that they have taken the premises lately occupied by Messrs. STANFORD & MARKS, and solicit a continuance of the patronage that has been given to the late Establishment of STANFORD & MARKS as Warehouse-Keepers and Auctioneers under the firm of

HOOKER & LANE.

Canton, 1st June, 1838. No. 1 British Hong.

FOR SALE.—3 small anchors of about 5 and 3½ Cwt. Apply to

ROBERT EDWARDS, Macao.

TO SELL OR LET.

ON very moderate terms, a house of two stories, built four years ago, situated in Macao in the street near the church of Santo Antonio. The house is very commodious and well adapted for boarding, excellent views. For particulars apply to the present owner, the Major Alexias, of Macao.

FOR SALE at the Canton Register office, No. 2 Creek hong, *The Anglo Chinese Kalendar* for 1838, price 1 Sp. Dr.

FOR SALE at the Canton Register Office, No. 2 Creek Hong, the CANTON REGISTER and PRICE CURRENT for the year 1837, bound in one Vol. Price 12 Sp. Drs.

FOR SALE.—BLANK BILLS OF EXCHANGE, printed from C. Ho. Hong, on thin blue wove and flat post, time, hot present of 60 per 100. LONDON PRINTED BILLS OF LADING on laid post, hot present of 9 11 per 100. Apply at the *Canton Register Office*, No. 2 Creek Hong.

NOTICE.—Charges for Job Printing at the *Canton Register Office*.

Bills of Lading and Exchange,..... per 100	$1.—
Opium Order and Boats notes,..... "	1.—
Linguist's Reports, Reports of Cargoes, &c.,..... "	1.60
Policies, Auction Bills and Foln papers,..... "	3.—
Auction Bills on Quarto paper,..... "	2.50
Do. On foolscap do,..... "	3.—

N. B. The Price cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

SPAIN.—We are in receipt of Madrid letters and papers to the 10th inst. The discussion of the articles of the Tithe Bill was proceeding regularly in the Chamber of Deputies, and the articles themselves were voted either unanimously or by good majorities. The clause authorising government to collect one-third of the total tithe impost, was voted by the Chamber after a slight opposition on the part of M. de las Navas. It was calculated that this impost and the extraordinary war contribution would produce to the government between 60 and 70 millions of reals. The Deputies of the Basque Provinces had agreed with the Senators appointed for the same districts to call the attention of the Cortes to a plan for conceding to the Basques their privileges, and thus conciliating the inhabitants. It was believed that government would occupy itself seriously with this matter during the Parliamentary recess.

Espartero has arrived safely from Pampeluna, but not so early as the Saragossa journals stated. A letter of the 11th inst. from Logroño, states that accounts had reached him of some future projects of Don Carlos, who, not daring to remain in the Basque Provinces, was said to intend, by false manœuvres, to open for himself a road to Catalonia; and that it was in consequence of these accounts that Espartero had returned to the Ebro, and was to resume his station at Logroño, from whence he would be able to go with the division of 7,000 men to the points which might be most threatened. Leon of Conde and Alaix were stationed with the occupation of the valleys of the Ulzama and the Bastan. Ribero and Fermin Iriarte, who had resumed active service, were to assist Espartero on the Ebro. Zurbano was to replace Espartero in the command of the remarkable column of Castilla.

Extract of a letter from the frontiers of Navarre of the 12th inst.—The Carlist general, Figueras Gorra, moved in the 8th into the valley of Eroz with eight Navarrese battalions, and with protection to several villages, in order to act against the Queen's troops while attempting to establish the line of Roncal. On the same day, a column of 6,000 Christinos occupied Villafranca and Huarte. Gorra had already repeatedly executed his threats of shooting all persons who attempted to go to Pampeluna.—Don Carlos has laid a contribution on the clergy as an voluntary gift, amounting to 200,000 reals, and the clergy of Guipuzcoa are trying to realise as much of it as they can. A man confined at Venatoguy, for having taking part in the insurrection of Mum-

gorri, was sent on the 7th. Tristany has been arrested by order of Don Carlos, and sent to the castle of Guevara. Don Carlos was to be on the 25th, at Villafranca."

"We learn from Bayonne," says the *Quotidienne*, "that Don Carlos arrived at Andoain on the 13th inst., and that he afterwards sent on three battalions towards Hernani. Fourteen Carlist battalions are concentrated near Tolosa, and it is thought they are again going to occupy the line of Hernani. This project may be regarded as the commencement of a new plan adopted by Don Carlos. It consists in completely isolating Pampeluna and St. Sebastian, and strengthening himself in the provinces with the bulk of his army. No more expeditions will then be sent into the interior of Spain, except some battalions to occupy the enemy, and to favour the rising of Old Castile, successfully commenced by Merino. Cabrera having placed Cantavieja and Morella out of danger from any attempts of the Christinos, has moved along the right bank of the Ebro, so as to unite his operations with those of Merino. The theatre of war will thus spread over the whole country between the Ebro and the Pyrenees. We learn from Saragossa on the 12th that Cabrera has already commenced this movement, and that he entered Belchite on the 9th with the brigade of Llangostera, establishing his head-quarters in that town. The authorities of Saragossa have dispatched troops to reinforce San Miguel, who will find some difficulty in driving Cabrera out of Belchite. On the 7th, the whole regiment of San Fernando was surprised by the Carlists at Luentes, on the banks of the Ebro, and cut to pieces—only sixty men escaped to Saragossa. Merino with 3000 men was at Puebla d'Arenoso on the 9th. Aspiroz, who went in pursuit of him, stopped at Rubielos to wait for reinforcements."

(Galignani's Messenger, June 18).

We take the following from the *Toulonnais*:—"For many years, England has almost exclusively supplied the States of Barbary with cotton goods. In 1837, however, out of a total importation into these States of cottons, which amounted to 3,178,189fr., the proportion imported from France was 654,000fr., and it is probable that, in course of time, we shall supplant the English in this branch of trade to northern Africa."—*Ibid.*

The *Great Western* arrived at Bristol from New York after a passage of *fourteen days* and seventeen hours.

The Texians have determined to withdraw their application for admission to the American Union, and to endeavour to maintain themselves as an independent republic. (Galig. Mess. May 25).

An anecdote is going the round of the saloons of Paris that the son of Jerome Bonaparte by Miss Paterson, from whom he was afterwards divorced, established as a barrister in good practice at Baltimore, was not long ago pleading a difficult cause before a tribunal of that city with peculiar talent and energy. He was successful with his cause, and the auditory could not be prevented from expressing their satisfaction; his client, however, came up to him, shook him heartily by the hand and said—"Counsellor Bonaparte, you know how to gain causes as well as your uncle did battles." (*Ibid. May 28.*)

High-born Lubbers.—About the year 1790, many young men of the first families, following the example of the Duke of Clarence (his late Majesty William IV.), began to flock into the navy. One ship, in particular, was remarkable for having a great many of them. The younger ones were accustomed to reef and furl the mizen topsail. One day when they were aloft, furling the sails, the Captain thus addressed them from the quarter deck:—"My lords and gentlemen, you right honourable lubbers on the mizen topsail yard, roll that sail up and be—to you, and come down."—(Life of William the Fourth.) *London & Paris Observer, May 27.*

It is with great regret that we announce the death, from typhus fever, on 22d inst., of Mr. Matheson, Sheriff of Louth, an able and upright magistrate.—(Courier.)—(*Galig. Mess. May 28*).

The PRESSE is surprised that the family of Prince Talleyrand has not given to his political declaration the publicity which has no doubt destined for it by its author. This journal approves of the Prince's admission that he served every government in succession, on the principle that in a healthy situation a country may be [illegible] by an able statesman. "In what," asks that journal, "consists the [illegible] by a number of conservatives or democrats who abandon their country to anarchy or despotism, as was the case with the emigrants for a period of 20 years, and with M. de Lafayette under the reign of Napoleon? Feeble indeed is the praise due to those who consider themselves patriots because useless, loyal because deserters, [illegible]." (*Ibid. May 28*).

To-morrow (June 19) the revd. W. Medhurst, who has been during 20 years a missionary to the Chinese, will preach at the chapel Taitbout, Rue Taitbout, when he will give some account of the propagation of the gospel in the Chinese empire. (*Ibid*).

A letter from Jaca of the 8th inst. confirms the account of Leon el Conde having gained considerable advantage over the Carlists near Verdun and Ondual de Lerch. The Carlists lost 500 men, two pieces of artillery, and a great quantity of baggage. The Carlist General Bass, who was at Thermas, broke up the bridge in consequence of this battle, and returned immediately into Navarre. The Carlist accounts of this engagement, as cited by the *Quotidienne*, claim the advantage for them over Leon el Conde, but admit that the combat was very bloody, and that the dead on both sides amounted to more than 1200. (*Galignani's Messenger, June 14.*)

A Newspaper has been established at *Carthage*, called "*The Carthage Newspaper*" it is published in the Italian language.

The following are extracts.

"We must likewise observe that the addition of *Carthage* to the title of the paper was suggested by a friend of high rank, who said, that our pages might frequently contain details of the antiquity of this country and Carthage.

Then follows this leader—"A slight sketch of the politics of Europe; or a peep at the politics &c. in which, among many other remarks, the writer observes, "That, there being no foreign war, the different Kingdoms are employed in bettering their own condition."

And a paragraph adds, "We are informed, that the *Moniteur* of Algiers is too much under constraint; we hope that the French government will not allow itself to be outdone by that of Malta, and that it will allow the Algerines the same liberty as the French."

Under the head of Commerce we find.—*Exportation.*—Oil. This is the principal resource of the country; all its other commercial operations are regulated by this produce. From the year 1834 to the present, the olives have failed; consequently, affairs have been at allow ebb. All our hopes are turned to the next year. The olive blossom round Tunis promises well, owing to the abundant rains; not so toward Sfax, where rain is much wanted. *(London & Paris Observer, June, 17.)*

Egypt.—"The correspondence with India by Egypt continues to be as quick as usual. Active preparations are making to complete this line of communication with the aid of an iron boat on the canal from Alexandria, and another on the Nile. There is a talk of a carriage to be drawn across the desert by mules. It is hoped that these improvements of Mr. Waghorn's will be available to the public by the beginning of next year. (*Malta Gazette, 26 May. Galig. Mess. June* 18).

House of Commons. June 10.—On Sir R. Peel's proposition for establishing a municipal franchise in Ireland of £10, the committee divided.—For the clause.....286

For Sir R. Peel's amendment..........266

Majority for ministers..........20

BLOCKADE OF THE MEXICAN PORTS.

The following has been received at Lloyd's dated—

"New Orleans, May 1, 1838.

"Sir.—We have to inform you that a French squadron commenced a blockade of all the ports of Mexico in the Gulf on the 15th ult., which is rigorously enforced. A schooner from hence, which sailed about a fortnight ago with a valuable cargo and 20 passengers, has returned, having been ordered off from Tampico without being allowed any communication. One British vessel was also said to have been ordered off, name not ascertained. The British packet was at Tampico on the 24th ult.

"M. de LIZARDI and Co., Agents for Lloyds."

OPIUM MEMORANDUM. BOMBAY.

Passes granted up to the 4th inst...Chests..........832

MALWA.

Passes granted up to the 31st ult...Chests..........11,505

[illegible]

From the 8th November 1837 to

the 7th instant..........Chests..........11,823½

Do. from the 8th to the 14th inst. [illegible]

Total 11,823½

[illegible]

From the 8th November 1835 to

the 7th instant..........Chests..........9,819

Do. from the 8th to the 14th inst...Chests..........[illegible]

Total 10,[illegible]

Signed, F. BOURCHIER.

15th August 1838. Opium Agent.

Loss of the Raj Ranee and Sir Herbert Taylor.

Both the *Courier* and the *Oriental Observer*, have reported the loss of the *Raj Ranee*, which melancholy event, is said to have happened in that grave of the shipping of this port,—the Eastern Reefs. Some of the shipwrecked crew with two of the officers of that vessel reached Hidjilee after having endured many hardships. The rest of her men have perished, with all her cargo.—*Com. Adver. 6th August.*

A letter from the Pilot to the Master-attendant, announces the total loss of the ship *Sir Herbert Taylor*, Captain Poole, on the Middle Point, nearly opposite Kedgeree; with the exception of a boy, one of the crew, Captain, Officers, Pilot, and crew are saved.

Report adds, the loss has arisen from the disappearance of the station buoy, by which the position of the Ship was mistaken: it is reported to have fallen over, and disappeared; it is probable that it has been carried or brought away by the strong currents now in the river.

The *Sir Herbert Taylor* arrived only yesterday from Penang, and had on board a cargo of 5,800 piculs of Betelnut, 947 bags of Pepper, 19 boxes of *Mace* and Nutmegs, and a few packages of sundries. She was held by Bakoo Mooteloll Seil, and her block is insured for 72,000 rupees, one half in the Hindoostan, and the other in the Atlas Office. The cargo is probably insured at Penang.—*Com. Adver. 8th Aug.*

The American ship *Mandarin*, on her voyage from China to the United States, went on shore on Pulo Dapur (a little on the outside of Batavia roads) on the evening of the 23rd ult., and there was little expectation of her being got off. Her cargo consisted of Teas and Silks, and the latter had been got safely out through the aid of the *Vander Capellen* Steamboat. The Teas it was feared would be nearly all damaged.—*Sing. Free Press, 6th Sept.*

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

LATEST DATES.

England	16th June.	Singapore	14th Sept.
U. States	1st do.	Java	6th do.
Calcutta	14th Aug.	Manila	29th August.
Bombay	28th do.	Austral-Asia	19th June.
Madras	18th do.		

ARRIVED.—Horatio, [Am.] Howland, from Liverpool 8th June. Ceylon, [Am.] Chaffee, from Batavia 6th Septr. Mermaid, Gallie, from Calcutta 14th August, and Singapore 14th Septr. with loss of mainmast. Orestes, Smith, and La Belle Alliance, Arckol from Madras. Sir Herbert Compton, Bombay. Benares, Jackson, from Bombay. Nabob, [Am.] Putnam, from the Coast of Sumatra.

PASSENGERS.—(omitted last week). Per Bourbon, C. Farren, W. Lejee, Wm. Young, Esqrs. Per Horatio, Mrs. Howland, Y. S. Murrow, Esq. Per Orestes, Hugh H. Lindsay, Esq. Per Sir H. Compton, —— Daniell, J. Dickinson —— Edmond, —— Elias Esqrs. La Belle Alliance, W. H. Hart, Esq.

The topgallant masts of a foundered vessel were seen from on board the Orestes, a little to the Eastward, of the Paracels, probably those of the missing A. Pereira.

SAILED.—[illegible], White, for Manila. [illegible] Family, Rowland, for Singapore and [illegible]. [illegible], Macdougall, for Singapore and [illegible]. Falcon, Middlemist, for London.

The Sir H. Compton, for Bombay, is to be despatched on the 6th inst. at 5 P. M.

Under despatch.—The Shaw Allum for Singapore and Bombay. The Fourth, Lenders, Allalivie, Edmonstone, and Lalworth for Singapore and Calcutta. The Lord Castlereagh will leave Whampoa on the 5th inst.

PASSENGER.—Per Fourth, L. de S[illegible], Esq.

By the late arrivals we have received the *Singapore Free Press* of the 6th and 13th ultimo, and the *Calcutta Advertiser* from the 6th to 11th of August.

The Sir *Herbert Compton* brought the overland mail, with London dates to the 16th and Paris dates to the 18th of June, thus giving us European intelligence in 99 days.

We have made some extracts of Spanish news, the civil war in that unhappy country being unfortunately the first object of political importance at the present time.

It is said that the crown prince of Hanover is to marry a Russian princess.

The coronation was fixed for the 28th of June.

Sir Jasper Nicholls has been appointed commander in chief at Madras.

The conclusion of *Horæ Sinicæ* in our next.

A very serious mutiny occured on board the *John Bull* last Sunday evening. Blood was shed on both sides, and we understand *Mr. Macdonald*, 2nd officer of the Castle Huntly, was severely if not dangerously wounded. Captain Gillett, and other officers who had hastened to assist Captain Ormond, were, we understand, particularly active in quelling the mutiny. *We* forbear giving the mere reports current in Canton, but we trust that Captain Ormond will have the kindness to send us a full detail of this unhappy affair.

The near approach of the period for opening the Tea market, induces us to endeavour to draw the attention of the foreign merchants to the necessity of a general combination, or mutual understanding, for the protection of the interests of their constituents and their own from the exorbitant demands of the Teamen.

Although the difference in quality between the 1st., 2nd., and 3rd. descriptions of Congo is great, the prices nearly approximate; and when these prices are contrasted with the *wide* and *continued difference* of the sale prices in the home markets, the Foreign houses must see how necessary it is to take this subject into their serious consideration previous to any settlement of prices for the season. It would probably be the best and most satisfactory plan to all interested, to refer this matter for early discussion in the general Chamber of Commerce: this proceeding would invest the question with more importance, the decision of the committee would weigh more with the Chinese than any isolated representations or opposition of individuals, and, consequently, must result in advantages to all parties concerned.

The hoppo and his subordinates being incapable or unwilling to distinguish between the 1st., 2nd., and 3rd., qualities of of long cloths, have adopted the very easy and concise method of classing them all as of the 1st quality, and levying the duties accordingly; and cases have occurred in which this absolute and false valuation has been pronounced without any examination of the goods having been made. To put a stop to such merely authoritative proceedings, Mr. Tait drew up an address to the governor, and, accompanied by about eight or ten foreigners, went on the 20th ultmo. to the Tsinghae gate of the city to deliver it. When the party arrived at the outer gate they found it shut—a very unusual practice. Most of the party had sat down, with the intention of tiring out the patience of the Chinese, who placed an additional wooden bar across the gate, when Mr. Tait, having narrowly examined the hinges, tried to lift the gate, and, to the surprise of all, succeeded, the gate canted over, and the whole party then rushed under the wooden bar. The vanguard, however, being rather too much flushed with success, advanced to the second gate, where they were opposed by the valiant sons of Han, a division of the the "fighting brigade" belonging to the *Kwang-heep's* left encampment, armed with bamboos tipped with iron hooks, and one of the foreigners, an American gentleman, when endeavouring to suppress the ardour of one of the most advanced of the party, received a severe *dig* on the right temple, which drew much blood. After the usual parley with a linguist, young Mowqua made his appearance, and eventually the *Chung-heep*; the petition was delivered to Mowqua in his presence, with an assurance that it should be presented to the governor; the *Chu gheep's* attention was then directed to the wounded American gentleman, and he promised him satisfaction; the conference then ended in the most amicable manner, and the foreign party retired.

We feel much obliged and offer our best thanks to Captain Boulton for his letter detailing the circumstance of his rescuing 56 Chinese from their Junk in distress: this important service to the subjects of H. I. Majesty should not be suffered to fall into oblivion, and we trust that both H. M's. Superintendent and the committee of the Chamber of Commerce will bring this act of humanity to the notice of the government and the Cohong.

We have much pleasure in attending to the wishes of Captain Hawes, to record the unfortunate loss of the "Claremont," and the expression of his, his officer's and crew's grateful sense of the kindness of captain Arckoll, of "La Belle Alliance," whose timely assistance most probable saved them from a watery grave.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON REGISTER.

Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure in sending the particulars of our saving the crew of a Junk at sea, on board the "Sir Herbert Compton."

At noon 12nd September in Lat. 16. N., 113 E., observed a wreck to windward about 7 miles, made a tack, and stood towards it, when she proved a Chinese Junk, masts and rudder gone; passed close to her, and hove to, sent our boat on board, when they made the most urgent supplications to be admitted to come on board; from what I could understand, she must have been in this state for three weeks. Took the whole of them, 56 in number; and, as the cargo was apparently of little value, abandoned her, and I have much gratification in having saved the lives of so many men from a certain death, as it came on to blow a severe gale that night, and they must all have been washed off her deck; I believe, from what I could get from them, they were bound from Hainan to Namoa. I remain, Dear Sir,

Your's faithfully, F. S. BOULTON,

Canton, 19th Sept. 1838. Commanding Sir H. Compton.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON REGISTER.

Dear Sir,—I arrived here this morning, and finding several reports in circulation respecting the loss of the "Barque Claremont," I beg to forward you the enclosed for your perusal, and will feel obliged by your stating the case in your paper. You will also confer a great favour on myself, officers, and crew by returning in your paper our very grateful acknowledgements to captain Arckoll, of the ship "La Belle Alliance," for his very great kindness to us during the time we were on board, for which we feel very grateful. I remain &c.

Markwick's Hotel, WM. HAWES, Commander

September 25th, 1838. late Barque Claremont.

N. B.—All the crew and passengers saved—please return the enclosed.

We, the undersigned, make the following declaration, relative to the loss of the Barque "Claremont", to the best of our recollection.

That on the 22nd of September, in Lat. from 19°. to 20°. N. and Long. about 114°. 50'. E. a gale of wind commenced from the Northward; made all snug by housing topgallant masts and flying jibboom, and reducing sail.—5 P. M. under a close reefed maintopsail on the larboard tack; one pump at work during the night; the gale encreasing, having veered to the N. E. and blowing in severe gusts with a heavy cross sea on, both pumps constantly going; the vessel shipping heavy seas; washed away the starboard quarter boat and several water casks from the deck.

September 23rd A. M. Wore ship, washed away the larboard quarter boat. The leak increasing, having five feet water in the hold; deemed it necessary to heave cargo overboard; after heaving fifty or sixty bales of cotton overboard, obliged to close the hatches, in consequence of the heavy seas shipped on board, and the water finding its way below. The gale blowing in violent gusts, and veering to East, blew away all our sails from the gaskets and yards, with exception of the foretopsail; washed away the bulwarks, poop cabins, and many of the spars from the deck. Midnight 8 feet water in the hold.

September 24th A. M. Wore ship, the wind hauling round to the Southward and moderating; a heavy sea running, and seas washing over the vessel; found she had settled considerably. Got out the long boat and veered her astern with provisions. After using every endeavour to save the vessel, finding her fast sinking, we were compelled to abandon her, having got all the crew into the long boat, the vessel in two or three minutes went down. The logbook was washed away with the cabins; the only cargo saved is four bundles of pearls. After being in the boat about four hours, we were picked up by the ship La Belle Alliance, Capt. Arckoll.

[Signed] H. H. Ages, 2nd Officer.

September 24th, 1838. James Barretto, 1st do.

On board ship Wm. Hawes,

La Belle Alliance Commander.

With reference to the despatches from Capt. Elliot to lord Palmerston, as published in the Canton Press of last Saturday; we cannot refrain from expressing our surprise at the tone of absolutism adopted by that officer. In No. 9 he is represented to have said, in his "memorial of suggestions concerning the establishment of fit regulations for the government of H. M's subjects in China," "that the Chinese government (from causes mentioned) is *willing* and *anxious* to devolve on that of H. M. the task of ordering *these things* (*these things* being no less than the lives, properties and liberties of *Englishmen* and other British subjects) *according to its own pleasure.*"—Indeed! In what conceivable case has the executive the *power or right of ordering anything* according to its *own* pleasure!—"Shall we, who would not suffer the lion to invade us tamely stand to be devoured by the *wolf*!

Captain Elliot has, in our opinion, attached too much consideration to the trifling matters of the absconding of Messrs. Stanford and Marks' clerk, and the petty affray between the Lascars, who had landed too low down the river, and some Chinese; no apprehension of a stoppage of the trade on the latter account was ever entertained by any merchant in Canton; and the lengthy despatch which has been founded on this small affair is a strong proof that the duties of our superintendents are sufficiently easy and light.

There is a remarkable singularity of tone, which we regret to see coming from the pen of a British officer, in these despatches, tending wholly to the restraining and coercing the British subjects resident in China; but are we not more sinned against than sinning? Our "wrongs unavenged, and insults unredressed," form no part of the burthen of Captain Elliot's despatches; the restricted space in which we are allowed to live and move, the chicanery and extortions of the hoppo, the swindling of Hingtae, and failure of other hong merchants and consequent loss of British property,—these are matters which appear to be below Captain Elliot's notice,

he seems to only wish to be armed with unconstitutional power over his countrymen, but we would warn him not to touch that accursed *thing*, for he will surely find himself sooner or later brought to a severe account.

The writer of the remarks in the *Canton Press* on these despatches, has done a twofold wrong to Sir George Robinson: firstly, in his uncalled for remark on the "insipidity" of one who is not here to defend himself, and secondly, in needlessly intruding his own opinion on the public, of Sir George Robinson's letters to lord Palmerston, whilst at the same time he withholds those letters from publication, thus very cavalierly depriving the public of an opportunity of forming its own judgment on the merits of those letters: an opinion so unfairly expressed will just pass for what it is worth.

Our readers will observe in the translation of the report of Paou Tszelin, that there is yet some hesitation in the minds of Chinese statesmen in adopting severe penal measures against the dealers in and smokers of opium. The expression which we have illustrated by a quotation from *Morrison's* Dictionary is—

又恐或失之于苛

'*It also may be apprehended that* (the government), *will fall into a petty and vexatious tyranny*.' Still the writer of this report, with much apparent inconsistency, recommends, after the lapse of six months, the enforcement of severer punishments! We have before expressed our opinion that the Chinese government is too wise to attempt to carry its coercive measures with too high a hand; it knows the consequences too well; the conclusion then is, that—so long as the imperial and local governments retain their timid line of policy towards foreigners, instead of destroying the opium boats and ships, and punishing the violaters of their own laws on their own territory,—the foreigners possess in opium means so powerful as to overawe the emperor of China and his governments: a power which viewed politically, when all the branches of the foreign trade and the connections of foreigners with this country are considered, is by no means to be despised or trifled with; nor to be voluntarily abandoned except under the certain assurance that it will never fall into other hands, and that the end proposed to be gained by such abandonment is of sure attainment.

It is ridiculous, it is worse, it is shameful for the superior officers to throw all the blame and disgrace of connivance and bribery on the cruizers and custom-house people, for the great delinquents in these cases are the emperor himself, his governors, lt. governors, treasurers, judges, and controllers of customs. It is remarkable that in the event of an insurrection, such as that of the mountaineers in *Leen Chow* in 1830, the governor is held wholly responsible for the causes and suppression; even natural calamities, floods, earthquakes, famine and plague, or accidental misfortunes, as extensive fires &c. are laid in some measure to his account; but for opium, the so-much-wordy-descerated opium, which H. E. could expel from the river, Lintin, and Hong-Kong, as easily as he could "turn his finger in the palm of his hand", he is not held officially answerable; a governor over nearly thirty millions of inhabitants is not a match for a few 'crafty, gainsellers, &c. obstreperous foreigners!" *Risum teneatis, amici?*

THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

In the early part of last month the governor and lt. governor met together to consult on the subject of managing the opium question, when the lt. governor is reported to have said—"The practice has existed for many years, and it is a difficult matter to put a sudden stop to it." The governor replied, "that it was an affair easily to be managed." And when he returned to his office he despatched troops from his right and left cantonments to seize the opium brokers, and the keepers of smoking shops, and by the 9th inst. upwards of a hundred persons had been seized and imprisoned; many shops were also sealed, which proceeding involved many innocent people in trouble.

It is said that the new *Fooyuen* is the counterpart of a worthy Baronet, who, when George 3rd told him that he had heard he was fond of his glass, replied—"Whoever told your majesty so has done me a great injustice, for it is not a glass but a bottle that I am fond of." So with the Fooyuen,—he passes his life "drinking in the breeze" and in archery, without paying much attention to his especial duties, but leaving the weighty affairs of state to the sole management of the governor.

It is reported that despatches have arrived from the board of civil office stating that Nangchang, the judge of Chekeang, is appointed to fill the vacant office of treasurer of this province. He is expected to arrive in the 8th moon.

Yuen Yuen, governor of the two broad provinces at the time of the *Lintin affair*, has been permitted, on his own representation, to retire from office on half his salary; we will give a translation of his application and the emperor's reply next week.

Peking Gazettes.—Intercalary 4th moon 21st day (June 13th) Paou Tszelin, an officer of the sacrificial court has made the following report.

Opium is an article by which the health of men is injured and their wealth wasted; the calamities it induces are innumerable. The imperial will forbidding its use has been expressed in very many edicts, and the most strenuous efforts should be used to carry the imperial orders into effect, but the military and the people are incapable of the least change. The maritime provinces were first infected with this habit, but it may now be declared that the pure and simple manners of Fungteen (the native country of the imperial family) are corrupted, and throughout the provinces of Shanse, Shense, and Kansuh, opium is generally smoked by both sexes without the least distinction; it is also the cause of the ruin of the occupations of the ignorant country people. I will now discourse respecting its effect in Peking.

I, having received the imperial orders to parrole the city, proceeded on that duty in the middle of the night, when I accidentally met a suspicious person illegally strolling about by night; on searching him I found an opium pipe and box &c. besides managing this case, innumerable others have been met with: that this habit of smoking should thus become a universal custom is most detestable and deserving of the most bitter indignation.

I have heard it reported that the opium dirt comes from the outside foreigners, and that there is yearly consumed at Canton and Macao from 30 to 40 millions of taels worth of this opium dirt. Formerly the foreign ships were laden with goods, and they *steadied* their vessels with great quantities of dollars; but of late years they have all brought opium. I find that to buy sycee silver with foreign dollars is clearly forbidden by the regulations; but still this is bartering silver for silver, but to buy opium is to barter silver for dirt! Hitherto the foreign dollars have been worth seven mace weight of sycee, but now the price has advanced to upwards of eight mace: this is a well established fact. There are the government cruizers at sea, and troops and runners are stationed at the military stations and custom-houses, who have been ordered to search and examine strictly and secretly; but they do nothing but connect themselves (with the opium dealers), and receive large bribes; they openly pretend to cruize about and search, but in secret they conceal and connive (at the smuggling of opium); stable are the established laws, but they are cunning to evade them. In every future year the export of silver will daily increase, and, consequently the amount in the country will daily decrease; the market prices will become dearer and dearer, which is no light matter to the means of livelihood of the people. In my humble opinion, if it is desired to purify the stream the the source must be stopped.

I have examined the regulations of the board of punishments, and find that the penalty for dealing in opium is banishment as a slave to the army at a near frontier, and the accessaries are punished with one hundred blows and banished from the province for three years; and the smokers of opium who do not inform against the dealers are punished in the same degree as the accessaries.

The traitorous natives, when a case is made clear against them, do not consider it of much importance; for one man confesses to the crime and offers himself to be banished; the others assist him with money, and when the term of banishment is ended he is at liberty and returns; depending upon these arrangements their hearts are fearless. Therefore, if severer punishments are not now decided upon, it will be impossible to rescue the people from this long practised habit; and if the matter is taken up with too much urgency and rigour, and prohibitions issued too suddenly, the opium smokers will not have sufficient and timely warning, and the government may fall into a petty and vexatious system of law-making: they should rather be indulgently allowed a limited time for the work of self reformation; but if when they know the orders they treat them with contempt, and persevere to the last in their former faults, they then will be deprived of all excuse for complaining against the encreased severity of the measures of government.

The imperial will should be requested to send down orders to the board of punishments, to consult and decide upon severer punishments for those who store up, deal in, and smoke opium; and to publish perspicuous edicts throughout all the provinces, giving a general limit of half a year's time; those who offend within the limited time, should receive such punishment as is prescribed by the old regulations; those who offend after the expiration of the limited time, should receive such punishment as will be decided upon by the new regulations: one man being thus punished will cause a hundred to fear, and the smokers of opium will daily decrease in number, the demand will fall off, and the consumption must certainly be lessened, and the evil of the export of sycee silver will, as a necessary consequence, cease: by such measures the people will be warned and saved and the country enriched.

Further, if the cruizers and custom-house people are guilty of connivance, they should be subjected to severer punishment: thus will be manifested the more impressive majesty and severity of the imperial prohibitions. I humbly beg for the imperial glance (on this my report).

Hian, or Hingan, brother in law of the emperor, has for some years past been in great favour on his sister's account, and has consequently enjoyed many offices of honor and emolument. Of nearly all of these he has been at once stripped in consequence of the negligent manner in which he has performed his duties as superintendent or ranger of one of the imperial parks, allowing his subordinate officers to embezzle money, and to let out for cultivation portions of the land, to a considerable extent. He is therefore reduced to the rank of a subordinate officer of the cabinet, with command of the troops stationed at the palace of Yuen-ming-yuen.

Mienhai, the emperor's brother, commonly known by his title of Tun Tsinwang—i. e. the king or prince imperialhonestus—has also been disgraced, deprived of his apartments in the imperial palace, and reduced to the rank of kiunwang with loss of all his offices and of three years' allowances of his rank. His offence was, the imprisoning a number of persons, men and women, within his house: a circumstance which puts us in mind of one of the principal events in the novel translated by Mr. Davis, under the title of "The Happy Courtship."

Note. 苛法 *Ho Fa.*—Government which is vexatiously circumstantial in its laws, and which becomes insupportably oppressive by interfering unnecessarily with the liberty of the subject: they say it is worse than the rage of tigers. *Morrison's Dict.*

To the Canton Register and General Price Current.
Per Annum $ 16 payable quarterly.
Do. 6 mos. 10 } do. in advance.
Do. 3 mos. 5 }
Register, Per Annum $ 12 do. quarterly
Do. 6 mos. 8 } do. in
Do. 3 mos. 6 } advance.
Do. to the Canton General Price Current per ann. $5. Subscribers to ... will be charged for their extra numbers 5 cents, other subscribers 10 cents, each number.

TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENTS.
In the Canton Register.
Vessels for freight &c............$ 5
Advertisement, each insertion 1
do. For every line exceeding 7, 10 cts.
do. Continued for 3 months,...... $6

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free "press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance "will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 11. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 9TH, 1838. NO. 41. } PRICE 50 CENTS }

ADVANCES ON SHIPMENTS TO BRITAIN will be made, in *Cash*, on current terms, by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Agents are ready to receive bonafide Tenders of Advances on Bills of exchange, secured by consignments to England of Tea and Nankin Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled, "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China" at the rate of Four Shillings and seven pence (4s. 7d.) per Spanish Dollar.

Until further Notice, Twenty five per Cent of the same will be made in cash, and the residue in Bills on the Supreme Government of India at the rate of Two hundred and ten (210) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after Sight—

[igned.] J. H. ASTELL.
Canton, 13th July, 1838. " H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the H. E. I. Company.

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Treasury is open for the receipt of Cash for Bills upon the supreme Government of India, at the exchange of two hundred and ten (210) Company's Rupees per one hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after sight.

[*Signed*] J. H. ASTELL.
Canton, 4th June, 1838. " H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON.

THE Ship "HOPKINSON," of 400 Tons, Captain C. R. STEPHENS. Having the greater part of her Cargo engaged will have quick despatch. Apply to
BIBBY, ADAM & Co.
Canton, 8th October, 1838. 3 Danish hong.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE HELLAS, Capt. SCANLAN, will be despatched on the 15th inst. For freight Apply to
8th October. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE RED ROVER, Captain WRIGHT, will be despatched on the 15th inst. For freight apply to
8th October. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON.

THE fine ship DUCHESS OF NORTHUMBERLAND, A. I. Captain ROXBURGH; burthen 541 tons. Apply to
TURNER AND Co.

FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.

THE Ship HELEN, Captain G. SETFORD will leave Whampoa early in November. For freight apply to
DHUNJEEBHOY MUNCHERJEE.
Canton, 24th Sept. 1838. No. 5 Fowshun Hong.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, OR CHARTER TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.

THE A. 1. American brig MERMAID, Captain EASTMAN, 190 Tons Register, in good order for any voyage, and sails fast. For particulars apply to RUSSELL & Co.
September 11th, 1838.

FOR LONDON.

THE LONDON, Captain MAGNUS TAIT, 240 Tons, 1st class, will have early despatch a portion of her Cargo being engaged. For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Canton, 4th September, 1838.

SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE CORNWALLIS, Capt. CLARK will have early despatch. For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Canton, 3d September, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE & CALCUTTA.

THE fast sailing Ship FUTTAY SALAM, Capt. GILLETT. For freight apply to
D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.
Canton, 28th August, 1838.

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Society can grant policies payable in London Calcutta Bombay and Canton.
Canton 6th October 1838. MACVICAR & Co.

FOR SALE.

ABOUT 220 Peculs of MOTHER of PEARL SHELLS: a few quarter Casks of LISBON and PORT WINES, by
M. J. DE AQUINO.
8th October 1838. No. 4 Imp: Hong.

NOTICE. MR. JAMES WARLY SMITH (in pursuance of his circular of March last), is now established as PUBLIC TEA INSPECTOR at No. 5 Dutch hong.
Canton, 14th September, 1838.

NOTICE.—For sale on board the HERCULES, SALT PROVISIONS, BEEF, PORK, also BREAD. Apply on board. or to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. JAMES STARKEY in our firm ceased on the 31st Ulto.
DIROM & Co.
Canton, 1st August, 1838.

NOTICE.—MR. ANDREW JARDINE is admitted a Partner in our Firm from the 1st instant,
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Canton, 2nd July, 1838.

NOTICE.—F. S. BURKHARDT begs to announce to the Public that he has opened a Watchmaker's Shop at No. 4 Imperial Hong, where he offers for sale a variety of time pieces, and has the services of a skilful workman to repair such as may be entrusted to him for that purpose. Canton 28th July 1838.

NOTICE.—A Shop is opened by *a European* No 26 old China Street, for sale, BY RETAIL, of all British goods; and as the late interference of the Hong with the small shops where has caused a stop to business, the support of the Public, both Chinese and Foreigners, is sanguinely expected, as being their joint interest. Canton, 1 Creek, 6th July 1838.

INSURANCE OFFICE of "Los Amigos del Pais" IN MANILA.

THE Undersigned is Authorised to take risks on account of the said Office, on Spanish Vessels, from China to Manila, to the extent of $ 40,000 payable in that City.
Macao, 13th June, 1838. G. DE YRURETAGOYENA

TO LET.—The lower part of the Factory No. 4. Danish Hong. For terms apply at the CANTON REGISTER OFFICE, No. 2 Creek Hong.

NOTICE. — JAMES HOOKER & WILLIAM LANE, having this day entered into Partnership, beg to inform the Public that they have taken the premises lately occupied by Messrs. STANFORD & MARKS, and solicit a continuance of the patronage that has been given to the late Establishment of STANFORD & MARKS as Warehouse Keepers and Auctioneers under the firm of
HOOKER & LANE.
Canton, 1st June, 1838, No. 1 British Hong.

FOR SALE.—3 small anchors of about 5 and 5½ Cwt. Apply to
ROBERT EDWARDS, Macao.

TO SELL OR LET.

ON very moderate terms, a house of two stories built four years ago, situated in Macao in the street near the church of Santo' Antonio. The house is very commodious and well ventilated, commanding excellent views. For particulars apply to it's present owner, the Major ALMADA, of Macao. 3

FOR SALE at the Canton Register office No. 2 Creek hong, *The Anglo Chinese Kalendar* for 1838, price 1 Sp. Dr.

FOR SALE at the Canton Register Office, No. 2 Creek Hong, the CANTON REGISTER and PRICE CURRENT for the year 1837, bound in one Vol. Price 12½ p. Drs.

FOR SALE.—BLANK BILLS OF EXCHANGE, printed from C. P. Plate, on thin blue wove, and Bank post 8mo. hot pressed at $2 per 100. LONDON, PRINTED BILLS OF LADING on laid post, hot pressed at $ 1½ per 100. Apply at the *Canton Register Office*, No. 2 Creek Hong.

NOTICE.—Charges for JOB PRINTING at the *Canton Register Office*.

Bills of Lading and Exchange, ... } Opium Order and Boats notes, ... }	per 100	$1.
Linguist's Reports, Reports of Cargoes, &c,	"	1.50
Policies, Auction Bills and Folio pages....	"	5.
Auction Bills on Quarto pages,..........	"	2.50
Do. On foled do..............	"	3.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies

SPECIE MOVEMENTS.

The U. S. Bank of Pennsylvania received last week from New York $2,100,000 in specie,—$1,800,000 of which was from the Bank of England, the balance being the amount for special deposit. About $1,100,000 arrived on Friday from the West, belonging to this institution.

The specie in the Pennsylvania U. S. Bank must now amount to:—1st April it had. . . $3,900,000
From New York last week. . 2,100,000
From the West. 1,100,000
$7,100,000

We rather think Mr. Biddle's *head* will work its way clear yet, and as to his heart, there is a good deal of meaning, to a New Yorker in the following little extract from Saturday's Philadelphia Price Current.

"Money is less in demand, and for some weeks past the offerings at four of our larger Banks *have been less than they were enabled to accomodate*. Stocks since our last issue have sold more freely, and prices have advanced from 1 to 3 per cent.

The Tumult in Philadelphia.—The Philadelphia Gazette of last evening states that the crowd around the Pennsylvania hall, at the time of the destruction of the building, must have comprised from 25 to 30000 men, generally respectable and well dressed, and determined almost to a man, to protect from interruption the immediate agents in the destruction of the buildings. The whole affair took place without unnecessary violence or noise. The firemen seemed fully to participate in the feelings of the assembled populace, and though the surrounding houses were completely protected, not a drop of water fell upon the building devoted to destruction. —(*N. Y. Adver. & Express, May* 19.)

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

LATEST DATES.

England	16th June.	Singapore	14th Sept.
U. States	1st do.	Java	6th do.
Calcutta	14th Aug.	Manila	29th August.
Bombay	20th do.	Austral-Asia	19th June.
Madras	13th do.		

ARRIVED. — CRESCENT, Goldie, from London. BENGAL, Morton, from Calcutta. DROMUAR, Rump. & ORIENTAL, ———, from Bombay. MARY CHILTON, [Am.] R. B. Forbes, 117 days from Boston, 20 from Java. J. N. GOSSLER, [Am.] Davis, from Liverpool, and 105 day from Gibraltar.

PASSENGERS. — (omitted last week). Per Orestes, E. B. Squires, Esq. Mrs. Squires and family. Per Crescent, Messrs. Neave and Bond.

SAILED.—28th September, HARLEQUIN, Chinner for San Blas. FORTH, Landers ALLALEVIE, Clark, EDMONSTONE, Macdougall, LULWORTH, Graham, for Singapore and Calcutta. SHAH ALLUM, Evans, SIR H. COMPTON, Boulton, for Singapore and Bombay. MYARAM DYARAM, Dicey for Bankok. J. TURCAN, Turcan, for Manila. MALCOLM, Nicholson, for London.

Under despatch.—The Lord Castlereagh, Tomlin, for Singapore and Bombay, on the 11th inst.

PASSENGERS.—Per Harlequin, R. Gaff, Esq. Per Forth, L. de Souza, Esq.

H. E. Rear Admiral Sir F. Maitland, K. C. B. sailed from Macao roads on the 5th inst., after having given and received the usual salutes: H. M's brig Algerine, Lieut. and commander Thomas in company.

By the *Mermaid* we have received the *Calcutta Courier* of the 8th and 11th and the *Englishman* from the 6th to the 14th of August, both dates included.

We are endebted for the following intelligence to Captain R. B. Forbes, of the Mary Chilton.

Memo. of vessels reported at Anjer &c.

Vancouver, B. Hallet, passed 12th Sept. for Batavia and Canton, left Boston 9th June. *St. Paul*, Winn, passed 2nd Sept. 91 days from Salem, for Manila. *Canova*, from Buenos Ayres for China, passed August 28.——The *Good Success*, Fraser, 35 days from China, passed 14th Septr. *Malcolm*, from Liverpool for Batavia, passed 14th Septr. *Glenely*, spoken in Macassar Straits 8th Septr. by brig *Richard Alsop*, Engle, which was at Anjer 15th Septr. 28 days from Manila. The *Baptist Mezick* from China, lost on one of the islands between St. Nicholas Pt. and Batavia roads; chests of Tea and booms came ashore near former.—16th Septr. saw a large English ship off the Brothers in the Java sea, bound to the Southd., painted ports, and a narrow ribband, poop, black gaff and mastheads, spanker peaking a good deal, no fore top gallant mast or flying jib-boom rigged.

Bark *Mary Chilton*, off Ladrone, 117 days from Boston, 20 from Java.

On the 5th instant, a fast boat, provided with a regular pass from Macao, with Dr. Parker and Mr. Layton on board, was boarded in the mouth of the Macao passage by some government boats, the crews of which behaved in a most outrageous manner, although the fast boat men showed them their pass; the government boats insisted that the fast boat should stop at the Fort, which, although such are the orders, it has never been the *old custom* to do; but the Foreign passengers are first landed at the factories, and the master of the fast boat then returns to the fort and makes his report. On this occasion the government boats had nothing to distinguish them, and the crews, when they found the fast boat would not stop, leapt on board, one man armed with two cut and thrust swords, with which he inflicted some wounds on the fast boat men and on Dr. Parker's native servant. Finding that the man was quite *enrage*, Dr. Parker seized his wrist and rapped his knuckles until he dropt the swords, of which Dr. P. took instant possession. The fast boat then proceeded to the factories, and a representation of the attack was made to Howqua, who recommended Dr. Parker to keep the swords, and report the case to the Hoppo; that officer's reply has been received: it is calm enough in its tone, but consists merely of a string of questions as to why the fast boat did not obey the orders, &c.

At the adjourned meeting of the *Members* of the *Morrison Education Society*, the proceedings of which will be found in a following column, the chairman, *Mr. L. Dent*, took the opportunity when he opened the meeting of paying a well-timed and well-deserved compliment to *Mr.* Thom, for his persevering yet unobtrusive efforts in dissemminating amongst the natives the moral precepts of the *ancient West*, as exemplified in Esop's fables. *Mr.* Thom and his teacher, *Mun Moon Seen Shang*, have translated between them, fifty five of these fables, which have been printed off wooden blocks, and distributed in three numbers amongst the natives, who have been highly delighted with the new train of examples and thoughts thus so *a propos* brought to their notice.

With reference to *Mr.* Thom's petition to the governor, we consider it has proved so far advantageous as to place the hoppo in a dilemma; namely: when he asserts that the goods were clearly examined in the presence of all men, he proves he is either grossly ignorant of the way in which his servants conduct his business, or that he tells a willful falsehood, and tries to *pass* down a single foreigner by the terrors of his authority. In whatever light we view the proceeding, the hoppo is a loser and we are consequently gainers; and as this is now the second time that the hoppo has beend aptitioned against, we think he will be careful not to fall a third time under the governor's censure.

If the proposition made at the Consoo house on Friday last were to be admitted; namely: to charge all longcloths henceforth one half as No. 1 and one half as No. 2, it would be a great advantage, as the duties levied would then be equally divided between the hoppo and the Consoo fund; but under the present positive system of classing all as No. 1 the hoppo grasps the lion's share—the whole; to carry this desirable measure, however, will require great firmness and cordial unanimity on the part of the Foreigners.

The *Englishman* of the 8th of August remarks upon and *reprobates* the absurdity of the *Canton Papers* complaining of the non-delivery of letters by the *Ardaseer*, and "of what they call *simulated clearances*." We beg to remind our Calcutta cotemporary that there are only two newspapers in Canton, which are frequently *not at one*, and therefore to refer to the *Canton Papers* generally, instead of giving their distinguishing names, is a way to deceive the public and lessen the character of both papers; as appears to have been the case in these instances, at least in the opinion of the *Englishman*, whom we beg to inform, with reference to the *Ardaseer's* letters, that he will only find in the *Register* of June 5th a short notice *explaining* the cause of the *non-delivery* of the Ardaseer's letters; and the letter addressed to Captam Elliot, signed I. K. L. complaining of *simulated ship's papers*, was published in the *Canton Press* June 9th, and that not a single word of remark was ever made on that letter in the *Canton Register*. All we ask of the *Englishman*—and this an Englishmen should know well how to do—is always to *put the saddle on the right horse*.

Morrison Education Society

The Annual General Meeting of the Morrison Education Society was held in the Rooms of the General Chamber of Commerce, Canton, on Wednesday, the 3d of October, 1838, at 11 A. M. Present: Messrs. Dent, Green, Lindsay, Innes, A. Matheson, Dinshaw Furdoonjee, Moller, J. R. Robertson, Wetmore, Slade, Williams, Bridgman, and Morrison.

The Chair was taken by Lancelot Dent, esq., as President, by whom the nature of the Society's operations during the past year, and of its expectation for the future, were briefly stated.

The Report of the Trustees was then read by Mr. Bridgman, as Corresponding Secretary.

After the reading of the Report, the Chairman having explained, that an irregularity had taken place in the appointment by the Trustees of Mr. Wetmore, as Provisional auditor, in consequence of the absence from Canton of one of the Auditors appointed at the last meeting: it was—

On the motion of J. R. Robertson, esq. seconded by E. Moller, esq.—

Resolved, That the provisional appointment of an Auditor, which has been made by the Trustees, be approved by the meeting.

It was next, on the mention of Dinshaw Furdoonjee, esq., seconded by S. W. Williams, esq.,

Resolved, That the Report which has been read be approved and accepted.

The President explained, with reference to a motion for the adoption a new By-Law in regard to schools, of which notice had been given at the last General Meeting, and to which, as required by the Society's rules, the approval of the Trustees had been recorded, that Mr. King, the original mover, being absent, the motion would be brought forward by Mr. Williams. It was then—

On the motion of S. W. Williams, esq., seconded by H. H. Lindsay, esq.,

Resolved,—That all Societies or Individuals, applying for the assistance of this Association, shall be expected to exhibit statements of their receipts and expenditure for purposes of education, as well as of their systems of instruction, and to continue the same regularly, so long as the Society's aid shall be afforded: also, that any members of the Committee of Trustees present in any place where such schools may be established, shall be considered a visitor of schools.

Resolved.—That this become a By-Law of the Society.

On the motion of H. H. Lindsay esq., seconded by James Innes, esq., it was.

Resolved,—That the Trustees be instructed to solicit from the Teachers and Directors of all schools for the Chinese, beyond the boundaries of the empire, and especially of such schools or other institutions as may be established on the frontiers between Russia and China, full accounts of their original progress, and present state.

On the motion of Alexander Matheson, seconded by J. C. Green, esq., it was.—

Resolved,—That the Trustees be authorized to purchase as specimens, copies of all the Text books used in Chinese schools beyond the boundaries of the empire, to be deposited in the library; also, that they be requested to bring forward at the next anniversary meeting, suggestions for the improvement of works of this class.

On the motion of James Innes, esq., seconded by W. S. Wetmore, esq., it was —

Resolved,—That this Society views with approbation the measures adopted by the Trustees for rendering its Library of easy access to the community in general; and that it looks to its members and friends individually, for contributions of books to increase the value and utility of the Library.

After some discussion in regard to the propriety of continuing further assistance to the school at *Macao*, now in part supported by the Society, it was,

On the motion of J. C. Green, esq. seconded by James Innes, esq.

Resolved,—That, with reference to affording further aid to the school at Macao, under the management of Mrs. Gutzlaff, the Trustees be instructed to take such measures as they may deem expedient, with the sole restriction, that no assistance whatever shall be rendered, till it be satisfactorily ascertained that the objectionable mode of obtaining scholars has been abandoned, and till suitable security be given that this mode will not again be resorted to.

The members present then proceeded to ballot for officers for the ensuing year. The result of the scrutiny was as follows:

Trustees.

President, *Lancelot Dent, esq.*
Vice-President, *John C. Green, esq.*
Treasurer, *William Jardine, esq.*
Corresponding Sec. *Rev. E. C. Bridgman.*
Recording Secretary, *J. R. Morrison, esq.*

Auditors.

W. S. Wetmore, esq. O. W. King, esq.

After the ballot, the meeting was immediately dissolved.

(Signed) Lancelot Dent.—President.
(Signed) J. R. Morrison.—Secretary.

Steam Navigation between China and Point De Galle.

A public meeting, convened by James Innes, esq., in order to take into consideration certain suggestions of *Mr.* Waghorn in regard to communication by steam between China and Point de Galle, was held in the rooms of the General Chamber of Commerce, Canton, on *Wednesday*, the 3d of October 1838, at 1 P. M. Present: Messrs. Dent, Wetmore, Green, A. *Matheson*, Lindsay, Dinshaw Furdoonjee, Bridgmen, J. R. Robertson, Shade, Fessenden, *Moller*, Williams, Innes, and *Morrison*.

On the motion of H. H. Lindsay, esq., seconded by L. Dent, esq., *Mr.* Wetmore was requested to take the Chair.

Mr. Innes having explained to the meeting that it had been convened at the request of that enterprizing individual *Mr.* Waghorn, for the purpose above stated, he then said upon the table a letter from *Mr. Waghorn* to the English merchants and others in China.

India Steam Agency Office,
Cairo June 11th, 1838.

To the English and other European Merchants and Interests in China.

Dear Gentlemen—Ere this reaches you the "*Semiramis*" Steam vessel, will have opened Steam Navigation between Suez and Calcutta *viâ* Point de Galle.

The time then is come for you to establish a chain of Steam Communication between Canton and Galle, and thus identify and connect China with the Calcutta line at that place. There are many advantages attendant upon such an establishment, not only to your own Commercial pursuits, but also to every other relation connected between Europe and China, all so evident to the Politician, Merchant, and Individual, that it would be loss of time my dilating or dwelling upon them. I therefore will at once go to the outline of a plan, in my opinion, best adapted for the outset of Steam Navigation between China and England.

One vessel is sufficient to begin with, making *quarterly* trips between Galle and Canton, in dates suited to meet the Calcutta Steamer at Galle.

Such a vessel should be about 800 tons with engines of 220 horse power, with space for 100 Tons of valuable Freight, touching both ways at Singapore for fuel, letters, passengers, &c. &c.

Raise £ 50,000 in shares, to pay for this first vessel, and for a year's coal at Galle, Singapore, and Canton.

Let this vessel be built by first rate builders, and fitted by a first rate engineer, let any future vessels that you may be disposed to put upon the line be *exactly* upon the same principle and size &c. &c., so that what is serviceable for one of your Steam vessels, always may be applied to the others.

Of course, the Calcutta line cannot long remain with one solitary Steam vessel between there and Suez. Another and another will soon be put on, and after they are it will be for yourselves to put on a second vessel, and have more frequent trips between you and Galle.

Java, as a matter of course, will connect herself with your line at Singapore, so will New Holland, and by and by Australia, and many other places in the East.

Steam Navigation has already added as much, perhaps more, to England's greatness than any other science, except education, God has given to man. Its advantages to our Chinese connections are yet to be practically developed; in my opinion, the facility it will bring about will, ere some 30 years hence, induce a British Vice-Roy of India to pay a visit of *friendship viâ* Steam to His Celestial Majesty in China.

When the writer began his advocacy of Steam Navigation between England and India, he found the Directors of the East India Company opposed to any thing of that nature with India. He found H. M. P. Office Department averse to Steam vessels as Packets. He found the Admiralty of opinion, "that the Government thought of doing away with theirs, because they were not safe in bad weather." He found himself deemed a visionary, nay a madman, by the Government's Officials, for maintaining that Steam could go easily in 50 days between India and England, *viâ* the Red Sea. It must not be surprising if some little egotism has crept into his own opinions, now that he has lived to see the matter compassed with ease in 40 days, and speedily it will be reduced 3 days more in Egypt, when the Government and Company do the needful in that country.

The above statement is made to give you an earnest of his future labors, to assist and devote himself to such an object, with China as in like manner he devoted himself to get it to India. Having seen it done to India, he now looks onwards to China, and hopes to see you all "doing" towards its being done, between Canton and London in 55 days—*viâ* Galle.

At present it would be superfluous to say more, except, if you invite me, I am ready to come to you, if you do not like to send me your instructions without, under a Committee to be appointed by you in London.

My wish is to be intrusted with the placing a first Steam vessel between Galle and Canton (as I would call at Galle on the way out), to bring you the first Mail by the Red Sea. All this would be gratifying to me, and I particulary wish to be instrumental in doing it. I remain, Dear Gentlemen, Your faithful Servant, *THO. WAGHORN.*

This having been read to the meeting,—

Mr. Dent, then rose and said—That having been in India at the time *Mr. Waghorn* was urging his views for the communication between England and India *viâ* the Red Sea, which were then deemed quite visionary and which had since been carried into such full operation—he had the more hesitation in giving the present proposition a decided negative. The plan contemplates the running of a steamer, costing £50,000 with a year's supply of coal, between China and Point de Galle *viâ* Singapore. This would be available for nothing but letters and passengers. Independent of the heavy expense thus incurred, the greatest uncertainty would always attend the falling in with the other steamers at Galle. But hitherto even the comprehensive line, as it is called, between Calcutta and the Red Sea, has not as anticipated been opened, and until that is done, and that it is further extended from Calcutta to Singapore as it must ultimately (at no distant period he believed), he thought it premature to attempt any thing here. Beyond Singapore no aid could be expected from government, but treasure and opium freight would no doubt fully support a steamer from China to the Straits, and others complete the line of communication.

Some discussion ensued upon the question whether a communication with Calcutta, or Bombay, in place of Point de Galle, may not be practicable. These questions having been answered in the negative, it was—

On the motion of Lancelot Dent, esq., seconded A. Matheson, esq., Resolved—That this meeting fully and thankfully appreciates the interest shown by Mr. Waghorn in the object of communication by steam between this country and Europe; but that it deems his present proposition premature, and, until such communication shall be assured as far as to Singapore, impracticable.

On the motion of J. C. Green, esq., seconded by H. H. Lindsay, esq., it was Resolved,—That the thanks of this meeting be returned to *Mr.* Innes for the interest he has taken in this subject.

On the motion of L. Dent, esq., seconded by James Innes, esq., the thanks of the meeting were returned to *Mr.* Wetmore for his services in the Chair.

The meeting was then dissolved.

Peking Gazette.—5th moon, 7th day. The *Ta heo sze*—cabinet minister—*Yuen-Yuen*, kneeling makes the following report, respecting his earnest request to be allowed to retire from his present post.

Your servant's limbs have been weak and decrepid for many years, and lately, because my breath was failing, the current of my blood cold, and my spirits low and depressed, I repeatedly represented the fact orally to your I.M., and feel profoundly grateful for the gracious and indulgent sentiments your I. M. then expressed, and I am now doubly fearful of again intruding myself.

Since the summer began, and alternate heat and moisture have greatly prevailed, I have found it difficult to put one foot before the other; twice have I begged for leave of absence, and I am deeply thankful for the imperial favor in granting my request, that I might attend to the care of my health; more than a month has passed, still I am not cured, but my mind and spirits are yet more confused and depressed.

I humbly consider that the cabinet is a place where talent and learning are required, and that all the details and reports of the army are referred to the military board, how then can my old and diseased carcase, which has so long been unequal to the duties of my offices, be iudured in such important trusts? To day I should have attended on your I. M. and paid my respects, and, as usual, resumed my duties; but I am now seventy five years old, my trunk is as weak as a rush, as drooping as a willow; the evening of my days, the time for planting the *Sang* and *Yu* trees, has come. Lately my memory has failed, and I forget the numerous official reports that are constantly arriving, and at all hours errors are not prevented. I regard myself as a person of very common and ordinary capacity, yet have I been promoted by the imperial favour, which is lofty as the heavens and substantial as the earth, to the office of a cabinet minister, and admitted to converse into the imperial presence.

Profoundly grateful for the imperial favours, my life and person are devoted to your majesty's service; how then should I dare to selfishly seek retirement and repose? But because my strength and spirits have failed through age, I am in continual fear, and can only look up and beg for the imperial favour to condescend to allow me to retire, and nurse my self, so that the important offices I hold may no longer remain vacant, and that my mind may obtain some repose. Should I recover, I will hasten to the palace to offer up my grateful thanks, and receive instruction in the imperial presence. I cannot subdue my extreme fear (on account of the liberty I have taken) in sending up this respectful report.

The Governor's reply to Mr. Thom.

TANG, Viceroy of Canton, &c., proclaims to the Hong merchants for their full information.

On the 11th day of the 8th moon of the 8th year of Taou-kwang (29th September 1838) it appears that the foreign merchant Robert Thom petitioned to the following effect.

It is now several years since your petitioner came to Canton—and he has been exclusively engaged in selling Cotton Piece-goods, Woollen manufactures and other articles of that description. He begs to state, that in examining Longcloths for duty there are first second and third qualities, of which hitherto musters have been preserved, but that the people whom His Excellency the present Hoppo sends to examine cargo, do not in any case follow the old established regulations. Your petitioner has frequently represented this to the whole of the Hong merchants, but they invariably meet him with the excuse, "that the Hoppo having "once put it in his book, cannot alter it &c." Again, in reference to the longcloths known here as the 66 and 72 qualities, these have hitherto been esteemed as goods of the second class, whereas the present Hoppo makes them all pay the duty of first class, this fact the whole of the Hong merchants are perfectly aware of, and it forms a specimen of the hardship we are now labouring under.

"Your petitioner begs to state, that on the 3rd day of the present moon, Hughes's ship (the Faerie Queene) delivered cargo, which was in lieu of second quality, and that two of the Hoppo's servants, namely Chow tseang and his comrade *did not open the bales to examine, but in an irregular disorderly way put them all down as of first quality*, which fact there are witnesses to prove. Your petitioner then took his longcloths, and before all people cut off a fragment, which he shewed to the Hong merchants separately, who on seeing it exclaimed "this is, indeed longcloth of the second quality!" Now, altho' the Hong merchants clearly know the fact, yet your petitioner, being aware that they are timid of heart and that they dare not when in the presence of His excellency the Hoppo, make a bold exposition of his grievance, found himself under the necessity of petitioning the Hoppo, and what sort of reply has he got?

"It appears that the said Hong merchants have "presented me a foreign petition written in the Chinese "character in behalf of the English merchant Robert "Thom which states."—

"'Hughes's ship having arrived at Canton, permission "'to examine the cargo according to old regulations "'was duly requested. On the 3rd day of the present "'month the said Thom had fifteen bales of white "'longcloths of the second quality containing six "'hundred pieces, of which a muster is now enclosed "'and your servant entered them all to pay the duty of first "'quality goods, and further he had 150 pcs. of coarse "'grey cloths, of which 30 pieces were charged as "'second quality. Your petitioner begs to state, that "'in respect to their quality and in respect to the "'duty they pay, there have hitherto been fixed "'regulations, and now to take coarse cloth and "'make fine of it your petitioner and others have "'come as far as the poles of Heaven to do business, "'and how can they quietly submit to this stupid "'blundering? He has no resource left but to prepare "'this petition stating his grievance, and begging that "'your excellency will be pleased to give instructions that "'the duties be henceforth levied justly, in which case "'the said Thom and others will ever pray &c. &c. &c.'"

"This coming before me the hoppo, I find that "on a previous occasion when Jacob's ship (the "Parkfield) brought longcloths to Canton—the hong-"merchants presented a petition in behalf of the "foreigners at the same time handing up several musters. "At that time I replied—commanding "'that these "'musters be sent back, and that afterwards when "'any longcloths should come to Canton, no matter "'whether they were bleached or grey, they should "'be examined before all people by these musters as "'a standard! and since we cannot take first quality "'longcloth, and pass it at second quality, so by "'what reason can we take goods that are *bonâ "'fide* coarse, and right or wrong tax them at the "'second rate?'" and such reply as is duly recorded."

"Now in the case of the said foreign merchant "Thom, who it appears has brought longcloths to "Canton in Hughes's ship, *as these must have been ex-"amined clearly before all men and the qualities duly "discriminated when entered for duty.* (this when the "bales were never opened at all!!!) what means "this said foreigner when the time is already past, by "madly sending in his petitions to us, scheming "thereby to obtain a reduction of his duties? This "plainly shows that the said hongmerchants and "linguists are in league with, and are stirring him "up to embarrass the revenues of the country! "How can we permit change?" and words to that effect.

Your petitioner on receiving and reading this document, was filled with amazement! Because that in the previous case of Jacob's ship, the foreign merchants having petitioned your Excellency, and your Excellency having replied that "henceforth in all "matters of this kind, we should petition the hoppo, "and not as before apply to your excellency's tribu-"nal thereby giving trouble and annoyance &c." how would your petitioner dare again to trouble and annoy! It is only that the hoppo not condescending to redress our grievances, your petitioner and others have no one to appeal to! they can only take the fragment of cloth, which was cut off, (as previously stated) and enclose it to your Excellency, begging that your Excellency will not allow the idea from after to be pinned into a corner! And it further appears that in a postscript he petitions,——since the time that his Excellency the present hoppo assumed the duties of his office, he has erroneously rated several tens of thousands of pieces of longcloths, and we foreigners have suffered no small loss thereby. Again it is reported that the hoppo with his own mouth has commanded his servants to the effect that "any "white cloth they may find, without discriminating "whether it be coarse or fine, they are alike to "rate it for duty as if of the first quality!" Every body says so, and what sort of language is this? Now, as the hoppo has knowingly made these erron[e]ous entries in his books and cannot change them, he ought to be made to refund the amount! what is there unreasonable in this? Although in this petition there are many expressions which may be looked upon as bold and impertinent, still the facts are all quite true! if there should be found a single letter false or unreal, your petitioner will gladly submit to punishment &c. &c.

Now all this coming before me the viceroy, I find that for examining longcloths for duties, there have hitherto been fixed rules to go by. It appears that when on a previous occasion, the foreign merchants Jardine and others petitioned, saying, 'that the pre-"sent hoppo's officers did not rate the goods for duty in conformity with old custom"—at that time, the hoppo deliberated and decided, that "afterwards when "any foreign merchants should import longcloths, "at the time when they were to be examined, they "should take their bleached and grey goods of every "kind, and having got them clearly examined in the "presence of all people, they were to take musters "of their first, second and third quality cloths, and "send them up to the hoppo, and he having again "examined them, should stamp them, and issue them "to be preserved as a standard for examining goods "in future", and he commanded the hongmerchants to impress this edict upon the foreign merchants, that they might obey accordingly, all of which is recorded. This plan of the hoppo's was an exceedingly sagacious one and had the said foreign merchants, when they brought their longcloths to Canton, in reality obeyed the hoppo's edict, and at the time of examining cargo "taken their goods and had them clearly looked at "in the presence of all people, and selected them-"selves musters of their first, second, and third qual-"ities, and sent them up to the hoppo to be stamped "and preserved, to serve as a criterion when examin-"ing goods in future, so that the precise qualities "might be discerned at a single glance," they the hoppo's officers would never have dared to take coarse and make fine of it.

Now in reference to what the petition states, that "the longcloths which came up in Hughes's ship, "was really of the second quality, and that the hop-"po's servants Chowtseang and others did not open "the bales to examine, but in a blundering irregular "manner entered it all as of the first quality" &c. this I say shows that the said foreigner opposed and would not submit to the orders, namely, "to send up to the "hoppo, and request the stamped musters to serve as a "comparative standard to examine his goods by," and that he hoped to take first quality cargo longcloths, and per *fas et nefas* have it rated as of second quality; and besides all this to trouble me with his petitions at his own will and pleasure, comes under the head of madness and rashness! Then as regards the fragment of cloth, which the said foreigner cut off and sent to me, whether or not that be in reality second quality, or if it be only a crafty scheme to oppose having his goods examined so that he may thereby obtain a reduction of duty; if we do not examine the goods clearly a second time then we shall not sufficiently be able to persuade the foreigners of the justice of our proceedings.

Besides therefore taking the fragment of cloth which has been sent me, and transmitting it to the hoppo, that he may examine it carefully, comparing it with all the goods that at present arrive, to see whether or not it be the same, and that in distinguishing the different grades and qualities he act openly and fairly, and moreover that he instruct his myrmidons, that afterwards when examining longcloths, they must do so clearly before all men, justly and honestly discriminating between the different kinds,—besides all this, I unite the circumstances and issue this edict, and when it comes to the hands of the said hongmerchants, let them forthwith communicate it to the said foreigner, that he obey accordingly. As before, let the hong-merchants command the foreigners, that any one having longcloths coming to Canton, must submit to the hoppo's fixed regulations and request his stamped musters to serve as a standard of comparison, for levying the duties. Do not again (oh ye foreigners!) with your hearts full of tricks, opposition, and perverseness, come to my tribunal whining at and annoying me, which will lead to unpleasant consequences! Hasten! Hasten! these are the commands!

Taoukwang, 18th year, 8th moon, and 13th day. 1st October, 1838.

(Translated by Mr. Thom.)

VICE-ROY IN REPLY TO THE PARSEE'S PETITION RESPECTING KING-QUA'S DEBTS.

Tang, President of the Board of War, Governor of the two Kwang Provinces &c. &c. proclaims to the Senior Hong merchants for their full information.

On the 7th day of the 8th moon, of the 18th year of Taoukwang, the Indian merchants, Nanabhoy Framjee and others presented the following petition:

"On the 23rd day of the 7th moon, we received, "by the hands of the Hong merchants, Your Ex-"cellency's edict respecting our claims, in which "your Excy. directs the Namhoy-yune to apprehend "Kingqua, and commands the Senior Hong mer-"chants, conjointly to deliberate and come to some "just and reasonable arrangement with us, for "which kindness we shall ever be grateful."

"It is now several tens of years, since we first "traded with Kingqua, and we have always found "him reasonable and trustworthy, and experienced "mutual satisfaction. Were we now, therefore, to "drive him to bankruptcy, by pressing our claims "against him, truly our hearts would be ill at ease. "We have met over and over again to consult upon "the matter and have had repeatedly to express our "gratitude to Y. E. for your kindness in urging the "Hong merchants to settle with us. As no better "terms can be obtained for the payment of our "claims against the Teenpo Hong, we must even "submit to the other arrangement: viz. that the "principal be paid in ten years and the interest in "two years after the expiration of that term. In "this concession we have been influenced by our "desire to support the Hong, but, had it failed, we "should most decidedly have refused the ten-years "arrangement, and have insisted on quicker pay-"ment. As it is, we have all signed our names to "the agreement."

"We now petition to express our gratitude to "Y. E. for hastening this settlement; and also "earnestly to entreat Y. E. to direct the Namhoy-"yune to liberate the Hong merchant Kingqua, that "he may resume the management of his affairs."

This petition coming before me, the Governor, I find that Kingqua, of the Teenpo Hong, having traded with the foreigners for many years, and having always been found honorable and trustworthy, they, the foreigners, not wishing to force the Hong to bankruptcy by pressing the claims, have agreed to the arrangement that the principal be paid in ten years, and the interest in two after the expiration of that period: and they also earnestly beg that I will order the Hong merchant Kingqua to be released that he may resume the management of his affairs. By this I perceive that the foreign merchants are really most just and reasonable in their disposition, and not like those who obstinately persist in error. I consider their conduct worthy of praise, and have, in compliance with their prayer, directed the Namhoy-yune release the Hong merchant Kingqua from his custody, and report the same to me.

Hereafter all foreigners trading with the Hong merchants must annually close their accounts; large debts must not be allowed to accumulate: and when money is due to them, which they cannot recover, they must instantly petition me on the subject. If they allow, as formerly, debts of thousands and tens of thousands, to accumulate, and then only petition, truly they must bear the evils brought upon themselves the best way they can, and recover their claims by themselves, for I, the Governor, will not interfere; my regard for them leads me to give them this timely warning and advice, that they may not again fall into error. Considering the circumstances I issue this edict: when it reaches the Senior Hong merchants, let them forward it to the said foreigners, for their implicit obedience.

Now the Hong merchant Kingqua, in consequence of his bad management, has contracted large debts to the foreigners, and I, the Governor, against my inclination, but in consideration of the foreigners kindness, in pleading for him, have remitted his punishment and forgiven his crimes. But let not this be hereafter quoted as a precedent and law. If among the Hong merchants there be any so unmindful of his own character as to think that because Kingqua escaped unpunished for his crimes, he may act in the same disgraceful manner, that he may fearlessly involve people and contract debts to be paid by others, that he may incur debts of thousands and tens of thousands, and swindle to any extent, truly he is both single minded and short-sighted, for I, the Governor, will assuredly apprehend and punish such with the greatest rigour. Should the creditors then, as now, petition for his release, they will, tho' meaning kindly, only foster rascality, and I, the Governor, will not listen to them.

Let the Hong merchants forthwith send copies of this Edict to each of the foreigners for their information, that they may hereafter avoid the like error. Haste! Haste! A special Edict. 18th year, 8th moon, 9th day, September 28th 1838.

S. FEARON.

Chinese Interpreter to the G. Chamber of Commerce.

To the Right Honorable
Lord Viscount Palmerston,
Her Maj. [illegible]retary of State
Foreig[illegible]

MY LORD,

I do myself the honor of addressing your

(See Supplement.)

SUPPLEMENT TO THE

CANTON REGISTER.

CANTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 9th, 1838.

lordship on a subject on which, from some lately published official documents, it appears your lordship is much in need of correct information.

These documents, "relative to the establishments of a court of judicature in China," addressed to your lordship by Captain Elliot, the chief Superintendent of British trade in Canton, but resident in Macao, were published in the Canton Press newspaper of the 29th Ulto.

It is difficult to say to what subject these papers relate, for although the writer is dignified with the title and office of "Superintendent of the trade (of cours including the opium trade, and, therefore, the British Superintendent is *ex officio* a daily breaker of the Chinese laws) of British subjects in China," he appears to have carefully shunned any allusion to our present and prospective commercial relations with this country, and with reference to political relations, we have none.

The contents of these despatches have caused no little astonishment to every Foreigner in Canton, and the general impression is, that neither the truth, nor the whole truth, and nothing but the truth have reached your lordship through the official channel, the incipient opening of which your lordship so wisely commenced by the notorious orders in council at Brighton, in December 1833, and which your lordship has so pertinaciously continued to the present time with a perseverance that puts the proprietors of the Thames tunnel to shame, and through which channel your lordship, as a crowning act of wise legislation, is preparing to cast the light of English jurisprudence beaming from an English lawyer's wig in a country where not even the natural hair is worn! where there are no legal fictions, where the names of *John Doe* and *Richard Roe* are unknown, and where an action for debt wont lie on the plea of *quare clausum fregit*.

As the public despatches, so far as they have been published, have not truly informed your lordship of the occurrences and the state of affairs in this distant and singular country, as they affect the British character and interests, it becomes the duty and interest of every British subject trading to, or resident in, China, to come forward for your lordship's better information; I therefore trust that your lordship, as a minister of the crown, an upholder of its honor and dignity, and a friend to the character and interests of your country, will excuse me for assuming the task of an "honest chronicler."

To begin:—with reference to No. 7, of these papers, your lordship will be able to form your own judgment, as doubtless the official translation of the governor's representation to the emperor is in your lordship's bureau; but if your lordship places any confidence in No. 8, and in the pride of that confidence proceeds to adopt any *reciprocal conciliatory* measures, your lordship's constant ill-success and failure in all proceedings regarding this country will only be continued.

It is necessary for my statement, that I should recur to the events of 1834-35.

The principle laid down by lord Napier, to be the pole star for ever of British politics in China, was,—*never to communicate with the local government through the hong merchants*; his lordship acted on this principle while living, and for this principle *he died*.

His successor, Mr. Davis, said that he considered the death of lord Napier made the commission to China void; and although the emoluments (the salary *only* being £6000 per ann.) were a worldly object to him, still he could not consent to receive the public money without earning it. Mr. Davis acted rightly, for under the circumstances in which the commission was placed, public duties were not only not done, but there were none to do. Lord Napier died on the 12th of October in 1834, and Mr. Davis left China about the middle of January 1835.

There is another point that should be mentioned to Mr. Davis's credit; he gave the most serious and earnest advice, if he did not leave a minute on record on the subject, to continue the line of policy commenced by lord Napier,—that the King's commission should never communicate politically with the hong merchants. This policy were strictly and easily adhered to by Sir George Robinson, for he never made his appearance in Canton as H. M.'s chief Superintendent of the trade of British subjects in China.

When Captain Elliot succeeded Sir George Robinson, the Napier principle was at once abandoned, and the hong merchants were resorted to as a means of conveying captain Elliot's application to the governor for permission to come to Canton. Every British merchant, as far as my knowledge extends, was opposed to the appearance of the British Superintendents amongst them under such auspices. I, as Editor of the Canton Register, was necessarily obliged to remark on the proceeding, and, without defending the resort to the hong merchants, I endeavoured to defend the application to the governor as, if successful, the British Superintendent would be placed where he ought to be—at his post; to gain which, at whatever risk or sacrifice, no one could then know that he had not received positive orders. The object was obtained, and something more: for the substitution of the more respectable designation *Ling-Sze*—meaning one who is acting under his sovereign's orders—for that of *Tuh-Pan*,—the chief of a hong or factory—cannot but be considered as a slight degree of yielding on the part of the Chinese government in this affair

However, the letter which captain Elliot addressed to the British community, dated the 29th of November, 1837, erased at once the impression that he had acted under positive orders in applying through the hongmerchants for permission to come to Canton: it then appeared, officially, to have been captain Elliot's own act; and that he had abandoned on his own and sole responsibility, the principle of communication with the local government laid down by lord Napier. With reference to the instructions alluded to by captain Elliot in his letter to all British subjects in China, I forbear to remark, as I am ignorant, and you, my lord, are cognizant of those instructions.

To return to No. 8; is your lordship to be told at *this* and *your* lordship's time of day, that the emperor of China claims universal dominion; that he does not acknowledge any independent government no more than the Pope does the independence of the church of England: to say, then, that there is an increasing disposition upon the part of the Chinese government to conciliate the English government, is an assertion false and ridiculous in all its predicaments. This letter (No. 8) is dated Canton, 2nd June, 1837. Now, my lord, if there had ever existed any disposition on the part of the Chinese government to conciliate that of England, its course was clear, plaind direct and easy, and its first act of conciliation would have been one of mere justice: E. G. Instead of the disgraceful shuffling about Hingtae and Kinguan's debts, why did not, why has not the local government adopted the most palpable and satisfactory method of conciliation by paying the creditors? Captain Elliot, should have adduced to your lordship some decisive proof of this wish to conciliate; has he done so my lord? I will, however, now produce direct proofs to the contrary.

Firstly:—The governor refused to correspond with captain Elliot under the terms of the instructions issued from your lordship's office. Secondly:—Any satisfactory arrangement of Hingtae's or Kinguan's debts has been capriciously protracted, the local government thus evincing the utmost ridicule and contempt for the helpless, hopeless, and unprotected state of foreigners in Canton. Thirdly:—The British navy has been grossly insulted by the edicts issued on the arrival of Admiral Sir F. Maitland in the Chinese waters; and the Chinese government, so far from evincing any the least desire to avail itself of the presence of a distinguished flag officer to manifest a conciliatory tone towards the English government, adopted the most vigorous and *hostile* means of defence, as against a treacherous enemy, and by official orders cut him off from all communication with the natives, even to the denial of necessary provisions:

They might, it is true, have dissembled their love,
But *why do* they kick us down stairs?

Fourthly: The secretary and Chinese secretary to the commission, were ignominiously repulsed from the city gate, which was shut against them on the 5th of August last, when they were the bearers of an *undirected* letter to the governor. Fifthly:—The passage boat *Bombay* was fired upon by the Bogue forts and obliged to heave to, & when the linguist communicated with those on board, he declared that his only object was to prevent Admiral Maitland and his officers from proceeding to Canton, and he declared he did not wish to search for or seize opium. Fifthly:—Do the tenor of the governors and hoppo's edicts and the arbitrary proceedings of the latter officer in levying the duties on British manufactures, as set forth in the edicts published in this day's Register, evince any desire of conciliation?—have the Chinese officers, of any grade, ever issued an edict that could be termed conciliatory in the least degree? on the contrary, does not every edict contain the most insulting epithets and insinuations? and mark, my lord, it is by these *edicts only that the government expresses its sentiments and opinions*; are the imperial orders for British merchants to leave China, proofs of conciliation?—No, my lord it is, then, with great regret I inform your lordship, that every measure for the protection and promotion of the British trade to China, originating with the government of which your lordship is a member, has hitherto failed utterly and disgracefully; even your lordship's management of the commission has lowered us in the opinion of the natives of China, and of those of all other countries resident in China. With a most perverse economy, your lordship has retrenched the salary of the first Chinese secretary, and struck the second surgeon off the strength of the commission; the surgeons and the Chinese secretaries being the only useful, practical members, whose attainments, professional knowledge, and benevolent practice raise us in the opinion of the natives, whilst you have retained *two* superintendents, who have gained their *experience* of this country at *Macao*, 90 miles from Canton, or elsewhere *abroad*; and whilst the English embassador at Vienna is not allowed a chaplain, that spiritual luxury is granted to the superintendents at Macao! *And were it not for the zeal of the American Missionaries, the British Christian subjects in Canton and Whampoa, would never enjoy and benefit by the consolation of hearing a prayer publicly offered up to the Almighty, except for a few Sundays, from year end to year's end*: and this serious deprivation is only occasioned by His Reverence's obliga-

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CANTON REGISTER.

tory residence with the superintendents at *Macao*.

Contrast now, my lord, the *conciliatory* treatment received by the superintendents and the members of the commission at the hands of the governor and at the city gate, with that experienced and *exacted* by a few Englishmen at the same gate when called there on questions of trade, on the 26th of July and the 29th Ulto.; and then, my lord, ask your self this question—"Of what use are, or have been, the Superintendents in China?" I can assure your lordship that the commission instead of raising the English character and interests in China have deteriorated both: the maintenance of an establishment so costly and so useless only excites the ridicule and contempt of the parsimonious Chinese.

My lord, judging from your past weak and inefficient measures, and as profusely extravagant as pitifully weak, your lordship having already expended between £100,000 and £200,000 of the public money on the China commission, I would presume to advise your lordship to lower your expectations as regards China. Change your policy, my lord, and remove the sphere of your *political* operations *from Canton to Peking*; and appoint one of our leading merchants to be the British Consul in Canton (where, as the local government will only communicate with Foreigners through the hong merchants, there is the least possible objection to the Consul being himself a merchant), with a deputy, and with such a salary as shall enable him to maintain a liberal hospitality to his countrymen and strangers, and also to the natives if they willl accept it: such a *re-union* as the Consular dinners and parties would be, is greatly wanted, and would do much good here. Attach to the Consular establishment the chaplain, and the two surgeons, and interpreters, with the same salaries as were first awarded when lord Napier's commission was formed: do all this, my lord, and we shall then begin to think that you are awakened to an attentive consideration of the immense stakes and interests of the China trade, paying nearly £5,000,000 yearly to the home revenue only, and to a proper sense of a just and useful economy of the public money; but if your lordship will proceed as you began, if it is to be said of the director of the Foreign policy of England.—

Qualis ab incepto processerit, et sibi constet, then is the view of the future opening upon the British subjects in this country gloomy and dark indeed; but, my lord, you will not escape, and you will at length find you have paid too dear for your ministerial whistle, when its price has been the sacrifice of the honor and interests of your country.

I have the pleasure to forward to your lordship those numbers of the Canton Register in which the proceedings at the city gate are detailed, and the honor to be, my lord, your lordship's most obedient humble servant,

JOHN SLADE,

Editor of the Canton Register.

Canton, 6th October, 1838.

HORÆ SINICÆ No. V.

(Concluded from No. 39, Page 157.)

This is, perhaps, a favourable specimen of a Chinese drama. We say perhaps, for, out of some thousands, but five or six are known in England. Another, of a lighter description, is the "Lost Casket," which may be thought to bear some resemblance to *l'Avare* of Moliere. If we have no distressed emperors, no intriguing ministers, and no suicidal princesses, we have in it some good sketches from ordinary life. Tung Po, "one of the boat people," who is possessed of a goodly portion of gold ingots, and a great deal of jewellery, has an only daughter, Tsaou, remarkable for beauty, ability, accomplishments, and all for which heroines should be remarkable. The attractions which the person of the lady and the treasures of old Tung presented, could not fail to bring suitors; for, though few enjoyed the happiness of seeing Miss Tsaou, many knew her by report. Tung Po, however, has too high a value for wealth to bestow his daughter on any but a wealthy suitor; and, rejecting innumerable offers, gives his consent to a marriage between her and Wei tsing, a gentleman very rich, and having all needfull qualifications of mind under a rather ungainly exterior. But Tsaou had beheld one who had made an impression on her susceptible heart, and, though she knew not even his name, was resolved to marry no other. The favoured youth entertained exactly the same sentiments towards her, for he also had seen her, without knowing who she was.

Sung-too, for that was his melodious name, was not a little incensed when his father proposed a marriage between him and the daughter of Tung Po; but as all young gentlemen, and all young ladies, in the Celestial Empire, abstain from marrying without parental sanction, he only deliberated as to whether he should starve himself or drown himself. While he looks on the water his mind is struck with a far more sensible idea. "Why shall I not imitate the virtuous ancients, and commit my sorrows to a leaf, that it may go down the stream Pien-hang?" This remark shows Sung-too to have been a true Conservative, for he "imitated the virtuous ancients," and gave up the thoughts of drowning himself. So on a leaf, which happened to fall near him, he writes the following pathetic stanza, and down the stream it goes:

> "I am alone, and can never attain my wishes:
> For, if one be not happy, what avails it to grow old?
> This leaf shall go to the lovely lady.
> Alas! I shall never attain the felicity of the water-
> birds, Yuen and Ying."

Tsaou, meantime, has been greatly annoyed by the obstinacy of her father, who insists on her becoming Mrs. Weitsing. She has just the same notion of drowning and is prevented by the same train of thought which had saved her lover. She writes a stanza, as pathetic as his; and, when she commits it to the water, she sees a leaf with written characters. She, of course, takes it up. Of course, it turns out to be Sung-too's; and, of course, the tide turns and carries back hers to him. Hereby the lovers come to an understanding—though how is not very satisfactorily explained—and a meeting is effected. Tung Po, who has been long meditating leaving his boat life, and betaking himself to *terra firma*, takes a house and buries his treasure in the garden; but, luckily for love, Sung-too perceives him, digs up the casket, and makes his escape. When the loss is discovered, all is confusion in the old gentleman's house and he raves quite as much as is at all consistent for a Chinese to do; not forgetting to declare, that, now he has lost his casket—*sa chère cassette*—he does not set any value upon his life or his daughter. But all this affords only an additional *reason* for her marriage with Wei tsing, because he is rich enough to keep both his wife and her father. This proposal is accordingly made to the suitor, who willingly accepts it; and it is even settled on what day they are to be married. Tsaou is now quite inconsolable, and again meditates submersion. She congratulates herself that she did not last time declare her intention; "for," said she, "had I been so imprudent, should I not have been likened to Chow-wang?"*

While she is thus mourning, Sung-too comes to Tung Po, and tells him that he is so skilful in discovering lost property, that he will undertake to tell him, in a very short time, by the lines of Fohi (a favourite species of divination), where is the missing casket, if he will but grant him his daughter in marriage. The proposal is immediately accepted, for Sung-too was by no means unknown to the old gentleman; and the lover immediately goes to take up the treasure from where he had buried it; but, alas! he, too, had been watched, and the casket was a second time missing. He now determines to leave the city, and wander he knows not whither. On his way he finds himself, as might be expected, very hungry, and without the means of satisfying his appetite; but is near the sea-side, and finds a vessel stranded, and several persons about her. To them he applies, and though refused at first in a surly manner, is at last relieved, and permitted to come on board. There, of course, he sees his casket, or, rather, Tung Po's; and is very near out of his wits with joy. He soon leaves the thieves, having contrived so to damage the rigging of the vessel while they slept as to prevent their going away in a hurry. Information is made against them; the casket recovered; and the lovers are united.

The incident of the floating leaf is one of frequent occurrence in Chinese fiction, so much so as to become proverbial;—to make an offer of marriage is expressed by the words, "sending the red leaf." This alludes to a certain lady, whose name (Han-suy-pun) is preserved, and who was an attendant on the ladies of a sovereign of the Tang dynasty. In a stream running through one of the royal parks she put a leaf, bearing these words:

> "Swift-flowing stream, why hastest thou away,
> While those retired beside thy waters pine?
> Take this red leaf and bear it on its way,
> To urge some youth my fate with his to twine."

This leaf was picked up by a gentleman named Yu-gow, who wrote in answer:

> "I found a leaf with such a mournful sonnet,
> I wish I knew who wrote the verses on it."

The stream took this leaf back—for streams in China are very accommodating, and make nothing of flowing up as well as down, if a lover desires it—and, as usual, Han-suy-pun finds it; and both preserve the verses. Sometime afterwards, all the female attendants were permitted to marry from the palace; and Yu-gow, applying to a friend on the spot to obtain one for him, a proposal was made to Han-suy-pun and accepted. When they were married, they compared notes; and the lady, observing that their marriage did not happen by chance, added a verse.

> "The elegant stanzas borne on by the stream,
> Contained what I felt for ten tedious years;
> But, now we are happily married, I deem
> A red leaf the best offer of marriage appears!"

But let not the English reader suppose the *fair* authoress guilty of so commonplace a phrase as "happily married." No! she says, "Now we resemble the loving birds, Fung and Hwang." These are imaginary birds, whereof the latter is the female. They are deified as the king and queen of the feathered race; and as their appearance, like that of the phœnix, was considered indicative of national prosperity, the romancing historians of the empire have not failed to relate appropriate instances. A more usual way of signifying conjugal felicity, is by mentioning the birds Yuen and Ying, the male and female mandarin duck. Those birds are considered as the emblems of matrimonial fidelity and happiness, from a current fable, that, if one dies, the other continues without a mate. Their flesh is considered good to cause love. Birds are favourite objects of amatory comparison. To obtain the person beloved is expressed by the phrase "passing the bridge of magpies;" because, when Chih-neu (the celestial bride) visits her starry husband, on the seventh day of the seventh moon, all the magpies unite to form a bridge, over which she passes.

A poem, of the same description as the Hwa-tseen, of which an account has been already given, is the Se-seang, and it is one much admired. A youth, adorned with every virtue and every accomplishment, and who rejoices in the name Chang-sang, is about to repair to the capital, to pass his final literary examination. On his arrival at Po (a city in his way), he hears much of a new and superb temple in the neighbourhood, which had just been built by order of the emperor; and having himself a taste for architecture, he goes to examine it. While on his way to the temple, he falls in with a funeral procession; and joining its ranks, he learns that the widow of a man of rank, named Po-ling, is conveying his dead body to a distant province, to be interred with his ancestors. Tsuy-she, the widow, is accompanied by her daughter, Ying-Ying, with whom Chang-sang has more intercourse during the journey than is usually permitted, and he becomes deeply enamoured of her. A party of rebels—for China is seldom without some extensive insurrection—stop their progress, and compel the ladies to take refuge in the newly erected temple. Here they were soon surrounded, and Sing-fee-hoo, the rebel chief, wished to make Ying-Ying his wife, and was about to extort compliance. As he was at the head of five thousand men, resistance seemed useless; however, Tsuy-she promised her daughter to any one, whether priest or layman, who would defeat the plundering rebels, from whom they expected so much violence. Chang-sang heard of this promise, and interested himself with Too-keo, a man of great military talents, who came at the head of some thousand men, and, after several severe battles, routed and dispersed the enemy; so that the funeral procession proceeds to its destination. Chang-sang, in the mean time, had achieved high literary rank, and was made a minister of state. After the investiture he returns to Po, and marries the amiable Ying-Ying.

There is no small importance attached to the rites of sepulture among the Chinese. A curious story is told of one Tung-heen, who, during the latter part of his life, had distributed charity, not in the shape of food, but in that of coffins. Three thousand six hundred persons had been buried by his munificence; so that as his life says, "heaven, earth, and the gods were acquainted with his generosity." When Yen, the monarch of the dead, sent a messenger to fetch the spirit of Tung-heen, the gods and the three thousand six hundred spirits of those whom he had buried, and all the gods of the streets, gave assistance; so that, when the messenger of death came to execute his commission, he found the way to Tung-heen's chamber so thronged that he could not get there. They all went to Yen, to petition him to spare the life of so benevolent an individual; and Yen, taking up the petitions to heaven, obtained from Shang-te, the deity, a promise that Tung-heen's life should be prolonged forty years.

---

* This seems to mean, that, when a young lady threatens to drown herself, she should at least pretend to do so, lest her threats should come to be considered mere empty words; and, should she be so passionate as to throw herself in the water, nobody would take her out. The allusion is this:—Chow-Wang, a certain Chinese emperor, having in vain torn up many pieces of cloth to please a lady, who took great pleasure in that agreeable sound, at last caused a smoke to be made, so that the guards thought the palace was on fire, or that there had been an attack of the rebels; they came in all haste to render assistance, but were mortified to find what a trick the imperial pleasantry had put upon them. This caused the lady a hearty laugh, and Chow-Wang was, therefore, satisfied. But among those who were not so well content were many of the first nobles of the empire; and in the course of the next year, when the rebellious tribes actually attacked the capital, they refuse their assistance, and Chow-Wang bitterly repented his unseasonable joke.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION
To the Canton Register and General Price Current.
Per Annum $ 16 payable quarterly.
Do. 6 mos. 10 } do. in advance.
Do. 3 mos. 6 }
Register Per Annum $12 do quarterly
Do. 6 mos. 8 } do. in
Do. 3 mos. 6 } advance.
Do. to the Canton General Price Current per ann. $5. Subscribers taking 25 copies of the Price Current will be charged for their extra numbers 5 cents, other subscribers 10 cents, each number.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENTS.
In the Canton Register.
Vessels for freight &c.............$ 5
Advertisement, each insertion..... 1
do. For every line exceeding 7, 10 cts.
do. Continued for 3 months.........$6

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free "press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance "will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 11. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16TH, 1838. NO. 42. PRICE 50 CENTS

ADVANCES ON SHIPMENTS TO BRITAIN will be made, *in Cash*, on current terms, by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Agents are ready to receive bonafide Tenders of Advances on Bills of exchange, secured by consignments to England of Tea and Nankin Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled, "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China" at the rate of Four Shillings and seven pence (4s. 7d.) per Spanish Dollar.

Until further Notice, Twenty five per Cent of the same will be made in cash, and the residue in Bills on the Supreme Government of India at the rate of Two hundred and ten (210) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after Sight—

[Signed.] J. H. ASTELL.
Canton, 13th July, 1838. " H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the H. E. I. Company.

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Treasury is open for the receipt of Cash for Bills upon the supreme Government of India, at the exchange of two hundred and ten (210) Company's Rupees per one hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after sight.

[Signed] J. H. ASTELL.
Canton, 4th June, 1838. " H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
THE IMOGEN, Capt. Maxwell, having a large portion of her Cargo engaged, will have quick despatch. Apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.

FOR SALE.
THE "DRONGAN" now at WHAMPOA, built at FORT GLOUCESTER, near Calcutta, in 1837, of the burthen of 355 11/94 Tons per REGISTER; in good repair and well found in stores. Apply to DENT & Co.
Canton, 9th October, 1838.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.
THE good armed Spanish Schooner "PATRIOTA," 180 Tons burthen; built at Pangasinan of the best materials; 2½ years old and coppered; has two suits of sails, three Chains and anchors, all her rigging of Russia Hemp and is otherwise well found. Apply to JAMES P. STURGIS, Esq. at Macao or to
RUSSELL, STURGIS & Co.
Canton, 15th October, 1838.

FOR BOMBAY.
THE BENARES, Captain R. JACKSON, will leave HongKong positively on the 1st November. For freight apply to
15th Oct. 1838. HEERJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON.
THE Ship "HOPKINSON," of 400 Tons, Captain C. R. STEPHENS. Having the greater part of her Cargo engaged will have quick despatch. Apply to
BIBBY, ADAM & Co.
Canton 8th October, 1838. 3 Danish hong.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.
THE HELLAS, Capt. SCANLAN. For freight Apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.
THE RED ROVER, Captain WRIGHT. For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON.
THE fine ship DUCHESS OF NORTHUMBERLAND, A. 1. Captain ROXBURGH; burthen 541 tons. Apply to
TURNER AND Co.

FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.
THE Ship HELEN, Captain G. STEVENS will leave Whampoa early in November. For freight apply to
DHUNJEEBHOY MUNCHERJEE.
Canton, 24th Sept. 1838. No. 5 Powshun Hong.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, OR CHARTER TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.
THE A. 1. American brig MERMAID, Captain EAGLESTON, 190 Tons Register, in good order for any voyage, and sails fast. For particulars apply to RUSSELL & Co.
September 11th, 1838.

FOR LONDON.
THE LONDON, Captain MAGNUS TAIT, 240 Tons, 1st class, will have early despatch a portion of her Cargo being engaged. For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.
THE CORNWALLIS, Capt. CLARK. will have early despatch. For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE & CALCUTTA.
THE fast sailing Ship FUTTAY SALAM, Capt. GILLETT. For freight apply to
D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.
Canton, 28th August, 1838.

CHRONOMETERS.—FOR SALE—A few box Chronometers warranted; can be seen at
Messrs. JUST AND SON.

NOTICE.—MR. THOMAS EDMOND is authorised to sign for our Firm per Procuration.
Canton, 15th October, 1838. BIBBY, ADAM & Co.

ON SALE.—MANILA SEGARS known as 4 Superior in boxes of 1000 each, and Havannah Segars in Quarter and half boxes. Apply to
Canton, 13th October, 1838. HOOKER & LANE.
No. 1 British Factory.

ON SALE.—Best old Brown Sherry at $ 11 per dozen; Best white Champaigne at $ 20 per dozen from the well known house of TODD AND BOSANQUET.
A small supply of the above, for sale at HOOKER & LANE's, who will receive orders for annual supplies.
Canton, 13th October, 1838.

NOTICE.—The Interests of MR. ROBERT WILKINSON & MR. JOHN RUSSELL REEVES in our Firm, ceased on the 30th June last; and MR. WILLIAM LESLIE was admitted a Partner from that date. DENT & Co.
Canton, 1st October, 1838.

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL INSURANCE SOCIETY.
THE undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Society can grant policies payable in London, Calcutta, Bombay, and Canton.
Canton 6th October 1838. MACVICAR & Co.

FOR SALE.
ABOUT 220 Peculs of MOTHER of PEARL SHELLS: a few quarter Casks of LISBON and PORT Wines, by
M. J. DE AQUINO.
8th October 1838. No. 4 Imp: Hong.

NOTICE. Mr. JAMES WARLY SMITH (in pursuance of his circular of March last), is now established as PUBLIC TEA INSPECTOR at No. 5 Dutch hong. Canton, 14th September, 1838.

NOTICE.—For sale on board the HERCULES, SALT PROVISIONS, BEEF, PORK. also BREAD. Apply on board. or to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. JAMES STARKEY in our firm ceased on the 31st. Ulto. DIROM & Co.
Canton, 1st August, 1838.

NOTICE.—MR. ANDREW JARDINE is admitted a Partner in our Firm from the 1st instant,
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Canton, 2nd July, 1838.

NOTICE.—F. S. BURKHARDT begs to announce to the Public that he has opened a Watchmaker's Shop at No. 4 Imperial Hong, where he offers for sale a variety of time pieces, and has the services of a skillful workman to repair such as may be entrusted to him for that purpose. Canton 28th July, 1838.

NOTICE.—A SHOP is opened by *a European* No 26 old China Street, for sale, BY RETAIL, of all British goods; and as the late interference of the Hong with the small shops, which has caused a ruin to bring them the support of the Public, both Chinese and Foreigners, is anxiously expected, as being their joint interest. Canton, 1 Creek, 6th July 1838.

INSURANCE OFFICE
of
"Los Amigos del Pais"
IN MANILA.
THE Undersigned is Authorised to take risks on account of the said Office, on Spanish Vessels from China to Manila, to the extent of $ 40,000 payable in that City.
Macao, 13th June, 1838. G. DE YRURETAGOYENA.

TO LET.—The lower part of the Factory No. 4, Danish Hong. For terms apply at the CANTON REGISTER OFFICE, No. 2 Creek Hong.

NOTICE. — JAMES HOOKER & WILLIAM LANE, having this day entered into Partnership, beg to inform the Public that they have taken the premises lately occupied by Messrs STANFORD & MARKS, and solicit a continuance of the patronage that has been given to the late Establishment of STANFORD & MARKS as Warehouse Keepers and Auctioneers under the firm of
HOOKER & LANE.
Canton, 1st June, 1838. No. 1 British Hong.

FOR SALE.—3 small anchors of about 5 and 5½ Cwt. Apply to ROBERT EDWARDS, Macao.

TO SELL OR LET.
ON very moderate terms, a house of two stories built four years ago, situated in Macao in the street near the church of Santo Antonio. The house is very commodious and well ventilated, commanding excellent views. For particulars apply to it's present owner, the Major ALMADA, of Macao.

(Correspondence of the Courier & Enquirer)

WASHINGTON, MAY 21 1838.

Mr. Clay, on presenting a petition this morning for a Bank of the United States, took occasion to make some remarks as to his own views. He said there had been much misrepresentation on the subject. It had been asserted, that his sole object was to extend the charter of the present Bank in Philadelphia. After expressing himself in terms highly complimentary to Mr. Biddle and Mr. Gallatin, he added, that he was not in favor of *this* or *that* Institution; of *this* or *that* individual; but that the was for a Bank, and, perhaps, under all circumstances, it would be most expedient to have an entire new bank.

He then said, while he was up he won't throw on a few of those conditions and restrictions which he should deem proper in such an Institution. He was for an ample capital; about *fifty millions* of dollars, to be owned partly by the United States, partly by the States, and the balance by individual citizens.

In deference to prejudice, which it was known existed in some quarters, he would have no foreign stockholders. It would thus be a genuine American institution.

To secure the bill holders against loss, in any contingency, an adequate amount of the capital should be invested in other stocks, and set apart for the redemption of their notes. Thus, the great mass of the community would be protected against loss. The acts of the depositors in the Bank, or of borrowing money from it, were voluntary acts. It was not so with the bill holders. They ought, therefore, to be secured.

He was for throwing open the books of the Bank to the public, so that the extent of accommodation granted to any drawer or endorser might be known. There was no necessity for the secrecy which was observed. In the case of mortgages, the records were open to every man. This drawing aside the veil of mystery, would have a good effect as to the extent of loans which the bank might make. It frequently happened, that when failures took place it was found that the banks possessed all or nearly all the property of the bankrupt, and that while they were amply secured, the public got nothing. It would check that system of business.

He would limit the amount of dividends to—— per cent. per annum.

He would also put a restriction upon the charge which they should be allowed to make upon every check or draft, drawn by them from one city or place in the United States. In this way they would contribute to the equalization of the domestic exchanges.

He would also restrict, as far as possible, by special provisions, any interference of the President of the U. States with the bank, or of the bank with the elections of the country.

The constitutional question he would not discuss. It ought no longer to be considered an open question. Four times Congress had affirmed the existence of the power to create such an institution. It had been sustained by Washington, the Father of his Country, by Madison, the Father of the Constitution, and by Marshall, the Father of the Judiciary.

Strong, said Mr. Clay, as are my convictions of the necessity of such an institution, I am equally well convinced, that under existing circumstances it would be a waste of time to make the proposition. I have no such design. I believe a majority of the people are now for a Bank; but, as I said on a former occasion, we must wait until they call for it; and then conform our will to their wishes fairly expressed.

Mr. Allen, after some remarks in relation to his proposition respecting the banks in the District of Columbia, said, that he congratulated the country upon the principles avowed by the Senator from Kentucky. He believed that nearly all the evils arising out of the banking system, was to be ascribed to the secrecy in which their transactions had been enveloped. All the people asked was an honest and frank disclosure. The announcement of this principle from a source so high he considered a new era in banking. He said he could not go with the Senator for a bank; but he rejoiced, that if there was to be a bank, we were to have no more mystery, at least so far as that honorable gentleman (Mr. Clay) was concerned.

Mr. Buchanan said, we have now the fact plainly presented, that the old bank is to be abandoned, and and a new bank to be chartered, and located in the city of New York. I protest said he, against a new bank in the city of New York. It would render every other city tributary. It would be a blighting mildew upon every city in the Union. He was opposed, he said, to any and every bank of the United States; but if this curse must be inflicted upon the country, he was for having it located in Philadelphia. There never was, he contended, such a stride towards consolidation, as the proposition of the Senator from Kentucky. Nothing had been said, however, by that honorable gentleman (Mr. Clay) as to the amount of specie that should be required for the redemption of their paper. He wished to hear something on that point, I am glad, said he, that the Senator has boldly brought forward his measure before the country. The issue is now between the old and the new bank that is to be established.

Mr. Clay said he had offered no proposition to the Senate. He was surprised at the gratuitous assumption of the honorable gentleman. He says that there is to be a new bank established in the city of New York. He (Mr. Clay) had suggested no such idea. He had presented no plan. He was not for arguing a cause before a packed jury. Knowing the settled opinion of the Senate on the subject of a bank, he had no intention of offering any plan. His sole object was, to let the country know his general views. Nor had he decided in his own mind, as to the proper location. Whether Charleston, Richmond, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York or Boston, was the most suitable place. Mr. Clay reiterated that he went for a bank; and the charge that he wished it to be under the management of any particular individual was unfounded.

In respect to the amount of specie to be required, he said the details of a bill would provide for that. He had voted, in the case of the district banks, that they should hold one specie dollar for every three dollars of paper that they issued. This may be a proper limit. But, said he, I will go as far as any man in guarding against an over issue of paper, which may result in a stoppage of specie payments. One of the greatest curses that can befal the country is an irredeemable paper medium, whether issued by the Government or by banks.

After some further desultory remarks by Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Clay, the petition was laid on the table.

The Senate then took up the bill in relation to extending the charter of the banks in the District of Columbia, which bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. It extends their charters for two years. And then the Senate adjourned.

Until 2 o'clock the House of Representatives was occupied in receiving petitions and resolutions; among the former was a memorial presented by Mr. Adams, of sundry citizens of Goochland, Va., praying the expulsion of John Q. Adams as a nuisance. It was laid on the table.

The House then went into a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, when there was some difficulty in obtaining a quorum; but at length about 130 members being found within the bar, the Indian Hostility Appropriation Bill was taken up and some progress made therein, and then the Committee rose, and after some time the House adjourned.

AN OBSERVER.

PORTUGUESE FINANCES.

STATE OF THE FOREIGN DEBT EXACTLY AS IT STOOD AT THE TREASURY THE 12TH MAY, 1838.

£.

1,000,100 Loan of 1831.
461,500 ditto of 1832.
1,706,000 ditto of 1833.
700,000 Part of the Provisional Fund created in 1835, which is to be cancelled by the debt due to Portugal from Brazil.
350,000 Part of the fund created in 1837, issued to pay the advances to Rothschild and Goldsmid for payment of dividends to July 1, 1837.

5,404,500 3 Per Cents.

88,200 5 Per Cents, loan of 1834.
3,882,600 3 Per cent. loans of 1835.

Total £11,375,300 Nominal Debt.

The 700,000*l.* of the provisional fund of 1835 will be entirely cancelled as soon as the Portuguese Government approve of the adjustment of the amount as settled between the Portuguese and Brazilian commissioners in London. The holders of those bonds are ready to receive the Brazilian bonds at par, in liquidation or exchange of the Portuguese bonds of 1836, releasing this Government from all further liability thereon for the future.

This part of the debt bearing 5 per cent. interest may therefore be considered as reduced to 3,704,500*l.*; and the 350,000*l.* issued the last year is to be provided for by the Junta of Public Credit, pursuant to the determination of the Cortes of the 2d of April last, which assigns the 120 contos to be further annually paid by the tobacco contractors specifically to this object.

We say nothing in the amount of this debt, as we have already repeatedly observed, beyond the capacities of this country to bear, once the Cortes are resolved to do justice (and we have no doubt the following Chambers will do so) to the foreign, as they have already done to the internal debt, the interest of which is definitively and specifically provided for by an ample fund consigned (independently all Government interference) for that purpose.

INTERNAL DEBT AS IT STOOD AT THE TREASURY MARCH 5, 1833.

Reis.			Interest.
5,241,486,100	policies of	5 per cent.	262,074,300
11,190,773,633	do.	4 do.	447,923,900
441,844,592	do.	6 do.	26,511,800
16,868,124,535			736,877,000
	Interest on the policies of Royal Lotteries, &c.		9,558,800
	Yearly Interest		730,455,000
478,636,800	of the Loan of 9th August, 1833.		
311,177,110	Tickets of the policies of 5 per cent.		
136,000,000	Do. of the policies of the 6 per cent. not yet reduced to tickets.		
1,100,000	Rest of the policies of the Second Loan made in December, 1821.		
19,914,855	Rest of the policies of the extinct Third Loan of 1837.		
946,227,955			
16,868,124,535			
946,227,955			
17,814,352,490			Reis.
	Monte Pio, annually		196,992,178
	Pensions, ... do		271,496,826
	Half-pay officers, veterans, and superannuated literary professors, ditto		155,195,240
	Included in the budget of the current year, 1833		623,601,240

TOTAL FOREIGN DEBT, WITH INTEREST IN POUNDS STERLING; AS ALSO THE TOTAL INTERNAL DEBT, WITH THE INTEREST: BOTH REDUCED TO POUNDS STERING.

Exchange at 55d. The first taken at the Treasury the 12th of May, the second the 5th March, 1838.

	Principal	Interest.
Total foreign debt	£11,375,300	£451,965
Total internal do	4,087,039	169,453
Total	£15,462,339	£621,448

	Principal.	Interest.
In Portuguese money,	Reis 67,620,300	Reis 2,711,775

The dividends for the foreign debt to December, 1837, are to be provided for by the Board of Public Credit, according to arrangements understood; those for the 1st of July of this current year are provided for in the budget. The dividends for the internal debt are secured as we have mentioned before.

After the exposition we have been enabled to lay before our readers in this and our former number of the capabilities of Portugal to meet all her engagements with the same facility as the best organized nation in Europe, we abstain from saying any thing further at this moment. It is enough to convince all sensible and calculating men that the Portuguese finances are radically good, that nothing is wanting but an intelligent Cortes to aid a firm and patriotic Administration to put an end to all that want of punctuality which the country has been labouring under in her financial concerns for many years past.—(*The Times, May 31.*)

ABOLITION RIOT.—A riot took place last evening outside of the large new building called the "Pennsylvania Hall," lately opened in this city for scientific and political discussions and lectures, including the discussion of the question of Abolitionism. On Tuesday, 15th May, the hall was crowded with about three thousand persons, to hear a lecture by Mr. Garrison and others. Of the audience about one-half were females. It was promiscuously composed of white and black people. At the close of Mr. Garrison's address a mob outside was very noisy. Mrs. Maria W. Chapman, of Boston, then addressed the meeting for several minutes. She was followed by Mrs. Angelica E. Grimke Weld, Lucretia Mott, and Abby Kelly. In the mean time the mob increased and became more unruly, and threw various missiles at the windows; no further injury was then done than breaking the glass, as the blinds inside protected the audience. About ten the company retired, amid the cries and groans of the mob, who blocked up the street on every side. One black man was knocked down with a club. On the following day crowds were standing round the Hall, and it was evident that there was a purpose of injury. The Mayor went to some of the leading members of the society owning this building, and represented the danger of continuing to hold their meetings, and he especially urged the propriety of not assembling that evening as he had every reason to believe that there was an organized band to break up the meeting, and perhaps do injury to the building. It was accordingly agreed to forego the evening meeting, and the Mayor took the keys, and went out and addressed the crowd, stating that there would be no meeting, and requesting them as good citizens to retire. The people cheered the mayor, who returned to his office, placing persons to bring information of any attempt at injury, calling around him all his disposable force, and having some volunteers. Early in the evening notice was given that a crowd had come down the street, and was attacking the north side of the hall; the mayor hastened up Fifth-street to Cherry-street with his force, and when he met the crowd, which was dense and numerous, he sprung his rattle, and the police called upon the people to sustain the mayor, but not one person appeared to give aid. It was then seen that those who had assailed the building had broken open the doors and lower windows, obtained entrance, and were heating out the upper windows. By this time, the mayor and his police had attempted to arrest the course of destruction; but they were assailed with clubs, and almost every one severely wounded. Col. Wainwright, the sheriff, also made an attempt to restore peace and save the building, but he was severely bruised, and narrowly escaped. The persons inside then gathered benches, chairs, and books in a heap, set fire to them, and then left the hall. The engines hastened to the conflagration, but the firemen were not allowed to play on the building, but directed to play upon those house endangered by the flames, so that before ten o'clock the whole wood-work of the hall was entirely destroyed, and shortly afterwards the crowd (which consisted of many thousands,) began to disperse. We give the above statement as we gathered it at a late hour. We have no time to indulge in any reflections upon the outrage against the laws and the city's character.

The spectacle is thus described in the *Herald* and *Sentinel*:—Soon after nine, the whole building was wrapped in flames, which throwing their red reflection upon the multitude below, imparted a fearful effect to the scene. Every window vomited forth its volume, and the roof cracked, smoked, and blazed before the progress of the devouring element. It was a fearful scene, and yet we never witnessed so vast a concourse so passive and quiet, considering the circumstances of the case. The great majority appeared to be merely spectators, unwilling, by any movement whatever, either to increase the existing, or provoke further excitement. The roof fell in about ten o'clock, and as the flames subsided, the throng gradually dispersed. At eleven Pennsylvania-hall was a mass of ruins, the walls alone erect and standing, and the noise, bustle and confusion incident to such an occurrence became gradually more subdued as the hour of midnight approached. The firemen were themselves indisposed to perform their duties. It is stated that they would not play a drop of water upon the doomed building but made use of every exertion to prevent the extension of the conflagration. As an indication of the feeling that prevailed, it is said that the house of a poor widow adjoining having been injured to the amount of some fifty dollars, a collection for her benefit was set on foot, and money collected to the amount of 470 dollars. The immediate cause of this popular outbreak is said to have been the ridiculous and ostentatious amalgamation of colours in Chesnut-street during the hours of fashionable promenading. Whites and blacks, arm in arm, were thronging the streets by scores, whereat the populace became greatly excited. Such a course on their part was exactly calculated to create a popular commotion. The result is fearful, and deeply disgraceful to the country.

FURTHER DISTURBANCES.—The same evening, a large number of persons gathered in Cherry-street above Tenth, in front of a school-house. The Mayor was there with his police, and prevented any injury to the property. Nearly at the same time, the large building in Thirteenth-street above Callow-hill, built for an asylum for coloured children, was found to be on fire. The engines and hose collected, and the fire was put out after some injury had been sustained by the building. Immense numbers of persons were assembled, but we saw nothing of violence.

It is evident from the above extract, that the mob was in quiet possession of the city, and that the authorities were utterly powerless, having no force at their command for the control of an excited populace.—*Nat. Mag. Jy. 14.*

AN ARSON.—We learn that a man, who is represented to be of a highly respectable family, was arrested on Tuesday and taken before Ald. Binns, charged with having been concerned in the recent destruction of Pennsylvania Hall. Mr. Shotwell appeared as the principal witness, and testified that he was in the Hall on the night of the conflagration, and saw the prisoner busily engaged in tearing down the blinds, and inviting others to the destruction of the

building. He has known the prisoner for eight or ten years, and is positive as to the individual, who was bound over in the sum of three thousand dollars for his appearance before the Aldermen, on Friday, at 12 o'clock. [Philad. Inq 24th May.]—[*N. Y. American*, 26th *May.*]

Army of China.—A letter from St. Petersburgh states that a monk of the Greek Church in Russia was sent some time ago by the Government into China, with orders to ascertain the military force of that empire. This man, by bribery and by his artful cajoleries of the Mandarin's wives, has obtained an exact knowledge of all that he was sent to learn, and of which he has rendered the following account:—The Chinese army is divided into four parts, the first is a guard, composed of Manchows and Mogul Tartars and Chinese, amounting to 315,200 men; the second is called the Army of the conquering banner and comprises 266,000 Manchows and Mogul Tartars; the third is the Army of the green banner, formed of Chinese alone, amounting to 666,300; and the fourth is the army of Thibet and Turkistan, numbering 28,000 men. The total amount, it will be seen, is 1,275,500 men. These armies are subdivided into corps, divisions, regiments, battalions, and squadrons, like those of Europe. *Morng Post.*

Assam.—The hopes first excited by the discovery of extensive tracts of the teaplant, in the recently ceded province of Assam, have been considerably checked by finding its utter uselessness, or rather deleterious qualities, in its present uncultivated state. It is not however doubted but that assiduous care, and the results of our horticultural skill, united to the practice generally observed by the Chinese under somewhat similar circumstances, though never known to the same degree as in our new possession, will in time render tea a British (colonial) production.—(*F. Q. R. for April*).

We learn through Vienna, that a journal, established on the 1st of January, now appears twice a week at Teheran, the first publication of the kind ever undertaken in Persia. It is lithographed on two pages of a large sheet of thick paper, the first and last page being both blank. At the top of the two printed pages are the arms of Persia, a lion rampant, bearing the sun on his head, resting one paw on a globe, and holding in the other a drawn sword, with the motto "The lion of God is all powerful." One page is dedicated to the official news of Persia, but is rarely filled. The other contains general news, chiefly consisting of unimportant anecdotes. At the bottom is inscribed—"Printed at Teheran, in the house of the Califat, for the instruction of the world." *Galignani's Messenger.*

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

LATEST DATES.

England	16th June.	Singapore	17th Sept.
U. States	20th do.	Java	20th do.
Calcutta	14th Aug.	Manila	23th do.
Bombay	29th do.	Austral-Asia	19th June.
Madras	13th do.		

ARRIVED.—Porcia, [Am.] Swift, from Callao, 20th July. Cleveland, ———, Sulimany, (in Macao Roads 6th inst) Macfarlane, from Bombay. John O'Gaunt, Robertson, from Liverpool 13th June and Batavia 20th September. Patriota, [Sp.] Mercada, from Manila 23rd September. Albion, [Am.] Putman, from New York and Singapore. Hortensia, ———, from Singapore.

PASSENGERS.—Per John O'Gaunt, Mrs. Turner and family; Messrs. Staunton and Macleod. Per Mary Chilton, (last week) R. B. Forbes, Esq. Per Sulimany, Capt. Burd (late of the Dan. ship Syden.)

SAILED.—8th Inst. Charles Grant, Pitcairn, for Singapore and Bombay. Lord Castlereagh, Tonks, for do. do. For London, Melrose, Nicholson, For Manila, Mangles, Carr.

The Faerie Queene, Hughes, for London. Hellas, Scanlan, for Singapore and Bombay. Red Rover, Wright, for Singapore and Calcutta, will be despatched in a day or two.

PASSENGER.—Per Lord Castlereath, W. Young, Esq.

The arrivals of the week have not brought any fresh intelligence, but we may expect some interesting information respecting the operations of the Affghans, Persians, Runjeet Sing, and our troops in the N. W. of India, by the next vessels from Bombay or Calcutta.

The proclamation of the Nanhae magistrate will probably dispel the anxious fears of the opium brokers, and induce them to pursue their calling with more activity.

The reply of the hoppo on the subject of duties on Long Cloths must be considered on the whole as rather favourable.

Mr. Clay's propositions respecting the future mode of management of the U. S. Bank, deserve attention; the plan for securing the bill-holders against loss, and above all the throwing open the books of the Bank to public inspection are worthy of all praise. The Bank of England must follow the good example, and honestly expose all its transactions, which will prove one great remedy for the mania of speculation and commercial gambling, and consequently a preservative against such dreadful vicissitudes of trade as have been lately experienced.

The Fooyuen of the bordering province of Kwangse, has sent up a long document to the emperor respecting opium and the report of Hwangtseo Sze (see C. R. July 31st): we will publish a translation of it next week.

Changes in the Chinese Cabinet.—The retirement of old *Yuen* from the privy council, and the degradation of the emperor's brother in law, a man all powerful and the very soul of the imperial cabinet, are occurrences not to be overlooked. Now though we might ascribe the resignation of the former to old age, as the Peking gazette will have it, and the latter's loss of favour to a court intrigue, yet there lurks more under these changes than a foreigner would be led to suppose. We remarked some months ago the appointment of a lady to a place of very great honor in the government of the palace, and the supposition is natural enough that the sway of the present empress over the emperor is on the wane; for otherwise how would she have brooked a rival? Now this old Taoukwang, not being by any means a great politician, and therefore preferring to be guided by wiser heads, must have found it rather irksome to be held in leading strings by her imperious brother,—who, according to all accounts, is a most overbearing character,—and he will long before this have made choice of another favorite; with what breathless anxiety will our governors, lieut. governors, treasurers, and the whole tribe of grandees look forward to great changes in their appointments. None of the ministers who obtain the favour of the monarch, let slip an opportunity for proving to the empire that he holds the reins of this unwieldy state. Even in the cabinet the love of gain characterizes the men in power, and by opening a wide field for promotion, they throw out broad hints to those who are tardy in conciliating their favour by chinking metal. We do not suppose that our trade will be affected by this change, unless the great men of Canton are obliged to line their pockets in order to keep themselves in the undisturbed enjoyment of their offices. In that case, some extraordinary *squeezes* may become necessary and the foreign trade is the most patient milchcow, from whence all extraordinary supplies can be drawn; but *nous verrons.*

Though China has a system of the basest favoritism in common with all Asiatic and despotic courts, it has beyond all others its conspicuously redeeming qualities. Whilst in some other Asiatic countries the degradation of a premier sometimes occasions a shock which is communicated to the utmost verge of the empire, and often produces a total change of politics, the monarch of the celestial empire rids himself of his prime minister with the same ease as we would discharge a servant. Neither bowstrings, nor gory heads stuck up in front of the palace, are needed to strike terror into the magnates; a single sentence, written with the vermillion pencil, is quite sufficient to lower them to a level with the populace, or send them to the *cold country* as military slaves; but when a Pasha or Satrap receives orders to withdraw from his government, and render an account to his sovereign, these representatives of their despotic master have often dictated their own terms at the head of armies. In China, however, such contumacy has been unknown for more than a century, and if a despatch arrived this evening ordering governor *Tang* to be banished to *Ele*, he would most quietly resign the seals of office, walk off with a down cast look to his boat, and be forgotten in less than a month. The Moguls in Hindostan, and the Turks and Persians, on the death of their princes, usually waged a fierce civil war to decide who of the numerous sons of the departed sovereign should hold the sceptre; but at Peking this important business is settled by a single slip of paper, on which heaven's son has recorded the name of his successor. As to the edicts,—no matter whether contemptible courtezans or low parasites are the cause of their being issued,—as soon as they arrive in the provinces, they are, after a manner, always obeyed, and if the obedience cannot be proved by facts, it is at least *on the records*, and that satisfies the monarch. In such a case as that of the emperor's brother in law, in which the most influential courtier is disgraced by a single *fiat* of his former patron, he utters not a word in self-defence; and had he been sent to the scaffold, there would have been no more manifestation of a great sensation than if he had never trodden the halls of the court. Having all these things before our eyes, and taking the Chinese constitution into consideration, we believe there is no government on earth in which all power is so strongly concentrated in one man as in the ruler of China. To say the least of the Chinese emperors, we must impartially confess that they keep their households in tolerably good order, and though often the slaves of the basest of mankind, they still retain and exercise at will their sovereign power.

Longcloths, Hoppo's reply.

Yu, by Imperial appointment, Superintendent of the Maritime Customs of Kwangtung, &c., &c., issues this official reply.

It appears, that the foreign merchant Robert Thom has laid before the Governor an appeal in regard to the assessment of taxes upon long cloths; in consequence of which I have received from the Governor a communication, pointing out the imperative necessity, that, in the future examination and assessment of long cloths, they should be examined openly before all men, and should be justly and faithfully distinguished into their several classes and assessed accordingly.

Upon the receipt hereof, I carefully examined the several documents recorded upon the subject, those both of former and of later date; and I found, that the representations made by foreigners regarding long cloths have been not twice or thrice merely, but often, reiterated. I therefore directed the parcel of long cloths to be brought to my office, where they were one by one publicly examined by me, with the Hong merchant Saoqua and the linguists present before me. Finding that there was a great diversity in regard to coarseness or fineness of quality among the bleached cloths, and also some variety among the grey cloths,—finding, also, that, in the sale of longcloths in the shops of Canton, four or five distinctions of quality and of price are always made, and that there is no fixed rule for ascertainig these distinctions,—it was plain to me that in the examination of the goods it must be a matter of difficulty to separate them into classes, that they must often be rated too high or too low, and that the existing rule is not in fact sufficiently precise. I also deemed, that, should I amalgamate the several qualities, and adopt a half-and-half mode of assessment,—such as to regard 500 pieces in every thousand pieces of bleached cloths as of first quality, and 500 pieces as of second quality,—and so with grey cloths, to regard 500 pieces in every thousand pieces as of second quality, and 500 pieces as of third quality,—and should I assess the duties by this rule, I should be going

to the utmost bounds of admissible compliance.

I then compassionately took into consideration, that the foreigners referred to are of a region separated from this by many seas, over which they must cross to arrive here; and I could not bear to deal with them but with indulgence and tenderness. I therefore at once directed, that the grey cloths, should, without regard to texture, be rated as coarse, or of third quality, in all assessments of duties. As to the bleached cloths, I directed Saoqua together with his brother-merchants to enjoin my commands on the foreigners, that they should equitably decide how they ought to be rated.

This having been done, it now appears that the said senior merchants represent, that bleached cloths should, without reference to their being of first or of second quality, be rated and assessed, one half as of first, and one half as of second quality; while the grey cloths should all be rated and assessed as coarse. Now I found, on my examination of the cloths, that there were fine and coarse qualities among the grey as well as among the bleached cloths, and therefore in directing that the grey cloths should all be charged duty as of third quality, I was exhibiting tenderness beyond the record. When then the said merchants were commanded to consider in what manner the bleached cloths should be assessed, they certainly ought to have considered thereof equitably. It is requisite to constitute a just and equitable arrangement, that the national fisc should incur no danger, well as that the foreign property should suffer no injury. But should I adopt the arrangement suggested by the said merchants, I perceive that there will necessarily be detriment to the revenue of customs. Bearing in mind, however, the representation made that the present market prices are very low, which is really the case, I feel it right, for a time, to adopt the law to the circumstances, that thus I may exhibit due tenderness.

Hereafter, all longcloths brought by foreigners to Canton for trade, shall be assessed for duties,—the grey or unbleached as all of third quality, without reference to actual texture,—and the bleached as being seven-tenths of first quality, and three-tenths of second quality, also without regard to actual texture. By this arrangement, it will only be necessary when examining goods, to ascertain the number of pieces bleached and unbleached, and to reckon the duties accordingly. Thus there will be no further difficulty, arising out of the impossibility of distinguishing qualities, and consequently all further contentions on that score will be avoided.

Should the prices of the bleached or grey cloths hereafter rise, the proportions alloted to each quality must be again brought under consideration, that the assessment may be adapted to the time.

Let the senior Hong merchants enjoin these commands upon the foreigners, that they may revere and obey, and address me in reply, to enable me to answer the communication of the Governor, and to place this correspondence on the records. This is what is required.

Taoukwang 18th year 8th month 23d. day (11th October, 1838).

True Translation, J. Robt. MORRISON,
Chinese Secretary & Interpreter to the Superintendents of British Trade in China.

Peking Gazette.—The Emperor's reply to *Yuen-yuen's* report (see C. R. 9th Oct.)

On the 5th day, of the 6th moon, the following imperial edict was received.

Yuen-yuen, member of the national institute, has been promoted successively until he received an investiture of imperial lands; he has been alternately employed in all the provinces of the empire; I received him into my secret councils, and made him leader of all the six boards; he has applied the whole strength of his mind to the duties of his offices, and has been sincere and incorruptible. Some time ago he requested leave of absence on account of sickness, and he has now again most earnestly urged his request to be allowed to retire from his present post. I, the emperor, have often granted *Yuen-yuen* leave of absence, for the purpose of taking care of his health; now he has again reported, that his years and infirmities are daily increasing, and that it is impossible that medicine should soon effect his cure, and he strongly requests to be allowed to resign his present post, urging his report with much sincerity; if I again soothe him with hopes of recovery and retain him in office, he is fearful of continuing to discharge his present trust, the duties of which also retard his recovery; this will not be a proof of kindness and compassion. I order that *Yuen-yuen's* post be made vacant, and that he retires from the cabinet; as an especial mark of favour, I confer on him one half of his salary as a proof of my liberality for the services of an old minister.—*Respect this.*

Robbery, Rape, Suicide Bribery, and Corruption.—Intercalary 4th, moon, 10th day. The censorate made the following report.

Chinkea Chuen, a native of Lingpeih been, in Ganhwuy province, has complained of a case of concealed bribery &c.

His evidence given before our board is as follows.—In the night of the 16th of the 2d moon of last year, the robbers Santsze Chaou, Leting Kung, Lelew Tsze, and many more, armed with swords, entered my house to search and rob it, but I am a poor, man, and there was nothing for them to plunder, and they could only steal a pair of cotton trowsers. My daughter, who is sixteen years old, was betrothed to the son of Wangkea Kwei, and on that night she slept with my mother, and was forcibly carried off by the robbers. She returned the next day, and told us she had been ravished by all the gang, and she wished to kill herself, but luckily my mother at the moment prevented her; I went to the district magistrate to prefer my accusation; and he immediately issued his warrant to Leutseun to search for and seize (the robbers). Tseun delayed, and did not go in search, which was an advantage to the gang, and they lost all fear (of being seized). On the 21st day of the second moon I went out, and during my absence, Leting Kung and the others returned, each armed with a lance, entered my house, called on my daughter to come out and show herself, sit down, and drink wine with them; my daughter's resentful indignation was excited, and, taking advantage of my mother's and my absence, she hanged herself; when I returned and saw what had occurred, I announced the fact to the district magistrate, that he might come and hold an juquest on the body, and put the event on record; the magistrate's people received bribes, and did not pursue the murderers. The magistrate's clerk, Kwo E Tang, lent himself to the same nefarious proceedings; the magistrate equally neglected the affair, and did not make any enquiries; I repeatedly urged on the clerks and police runners, but their extortions were beyond all bounds, and I was unable to satisfy them; and because these deeds of cruel oppression have not been investigated, I have been driven by my feelings to come to Peking and prefer my accusation.—Such is his evidence.

If what he has stated in accusation as to the collecting of lawless and murderous banditti, and the commission of rape, involving the loss of life, be true, the laws have been greatly violated, and an instant and strict enquiry should be made, in order to warn and guard against those lascivious murderers. We have respectfully copied the original deposition, and reverently present it for the imperial inspection, and on this account we have drawn up this duly prepared report.

Opium.—Proclamation by the Nanhae Magistrate.

Lew, acting Nanhae hsen, &c., for the purpose of strictly forbidding vagabonds, under a pretext of searching for and seizing opium, plundering the people, and to tranquillize the fears of peaceful traders, proclaims for the information of all.

It is well known that opium has been repeatedly prohibited by imperial edicts, and all the superior officers of the province have issued pressing orders to the civil and military officers, and stations, to be strict in seizing and punishing. And several brokers who had opened shops have been successively seized, as well as many vagabonds who prepared the opium for smoking, and have been severely punished; all this is on record. Now I have lately heard that there are a set of vagabonds in the city and suburbs and also on the river, who, under the pretence of searching for and seizing opium, board boats and enter houses, and at their will plunder the people of money and goods; and what is still worse they themselves carry opium and pipes about with them, and impose upon and cheat the people: these tricks are utterly detestable: these offences cannot be excused, they deserve death. Now, although opium is prohibited, neither the military nor police are allowed to seize it without being provided with regular search warrants; if they do they are punished according to law, still less then can these vagabonds be allowed to harrass and annoy the people, under the pretext of seizing opium.

The governor and lieut. governor have now issued orders to the cantonments that if any officers seek for and discover the dwelling places of opium brokers, they must first petition the Kwang and Chung *Hoes*, or the commanding officer of the right and left camps, who will despatch troops to seize the opium; but if they do not petition the officers, and presume unauthorized to make a seizure themselves, if the case is trifling they shall be bound and beaten, if serious, they shall be dismissed, tried and punished. If any of the troops, without orders to accompany their officers, dare themselves to clandestinely enter the people's dwellings, and denounce them as opium brokers or smoking shops, or *sow* bribes by accusing individuals of smoking opium, extort, deceive, and plunder, they shall certainly receive the arrow-pierced-ear punishment and be paraded about the streets, and then be beaten to death.

In the face of such severe prohibitions and penalties, such stern and awful commands, how can you lightly make a trial (of the laws)? If the military, who are in the service of government, are not allowed to search without orders, the prohibition applies still more strongly to un-officials.—Besides giving secret orders to search for and seize such offenders, it is proper that I instantly issued a strict prohibitory proclamation, of the contents of which the people are fully to inform themselves.

If he catter any vagabonds, under pretence of searching for and seizing opium, or if any officers, without proper search warrants, take the opportunity to plunder, *sow* bribes, deceive and cheat, the people may instantly seize, bind, and bring them before my tribunal, when on proofs obtained they shall be heavily punished as the law directs. And ye people should know how to love yourselves, and not because I have issued this proclamation, cast off your dread of being informed against, and then publicly open opium-smoking shops, by which you will offend the strict laws and involve yourselves in severe punishment. Let all implicitly obey, and oppose not. A special proclamation. 8th moon, 23rd day.

FRENCH NECROLOGY, BARON SILVESTRE DE SACY.—This great man, who for more than half a century has stood at the head of the Orientalists of Europe, died of apoplexy at Paris in March in his 80th year.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION
To the Canton Register and General Price Current.
Per Annum $ 16 payable quarterly.
Do. 6 mos. 10 do. in advance.
Do. 3 mos. 8 do.
Register Per Annum $12 do. quarterly
Do. 6 mos. 8 do. in
Do. 3 mos. 6 advance.
Do. to the Canton General Price Current per ann. $5. Subscribers to

Ring 25 copies of the Price Current will be charged for their extra numbers 5 cents, other subscribers 10 cents, each number.

TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENTS.
In the Canton Register.
Vessels for freight &c.....$ 5
Advertisement, each insertion ... 1
do. For every line exceeding 7 lines, 50
do. Continued for 3 months,.....$6

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free "press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance "will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 11. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 23RD, 1838. NO. 43. PRICE 50 CENTS

ADVANCES ON SHIPMENTS TO BRITAIN will be made, in Cash, on current terms, by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Agents are ready to receive bonafide Tenders of Advances on Bills of exchange, secured by consignments to England of Tea and Nankin Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled, "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China" at the rate of Four Shillings and seven pence (4s. 7d.) per Spanish Dollar.

Until further Notice, Twenty five per Cent of the same will be made in cash, and the residue in Bills on the Supreme Government of India at the rate of Two hundred and ten (210) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after Sight.

[Signed.] J. H. ASTELL.
Canton, 13th July 1838. H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the H. E. I. Company.

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Treasury is open for the receipt of Cash for Bills upon the supreme Government of India, at the exchange of two hundred and ten (210) Company's Rupees per one hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after sight.

[*Signed*] J. H. ASTELL.
Canton, 4th June, 1838. H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company

FOR LONDON.

THE fine, new, and remarkably fast sailing Ship WILLIAM JARDINE, Captain CROSBIE, has part of her Cargo engaged, For Freight or Passage apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Or Captain CROSBIE.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE IMOGEN, Capt. Maxwell, having a large portion of her Cargo engaged, will have quick despatch. Apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.

FOR SALE.

THE "DRONGAN" now at WHAMPOA, built at FORT GLOUCESTER, near Calcutta, in 1837, of the burthen of 355 $\frac{17}{94}$ Tons per REGISTER; in good repair and well found in stores Apply to DENT & Co.
Canton, 9th October, 1838.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE good armed Spanish Schooner "PATRIOTA" 150 Tons burthen; built at Pangasinan of the best materials; 2½ years old and coppered; has two suits of sails, three Chains and anchors, all her rigging of Russia Hemp and is otherwise well found. Apply to JAMES P. STURGIS, Esq. at Macao or to
RUSSELL, STURGIS & Co.
Canton, 15th October, 1838.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE BENARES, Captain R. JACKSON, will leave HongKong positively on the 1st November For freight apply to
15th Oct. 1838. HEERJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON.

THE Ship "HOPKINSON," of 400 Tons, Captain C. R. STEPHENS. Having the greater part of her Cargo engaged will have quick despatch. Apply to
BIBBY, ADAM & Co.
Canton, 8th October, 1838. 3 Danish hong.

FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.

THE Ship HELEN, Captain G. SETTON will leave Whampoa early in November. For freight apply to
DHUNJEEBHOY MUNCHERJEE.
Canton, 21th Sept. 1838. No. 5 Powshan Hong.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, OR CHARTER TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.

THE A. 1. American brig MERMAID, Captain EASTERTON, 190 Tons Register, in good order for any voyage, and sails fast. For particulars apply to RUSSELL & Co.
September 11th, 1838.

FOR LONDON.

THE LONDON, Captain MAGNUS TAIT, 240 Tons, 1st class, will have early despatch a portion of her Cargo being engaged. For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE CORNWALLIS, Capt. CLARK, will have early despatch. For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS (since the two several notices which appeared in succession in the Pinang Gazette and Straits Chronicle that is to say on the 5th 12th and 19th May last,) the differences which *existed* between ALEXANDER SCOTT and his co-partners GEORGE SCOTT and FORBES SCOTT BROWN, trading under the firm of SCOTT and Co. having been settled by an award of arbitrators indifferently chosen, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership between the said partners was dissolved on the first day of September now last past.

P. W. Island. 14th *Sept.* 1838. } GEO. SCOTT. ALEX. SCOTT. F. S. BROWN.

CHRONOMETERS.—FOR SALE—A few box. Chronometers warranted; can be seen at Messrs. JUST AND SON.

NOTICE.—MR. THOMAS EDMOND is authorised to sign for our Firm per Procuration.
Canton, 15th October, 1838. BIBBY, ADAM & Co.

ON SALE.—MANILA SEGARS known as 4 Superior in boxes of 1000 each, and Havannah Segars in Quarter and half boxes. Apply to
Canton, 13th October, 1838. HOOKER & LANE.
No. 1 British Factory.

ON SALE.—Best old Brown Sherry at $ 11 per dozen; Best white Champaigne at $ 20 per dozen from the well known house of TODD AND BOSANQUET. A small supply of the above, for sale at HOOKER & LANE's, who will receive orders for annual supplies.
Canton, 13th October, 1838.

NOTICE.—The Interests of MR. ROBERT WILKINSON & MR. JOHN RUSSELL REEVES in our Firm, ceased on the 30th June last; and MR. WILLIAM LESLIE was admitted a Partner from that date. DENT & Co.
Canton, 1st October, 1838.

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Society can grant policies payable in London, Calcutta, Bombay, and Canton.
Canton 6th October 1838. MACVICAR & Co.

FOR SALE.

ABOUT 220 Peculs of MOTHER of PEARL SHELLS: a few quarter Casks of LISBON and PORT Wines, by
M. J. DE AQUINO.
8th October 1838. No. 4 Imp: Hong.

NOTICE Mr. JAMES WARLY SMITH (in pursuance of his circular of March last), is now established as PUBLIC TEA INSPECTOR at No. 5 Dutch hong, Canton, 14th September, 1838.

NOTICE.—For sale on board the HERCULES, SALT PROVISIONS, BEEF, PORK, also BREAD. Apply on board, or to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. JAMES STARKEY in our firm ceased on the 31st Ulto. DIROM & Co.
Canton, 1st August, 1838.

NOTICE.—MR. ANDREW JARDINE is admitted a Partner in our Firm from the 1st instant.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Canton, 2nd July, 1838.

NOTICE.—F. S. BURKHARDT begs to announce to the Public that he has opened a Watchmaker's Shop at No. 4 Imperial Hong, where he offers for sale a variety of fine pieces, and has the services of a skillful workman to repair such as may be entrusted to him for that purpose. Canton 28th July, 1838.

NOTICE.—A SHOP is opened by a *European* No 26. old China Street, for sale, BY RETAIL, of all British goods; and as the late interference of the Hongs with the small shop keepers has caused a stop to business the support of the Public, both Chinese and Foreigners, is sanguinely expected, as being their joint interest. Canton, 1 Creek, 6th July 1838.

INSURANCE OFFICE OF "LOS AMIGOS DEL PAIS" IN MANILA.

THE Undersigned is Authorised to take risks on account of the said Office, on Spanish Vessels, from China to Manila, to the extent of $ 40,000 payable in that City.
Macao, 13th June, 1838. G. DE YRURETAGOYENA.

TO LET.—The lower part of the Factory No. 4. Danish Hong. For terms apply at the CANTON REGISTER OFFICE. No. 2 Creek Hong.

NOTICE. — JAMES HOOKER & WILLIAM LANE, having this day entered into Partnership, beg to inform the Public that they have taken the premises lately occupied by Messrs STANFORD & MARKS, and solicit a continuance of the patronage that has been given to the late Establishment of STANFORD & MARKS as Warehouse Keepers and Auctioneers under the firm of
HOOKER & LANE.
Canton, 1st June, 1838. No. 1 British Hong.

TO SELL OR LET.

ON very moderate terms, a house of two stories, built four years ago, situated in Macao in the street near the church of Santo Antonio. The house is very commodious and well ventilated, commanding excellent views. For particulars apply to it's present owner, the Major ALMADA, of Macao.

FOR SALE at the Canton Register office No 2 Creek hong, *The Anglo Chinese* Kalendar for 1838, price 1 Sp Dr.

FOR SALE at the Canton Register Office, No. 2 Creek Hong, the CANTON REGISTER and PRICE CURRENT for the year 1837, bound in one Vol. Price $2 Sp. Drs.

FOR SALE.—BLANK BILLS OF EXCHANGE printed from C. P. Plate, on thin blue wove and Bank post 8vo. hot pressed at $2 per 100. LONDON PRINTED BILLS OF LADING on laid post, hot pressed at $ 1½ per 100. Apply at the *Canton Register Office*, No. 2 Creek Hong.

NOTICE.—Charges for JOB PRINTING at the *Canton Register Office.*

Bills of Lading and Exchange,....	per 100	$1.
Opium, Order and Boats notes,....	"	1.
Linguist's Reports, Reports of Cargoes, &c,	"	1.50
Policies, and Folio pages,.....	"	5.
Auction Bills,.....	"	3.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

EXTRACTS.

From China.—Extract of a letter received in Salem, from an American in Canton, received via St. Helena, dated Jan 4, 1838.

"The Viceroy, it would seem, is serious in his determination to enforce the threat he made some two months ago that if the opium ships at Lintin did not go away he would stop the trade. He has just given foreigners another warning, and Houqua says the stoppage will be put on. Another and stronger motive to adopt this course is, the fact that foreigners, in utter contempt and defiance of Chinese law and power, have brought the drug to Whampoa in numerous ships, and in one most daring instance, brought up a whole cargo in the barque Isabel, who took in, below, just rice enough to get a pilot and give her the appearance of a lawful trader. This barque now lays at Whampoa and no Hong merchant can secure her as in fact they know that she has opium on board. While this business was confined to the passage boats, it was not thought so seriously of, as if detected, the quantity was small and none of the community were involved; but now, if the Chinese should undertake to capture the fleet, resistance would cause bloodshed. In such an event, also for us poor residents at Canton! It is a most audacious act of smuggling, but the Chinese will not resort to force. A more harmless, and quiet as efficient a weapon is the "shutting up of the vessels' holds," as they term it, for Houqua says, "we can open gun upon them." They will not capture the vessels, but

they will prevent all ingress and egress to and from Whampoa. Houqua views it in this light, and the fears of the English are evinced by their hurrying off the ships to their consignment without regard to the good or bad condition of their cargoes."—*New York Journal of Commerce, May* 19.

Mr. R. Nelson, Madras Civil Service.—Considerable sensation has been created amongst the Civil and Military Service of the East India Company resident in this country, in consequence of the resignation of Mr. R. Nelson, and the receipt of a despatch at the India House from Sir Peregrine Maitland, the Commander-in-Chief at Madras, either resigning his appointment, in consequence of being called upon to enforce the regulations of the East India Company among the officers under his command, in relation to their attendance on the idolatrous worship of the natives, or expressing his determination to do so, unless an immediate change is directed, and the necessity of such attendance is abolished.

Some weeks since, Mr. Robert Nelson, of the Madras Civil Service, communicated with the Secretary of the East India Company, in order to ascertain if it was the opinion of the Court of Directors that under convenant it was imperative on him to accept and undertake any situation to which the Madras Government might appoint him, referring principally to certain offices connected with the idolatry of the country, he did not feel at liberty to hold. In reply, Mr. Nelson was informed that the Court of Directors felt surprised an officer of his standing could entertain any doubt that it was imperative on him to accept and undertake any office to which, conformably to law and the usages of the service, the Government might appoint him. In consequence of this Mr. Nelson declared that as the Gospel command was, that he should keep himself from idols, while the East India Company required that he should take part in their worship, he had only to request that his name might be struck out of the list of civil servants, all the privileges of which station he at once resigned.—*Examiner, July*, 10.

Anecdotes of the Earl of St. Vincent.

John Jervis, the late Earl, and second son of Swynfen Jervis, Esq., of Meaford, was raised to the Peerage in 1797, by the titles of Baron Jervis of Meaford, in the county of Stafford, and Earl of St. Vincent, in consequence of the splendid victory he obtained over the Spanish fleet off Cape Vincent, in that year. In 1801, he was constituted first lord of the Admiralty, and created Viscount St. Vincent, with remainder in default of male issue to his nephews, Mr. Henry Ricketts and Edward Jervis Ricketts, successively, and afterwards to the sister of those gentlemen, Mary Countess o Northesk, and her male descendants.

The Earl married June 5th, 1783, Martha, daughter of the Lord Chief Baron Parker, his first cousin, by whom he had no issue: her ladyship died on the 8th of February, 1816. With the death of the Earl the Earldom and Barony became extinct, but the Viscounty devolved on his only surviving nephew, Edward Jervis Ricketts, the present peer.

"I was born at Meaford, in Staffordshire, on the 9th of January, 1734, old style. My father was counsel and solicitor to the Admiralty, and treasurer of Greenwich Hospital. At a very early age I was sent to a grammar school at Burton-upon-Trent, where I remained long enough to be considered a very capital Latin and Greek scholar for my years; and I was often selected by the master to show what proficiency his boys had attained. At the same time, I frankly own to you that I knew very little about the matter now. (*). At the age of twelve years I was removed to a school at Greenwich, kept by a Mr Swinton, and where I was to have remained until fitted for college, being destined for the law. This favourite plan of my father's was, however, frustrated by his own coachman, whose name I have now forgotten. I only remember that I gained his confidence, always sitting by his side on the coach-box when we drove out. He often asked what profession I intended to choose. I told him I was to be a lawyer. 'O don't be a lawyer, Master Jackey,' said the old man, 'all lawyers are rogues.' †

"About this time, young Strachan (father of the late Admiral Sir Richard Strachan, and son of Dr. Strachan, who lived at Greenwich) came to the same school, and we became great friends. He told me such stories of the happiness of a sea life, into which he had lately been initiated, that he easily persuaded me to quit the school, and go with him. We set out accordingly, and concealed ourselves on board of a ship at Woolwich. My father was at that time absent on the northern circuit. My mother and sisters were in a state of distraction at learning our absence from school, fearing that some disaster had happened to us. But, after keeping them for three days in the utmost anxiety, and suffering ourselves much privation and misery, we thought it best to return home. I went in at night and made myself known to my sisters, who remonstrated with me rather warmly on the impropriety of my conduct, and assured me that Mr. Swinton would chastise me severely for it; to which I replied that he certainly would not, for that I did not intend to go to school any more, and that I was resolved to be a sailor. * * * * *

My equipment was what would now be called rather grotesque. My coat was made for me to grow up to; it reached down to my heels, and was full large in the sleeves. I had a dirk, and a gold-laced hat? and in this costume my uncle caused me to be introduced to my patroness, Lady Burlington. Here I acquitted myself but badly. I lagged behind my uncle, and held by the skirt of his coat. Her ladyship, however, insisted on my coming forward, shook hands with me, and told me I had chosen a very honourable profession. She then gave Mr. Parker a note to Commodore George Townshend, who lived in one of the small houses in Charles Street, Berkeley Square, desiring that we should call there early the next morning. This we did; and, after waiting some time the commodore made his appearance in his night-cap and slippers, and in an uncouth voice asked me how soon I would be ready to join my ship? I replied 'directly.' (‡) 'Then you may go to-morrow morning,' said he, and I will give you a letter to the 'first lieutenant.' * * * *

"My father had a very large family, with limited means. He gave me twenty pounds at starting, and that was all he ever gave me. After I had been a considerable time at the station, I drew for twenty more, but the bill came back protested. I was mortified at this rebuke, and made a promise, which I have ever kept, that I never would draw another bill without a certainty of its being paid. I immediately changed my mode of living; quitted my mess, lived alone, and took up the ship's allowance, which I found quite sufficient; washed and mended my own clothes; made a pair of trowsers out of the ticking of my bed; and having by these means saved as much money as would redeem my honour. I took up my bill, and from that time to this [he said this with great energy] I have taken care to keep within my means."

(*) This avowal, I am however inclined to think, was more the effect of modesty than a real conviction of the fact.

(†) This often-repeated lesson appears to have made such an impression on the mind of "Master Jackey," that I very much doubt whether to his last hour it was not the creed of the Earl of St. Vincent. Certain it is that from the time the old coachman uttered his anathema against the learned profession, young Jervis determined never to enter it.

(‡) It is curious to observe that this reply is common to every English boy who embraces our profession. The moment a ship is named, they all want to go on board "directly." This is the esprit de corps which carries them through each perilous adventures with cheerfulness and alacrity, to the very end of their lives.

JONATHANIANA.—Every new book that appears is of course clearly proved in turn to be a "desideratum:" that is an established rule, which has no exception; and we therefore run no risk in pointing out a decided desideratum for the benefit of American as well as English readers. We allude to the absolute necessity that now exists of collecting into one vast volume (would there be a richer in any language;) the "Jonathaniana" that arrive from month to month, and excite among all real relishers of a wild and monstrous excess of humour grins almost as broad as the Atlantic. We have had a rich supply of late, and the collection ought to be proceeded with at once. The materials are abundant. Among the more recent flights and follies of fancy, the convulsed collector will not forget to include the story of the scythe the shadow of which cut a man's leg off; nor the account of the blind beggar, who had sat so long on one particular spot, that his shadow remained on the wall five days after he was dead; nor the history of the very thin gentleman, who required six weeks fattening to make him a good skeleton; nor the narrative of that capital shot, who could get no sport by virtue of his unerring aim; for the racoons knew him, and called out "Is that you, Major A.? Well, don't fire, I'll come down;" nor the tale of the new and surprisingly popular journal, which was stated by the editor to be selling with the rapidity of "greased lightning;" nor the story of the tall man, who was obliged to get upon a ladder to shave himself; nor that of the oyster, that followed a gentleman about the house like a loving little dog; nor of that still more remarkable oyster, of a size so excessive that it took three men to swallow it whole; nor of the bear, that went to the theatre night after night, and at last took with him a young alligator into the pit, to see the irresistible Ellen Tree; nor, in short, should any of the exquisite extravagancies fo the present or past months be omitted. *Mo. Chron. May.*

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

LATEST DATES.

England	7th July.	Singapore	17th Sept.
U. States	10th June.	Java	20th do.
Calcutta	10th Sept.	Manila	Oct.
Bombay	29th Aug.	Austral-Asia	19th June.
Madras	2d Sept.		

ARRIVED.—18th inst. H. M.'s S. LARNE, J. P. Blake, Esq. Captain, from her cruize in search of the ANTONIO PEREIRA. SULTANA, Page, (on the 19th inst. from Bbay. 27. Aug.) INDUS, Mc.Farlane, from Singapore and Bombay. WATER WITCH, Reynell, from do. and Calcutta, left Calcutta on the 10th and the pilot on the 12th of Sept.

The Julia, Duke of Lancaster, and St. Vincent are also reported in.

The Bengal Packet arrived at Singapore 28th September passed the Parkfield off Cape Varellia, and spoke the Mary Ann Webb in Lat. 4 N. Long. 109°. 30'. E. all well.

SAILED.—LAYTON, Austin, for Singapore. DUCHESS OF NORTHUMBERLAND, Roxburgh, for Manila and the Cape. UNITY, [Am.] Blime, for Norfolk Sound (on the 9th inst.) FUTTAY SALAM, Gillett, for Singapore and Calcutta. FAERIE QUEENE, Hughes, for London. HELLAS, Scanlan, for Singapore and Bombay. FORT WILLIAM, Melville, BENCOOLEN, Tait, MERMAID, [Am.] Eagleston, (19th inst.) for Manila. HOWQUA, Wallie, for Singapore.

PASSENGER.—Per Fort William, Mrs. Morgan and —— Templer, Esq. Per RED ROVER, Captain Young, and W. H. Hart, Esq.

The RED ROVER, Wright, for Singore and Calcutta will be despatched this evening at 5. P. M.

We received on Sunday the *Calcutta Commercial Advertiser* of the 6th, 7th, and 8th, the Singapore Free Press of the 27th of September, and the Madras Examiner from the 14th to the 31st of August.

The Water Witch has brought advices by the overland *Mail* to the 7th of July. We understand the general commercial intelligence is very unsatisfactory, and that Teas generally, and particularly the finer and higher priced Congos, had fallen greatly in price, but we have not seen any English papers, nor any Indian papers containing extracts.

The letter from the hongmerchants to the *Committee* of the chamber of *Commerce* on Kingqua's affaris, contradicts the correspondence which appeared in the *Canton Register* of the 11th of August on the same subject, and conveys a reflection on the conduct and character of the hong which neither the former expressions of the opinions entertained of that hong by the governor, hongmerchants, and creditors, seem to justify.

Captain Blake has had the kindness to favour us with an account of the cruize of the Larne in search of the Antonio Pereira; we also beg thankfully to acknowledge the communication of Captain Young, formerly commander of the Antonio Pereira, who was a passenger on board the Larne during her unsuccessful search. The latter has also shown us a very neat chart of the Larne's track, in which Lincoln island, map and elevation, and the Pyramid rock, are drawn. This chart was made by *Mr.* Reynolds, the first lieutenant of the Larne. We shall give an engraving of Lincoln island in our next number.

We learn from the Singapore Free Press of the 27th September that Captain Randle and *Mr.* Green of the foundered RUBY, had safely arrived at Coringa, having been picked up at the Seychelles, but by what vessel is not stated. One of the Ruby's boats was still missing. Messrs. Green and Conny, of the Ruby were passengers in the lord Elphinstone from Coringa to *Madras*.

The Persians have been defeated before Herat.

Cruize of H. M.'s Ship Larne in search of the Antonio Pereira.

H. M.'s Ship Larne, Captain Blake, has returned to Macao, after an absence of nine weeks in search of the Antonio Pereira. The Larne reached Lincoln island, one of the Paracels, shortly after leaving this port, but could discover no traces of a wreck on that shoal. From thence she made several attempts to examine the Bombay shoal, but could not effect it, from the winds and currents she encountered, the latter of which, on two

occasions, placed her in a very perilous situation, and she came over a coral patch of 3 fms. S. E. of Lincola island, supposed to be connected with the line of shoal laid down in the charts, nearly due South of that island. Though the Larne has encountered no severe weather during her cruize, she was much harrassed by light winds and currents in reaching the coast of CochinChina. She arrived in Turon bay on the 27th ulto., where she could not obtain any tidings of the unfortunate Antonia Pereira. Having completed her water, stock, &c., she left that on the 4th instant, with the intention of visiting Galong bay in Hainan; here she had the N. E. monsoon, with strong S. W. currents, and after four days ineffectual attempt to beat against it, kept to the Eastward, and on the 11th inst. passed Money's island, the Discovery shoal, and the Passo Keah shoal on her way hither, and arrived yesterday morning.

Macao, 19th October.

Macao, 19th October, 1838.

To *Messrs.* Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Agents for the Canton Insurance Office.

Gentlemen,—I beg to acquaint you for the information of the parties interested, that H. *M.*'s Ship Larne returned to these roads yesterday morning. I lament to add after a fruitless search for the missing vessel "Antonio Pereira."

In the prosecution of this service, Capt. Blake examined the Paracels, crossed the China Seas in various directions, and visited Turon bay.

H. *M.*'s Sloop encountered no very severe weather during this cruize, but was more than once thrown into a situation of great peril by strong and uncertain currents. I have, &c.

[Signed] C. Elliot, Chief Superintendent.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON REGISTER.

Dear Sir.—The following are the particulars of our unsuccessful search in H *M.*'s Sloop Larne, after the missing brig Antonio Pereira, and I shall feel obliged by your inserting them in your valuable paper.

Left Topngkoo bay on the 17th of August, made Lincoln island on the 20th.; examined the Paracels. Spoke the Vansittart on the 28th., and General Palmer on the 1st of September; attempted to make the Bombay shoal, but failed in consequence of the currents, and made the Pyramid rock N. E. by E. 8ms. (Sept. 1st.) Proceeded to and examined Turon bay and entrance of the gulph of Tonquin; saw no signs of vessel or any person having reached the shore. When in Turon bay, the King of Cochin China sent an officer on board, who informed us that had any men or vessel been seen or heard of on the coast, he would have known it, but such was not the case. We procured supplies with some difficulty, and were not allowed to go into the Bazaar; the natives appeared, however, very willing to trade with us, if the officers would allow them. Sailed on the 4th of Oct. saluted the Forts with nine guns, which the Forts returned.

The vessel got into some danger when approaching Lincoln islands to the SE., by the reef extending much further out than was expected, and we got into 2½ fms. The winds and weather became very unsettled, and the vessel got down amongst the Northern dangers in Lat. 11°. N.; and from the winds changing and being very light, we were a long time in getting up to the coast of Hainan. When coming back we saw in Lat. 12°. 40'. N. Long. 113°. 20'. E., two spars upright in the water, which I think were fishing stakes, but Captain Blake did not think them of any consequence to examine. Also in the entrance of the gulph of Tonquin, examined a raft consisting of a Junk's mast, yard, and four other spars, all securely lashed together; nothing was to be seen by which we could tell whether the people had been saved from it or not.—We also saw an empty water-cask, which sunk after getting it alongside. This cask had some letters branded on the end, but they were not made out.

The currents were very strong amongst the reefs in Lat. 11°. N., but when we got into Lat. 12°., had little current. On the coast of CochinChina the current set strong to the Southward, also on Hainan.

I remain, &c. W. O. Young.

Kingqua's Hong. Letter from the hongmerchants to the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce.

"A respectful communication. The debts owing to you, Gentlemen, by Kingqua's Hong, you have agreed to receive payment of in the course of an extended period. This is a good turn on your part. Our Consoo guaranteeing the payment of so large a debt, is also an act beyond the record, and must not be dragged forward as a precedent. Our Consoo has now established certain rules, in consequence of the conduct of the Hingtae hong, which by buying dear and selling cheap, in the course of a few years, was in debt to the amount of twenty odd lakhs of dollars, a thing which never before happened,—and thereby involved all our hongs. For this reason, we have established certain rules, to prevent any hong from following the example of the Hingtae hong. But the Teenpoo (Kingqua's) hong has hitherto been carrying on trade in a bankrupt condition, buying dear and selling cheap; and it is in this way that it has incurred such heavy debts. Should the hong continue still as before to buy dear and sell cheap, it must needs be to its own hurt as well as to the ruin of the trade of all our hongs. In that case, when our Consoo holds back its chops for goods, so as to prevent the hong sending cargo down, you must not, Gentlemen, in that case, talk of bringing accusations against us for hindering the hong from embarking cargo."

"In the nex place, in your future commercial intercourse with the Teenpoo hong, you must positively require cash payments for your imports before you deliver them; and you must not lend the hong any money: because it has very considerable debts to natives, and public claims upon it; and it is to be feared, that it may drag aside your money to pay its private debts or public claims, and thus may incur further debts to you. From the time of our giving you this notice, should any new debts be incurred, we cannot undertake the payment of them, even though the hong should fail."

"In the third place, young Kingqua, the fifth brother, formerly carried on a rotten business in the hong, and swallowed up no small portion of the hong's means. A former chief of the Company told old Kingqua that he should not allow this person to carry on business in the hong. And we now advertise you, Gentlemen, that hereafter you ought on no account to do any business with young Kingqua, the fifth brother: for if you do business with him, it will cause the ruin of the hong."

"We beg you to have this printed in the Newspapers, for general information. And with this prayer, and compliments, we remain, &c.

(Signed by ten Hong-merchants)

8th month, 22d day (10th October.)

To the Gentlemen of the General Chamber of Commerce.

(True Translation) J. Robt. Morrison.

Chinese Secretary and Interpreter to the Superintendents of British Trade in China.

THE TUNGCHEONG HONG.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Provinces Kwangtung and Kwangse, &c. &c. &c.

A Respectful Address.—Having come to Canton for commercial purposes, we found that the regulations allowed us to transact business with none but the hong merchants. We sold our goods to the Tungcheong hong, judging him from all appearances to be in secure circumstances; but he is now indebted to us upwards of 40,000 dollars, which we find he is unable to pay.

It is out of the power of foreigners to obtain information regarding the internal affairs of this country, and of the proceedings and dealings of the hong merchants with their own countrymen, but as they are specially appointed by the government to conduct the foreign trade, we are induced to place every confidence in their stability and honor.

In the present instance, Wang Lowpan, otherwise called Wangchin Kaou, was a partner in the hong, and his known opulence was the occasion of our confidence.

Under these circumstances we have to request that your excellency will be pleased to order an early payment by the Cohong, in such manner as your excellency may deem fit. We have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) By the Parsee Merchants.

Canton, 5th October, 1838.

The Governor's Reply.

Tang, governor of the provinces Kwangtung and Kwangse, &c. &c., issues these orders to the Senior hongmerchants, requiring them to inform themselves fully thereof.

On the 8th of October, 1838, the foreign merchants Dadabhoy and others presented an address of the following tenor: (s e above.)

This having come before me, accompanied with a separate address in foreign writing, which, when I had sent it to the hong-merchants to translate, proved to be in the main of the same tenor, I examined into the subject. For the hong-merchants to become indebted, without due guarantee, both to natives and to foreigners is, I find, a thing of common occurence. But though these foreigners had place a considerable degree of confidence in the hong Tungcheong, and had engaged in mutual commercial transactions with the hong, they should yet have settled their accounts from time to time, and so have facilitated the arrangment of affairs. How is it that they have waited till these debts have accumulated to more than 40,000 Taels, before they have come forward to seek for the recovery of them? Is this they have certainly been the authors of their own involvements.

Moreover, the merchant who conducted the affairs of the hong Tungcheong is Lofuh Tae, who, on separate grounds, has already been removed. Whether or not the hong formerly had a mercantile partner of the name of Wangchin Kaou, does not appear from any evidence brought forward. Granting, however, that Wangchin Kaou's alleged partnership was true, it most nevertheless rest with Lofuh Tae to arrange with him as to his share in the payments of debts. How can these foreigners make such partnership a pretext for coming before my bar with vexatious complaints?

When, upon the representation of the foreigner, Heerjeebhoy, regarding a debt owing by the said hong to him, I gave directions that Wangchin Kaou should appear at Canton to bring the matter to a clear settlement, it was because Wangchin Kaou had signed a note promising to pay the debt. But how can this be a precedent for a similar measure in cases where no such thing exists?

The prayer of this address is in a high degree erroneous. I am led to issue the following commands. When they reach the said senior hong merchants, let these immediately proceed to act in obedience to them. Let them ascertain clearly what is the amount of the debts that have formerly been incurred by the now retired merchant Lofuh Tae to the foreigners, Dadabhoy and others, for goods; and what measures should be adopted for their repayment. Let them make haste to render me a report for my investigation. Let no pretexts for delay be admitted, lest apprehension and compulsory means for recovery be the consequence. At the same time let them enjoin these commands on the said foreigners, that they may obey them. Let there be no opposition. These are my commands.

Taoukwang, 18th year, 18th moon, 26th day.

(14th October, 1838.)

(True Translation.) J. Robt. Morrison.

Chinese Secretary and Interpreter to the Superintendents of British Trade in China.

Opium.—Report from the Fooyuen of Kwangse.

Leangchang Keu, Fooyuen of Kwangse, in obedience to orders received to consult on the measures advised by Hwangtseo Sze, and report thereon to the emperor, respectfully presents the following statement, and reverently prays for the imperial instructions.

On the 17th day of the 6th moon of this year I received and opened the following despatch from the board of punishments

On the 10th day of the intercalary 4th moon of the 18th year of Taoukwang, the imperial orders were received:—

"Hwangtseo Sze has made a report requesting that strenuous efforts be made to *stop the leak in the cup*, and encrease the riches and prosperity of the country: I consequently direct the commanders in chief in Manchow Tartary, Keihlin, and at the river Amour, and the governors and deputy governors of each provience, to state their views and opinions, consult on and devise regulations, prepare and send without loss of time their written reports to me. *Respect this.*"

I (Leangchang Keu) have read Hwang's original report, and it generally expresses that opium is flowing into the country for which money is exchanged, and while the import of opium is greatly increasing from abroad the sycee silver

of China is daily diminishing; that this exchange injures men's property, and gradually brings on sickness and sorrow; that at the present time the severity of punishments should be increased, and in the first place it is necessary to establish stricter laws regarding the smokers, and he (Hwang) therefore requests that after a year's limit, the use of opium be strictly prohibited, and if there be any persons detected smoking it after the limited term is expired, they shall be, according to the new regulations, punished with death. And further, that after a year's time, security bonds be taken from near neighbours, and if any one conceals the practice of opium smoking, he shall be punished as the law directs.—If any of the civil or militiary officers smoke opium after the expiration of the limited time, they shall be more severely punished than the common people, and their sons and grandsons shall not be allowed to be candidates at the public examinations: such are the measures recommended by *Hwang*.

He on the whole wishes to recover the people to better habits by using severer punishments, his mind is deeply interested in the subject, and his reasoning and advice are excellent, and calculated to have good effects far and wide.—I am humbly of opinion that if the evil is to be excluded it must be torn up by the roots; it is also right and good to administer the laws justly. When opium was first imported, it was prohibited only on account of its injurious effects to the morals and health of the people, but at the present time it is a cause of wasting the Sycee Silver of the country, which is of the utmost importance to the service of the empire.—It is said in Hwang's document that from a certain year of your majesty's reign so much sycee silver has yearly left the country, and further, that from such a year the export of sycee silver has been more than doubled: this is a very general, undetermined way of speaking: how is it possible for one person to possess this complete knowledge of the reckoning?—But now let us discuss the subject of the high price of sycee silver.

If it was not exportad in such large quantities, how could this happen?—this is really a matter that should be consulted upon immediately.

The sections of the present laws are not incomplete, neither are the prohibitory orders obscure, nor are the punishments too lenient, and still we are unable to stop the leak in the cup!

The origin of all this, is, although we have governing laws, we have not men who put them in to execution, and who, from this cause, are incapable of exerting themselves in the service of the empire.

It is now hoped by heavier punishments to deter and exterminate the opium smokers: but this plan is insufficient; it is too hastily losing trust in and dependance on men and trusting in and depending on the laws only: this is saying that by directing the stream the fountain will be purified, but I am of opinion that it would be better to cut off the spring and then the stream must be exhausted, for the opium spring is not with the the smokers but with the storers up of and dealers in opium.

If the smokers are really to be punished with death for their crime,—as those who offend in this instance in the empire are numberless,—and if laws are established, and not executed, men will only despise the laws the more; and if laws are established and their execution enforced, then punishments will be carried to a murderous extreme.

I know the "quality of mercy" resides in the imperial breast; but if the lives of the people are to be thus jeopardized, why violent and open robbers are not treated with more severity, who, by the laws, are all put to death, without distinction between principals and accomplices, but the imperial clemency opens a *three-fold* path of escape, and, when the law is careless, can find a cause for pardoning. Now, although the crime of opium-smoking is far less than violent robbery, it is still hoped that life shall be granted in *this* case, whilst in *that* case life is to be taken away!—Is this be called the even-handed justice of reasonable laws?

In endeavouring to reflect on the foreign opium, if it was not imported from abroad whence could it be bought, and if there were not places where it could be bought, whence could the smokers obtain it? there must be some traitorous natives who exchange silver for it, and nests where the opium brokers store it up and prepare it.—I have examined the laws on the crime of dealing in opium, and the punishment is banishment as a slave to the military at a near frontier; those who clandestinely open opium-smoking shops are to strangled after the term of their imprisonment is expired; for the crime of those who open these shops and seduce the good, as compared with that of the sellers, is still more detestable; therefore their crime is punished by the heavier punishment of strangulation; and the cause why the opium-mokers cannot be entirely cut off does not rest with the opium shops nor with the sellers, but it really rests with the opium brokers of Canton, and for these the laws have no forgiveness.

I have heard that the foreigners do not carry on their opium trade in the inner waters, but through the opium brokers. Now that part of Hwang's report which points out the fact that the foreign ships come to Lintin, the Tayu hill, and the great Ladrone, the men (foreigners) are ignorant of the localities; and they must have others who are fully acquainted with the necessary knowledge of all facts and circumstances, and who become their guides and assistants, and lead them in. Those who illegally obtain profit (from dealings in opium) do not exceed some tens in number; the richest of them are worth upwards of $ 1,000,000 and others from forty to fifty and one hundred thousand dollars and upwards; for years they have been intimately acquainted with the foreigners—the greatest confidence exists between the two parties—one word nails their bargains, opium chits fly from one to the other, and the brokers have not the least fear of being deceived or cheated. It is these brokers who retail the opium, and supply the smoking shops, to an unknown extent, and how many tens of millions are thus injured are unknown.

To punish the crimes of these opium brokers by death is certainly not too severe, for from their intimate connections and dealings with the foreigners they injure and waste the resources of the country. The laws say that those who clandestinely open opium smoking shops shall be strangled after the term of their imprisonment is expired (i. e. in the autumn); but the opium brokers should be executed immediately an answer is received from the board of punishments confirming their sentence, nor will this rigour appear too severe to human feelings, and compared with that of severely dealing with the smokers only, is far more important. *(To be concluded next week).*

A RECORD OF THE PACIFICATION OF THE SEAS.

(By *Tuen Yung Sen*, of *Hem-tih Heen*.)

[*Continued from No. 34. Page* 138.]

By the orders of Chin-Yihsow, the pirates entered the river, she remaining with several large vessels at anchor in the offing, blockading the outlets, and guarding against a secret and sudden attack of the imperialists.

As that time three foreign vessels were returning to Portugal; when Yihsow met she attacked them, took one, and slaughtered many of the foreigners; the other two escaped. It happened that Pangshou, the Che-hees of Heangshan, had engaged upwards of a hundred fishing vessels, and sailing to the westward, the retreating Portuguese vessels and he met; he immediately hailed them and proposed to unite their forces and attack the pirates; he also hired six more foreign ships, and observing that Yihsow's vessels were few in number, he proceeded to surround them; at that time Yihsow had scarcely enough vessels to protect herself, having sent all her large war gallies to Changpaou, to enter the river, without noise, flags struck and drums silent, and there to remain quiet and in active; she despatched her fast boats into the river with orders to Changpaou to leave the river and give battle. On the 3rd of the 10th moon, all the gallies had left the river, Paou arrived at the scene of action, and completely defeated the foreign vessels, which all made sail away.

The foreigners were greatly enraged, and expressed their wish to the Heangshan Heen to engage the pirates again with their own ships; Paoushun granted their request, and on the 10th day he reviewed the six foreign ships, reinforced them with foreign troops, and sent them to sea in chase of the pirates.

Changpaou had collected his vessels near the Tayu hill, the Foreign ships went in pursuit, and accidentally met with the Tetuh, Suntseun Mow, in command of more than a hundred vessels; they immediately joined their squadrons to attack the pirates; the battle began on the 13th day, and they fought for two days and nights, and the victory was not decided. On the 15th day, a certain major, in a large junk, being in advance, attacked the pirate's van, and when firing his great guns, one of them, being overcharged, burst, wounded some men, and set fire to the powder chests, by which the vessel was injured, and several tens of men were killed. The imperialists advanced, and engaged the pirates again on the 16th, but the former were not equal to the contest, and they lost one vessel.

Suntseuen Mow, being greatly enraged that he had not being able to defeat the pirates, thus addressed his followers:—"The increasing strength of these foul and ravenous harpies proceeds from the neglect of my troops to collect and unite together. The pirate hordes are numerous, my soldiers few, my vessels are small, those of the pirates large; the pirate's force is united and collected together under one command, mine is divided and scattered; few are not equal to many, nor the weak to the strong: to these causes we may attribute our defeats in the late battles; if we do not attack them with all the forces we can muster, we shall never be victorious; let us now seize the opportunity whilst they are in the neighbourhood of the Tayu hill, which is surrounded by winding streams; they trusting to their oft gained victories, will certainly not retreat; I will surround them with the whole force of the province, and attack them with fireships: how will they then be able to meet me upon equal terms?"

On the 17th day he ordered all his officers to collect their vessels, then to proceed to Chihleih bay, and blockade the pirates at the Tayu hill, and cut off their supplies of provisions; the blockade was kept up for a long time; he then ordered Lewleang Tsae, to prepare fireships, filled with gunpowder and rushes, to which a train of gunpowder was laid into the holds, which when fired would cause a terrific explosion. When all was prepared and ready, Paoushun, the Heangshan heen, ordered the troops on shore to surround the hill, and a marked attack to be made from the water, and thus he thought he could seize the pirates in one roll of a drum. *(To be continued.)*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR SEPTEMBER.

	THERM. night.	noon.	BAR.	WIND.	
☽	77	89	29·50	SE	In first pt. Thnr. & lghtg. & heavy rain, mod. fine, light br. N. later unsettled with heavy rain Thnr. & lghtg. fresh breeze
●	74	88	29·80	SE&N.	F.W.1.&mod lat. unsettled with rn. T.&L.
●	82	90	29·70	SE&N.	1st part fine mod.& later unsettled with rain, Thnr. lghtg. vble. at times fr. br.
☾	78	90	29·60	N.	1st part fine, mod. and later unsettld. with occasional rain, at times a fresh breeze
☾	79	90	29·60	N.	Most pt. cldy., at times a fr. br. lat. pt. rn.
☾	79	88	29·60	N.	...rn. Thnr. lghtg in mid pt. at tms. fr. br.
☾	79	87	29·80	E.	Cldy. mod. & lat. rn. mod. br. N. lat ly. a fr. br.
●	97	84	29·70	N & E.	Most part rain, mod breeze.
●	79	85	29·95	E.	Unsettled, cloudy, light, latter part mod. br.
○	77	86	29·95	N.	Fine weather throughout, mod. breeze.
☾	78	85	29·85	N.	.....
☾	74	57	29·80	N.	.....
☽	72	66	29·80	N.	.....
☽	73	69	29·80	N & NNW	...light breeze
☽	76	90	29·00	N.	.....
○	76	92	29·00	W & WNW	...mod breeze
●	81	93	29·05	N & SE.	...vble
●	80	86	30·00	N & SE.	Cloudy & unsettled 1st pt. mid. & latter fine, mod. breeze, vble
☾	79	88	30·70	SE.	Fine weather, mostly light br.
☾	80	86	30·00	SE.	.....
☾	79	87	29·90	S.	.....
☾	80	87	29·90	S & SE.	.....
○	79	85	29·90	E.	Cloudy with rn at times, at tms. fresh br.
●	76	72	29·70	E.	Constant heavy rain, strong breeze at tms. with violent gusts of wind, mod. rating ly.
☾	72	76	29·95	E & N.	Constant rain, mod. breeze
☾	73	72	29·80	E&N.	Cldy 1 pt. mid. & latter. frqut. rn. mod br.
☾	75	81	29·95	N & SE.	do. most pt. with lt. rain at tms., mod. br.
☾	76	84	30·00	SE & N.	do. ..... chiefly light breeze
☾	76	85	30·00	SE.	Fine weather 1st, & mid light br. N. latter part cloudy
○	75	82	29·95	N & SE.	Cldy. & unsettl., rn at tms. lt. br.

DIED.—At St. Helena, 15 May, 1838, RICHARD PRINCE, Esq., of Apoplexy.

AT MACAO.—Mrs. WALKER, wife of Captain WALKER, of the Ternate.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION
To the Canton Register and General Price Current.
Per Annum $ 16 payable quarterly.
Do. 6 mos. 10 } do. in advance.
Do. 3 mos. 6 }
Register Per Annum $12 do. quarterly
Do. 6 mos. 8 } do. in
Do. 3 mos. 6 } advance.
Do. to the Canton General Price Current per ann. $5. Subscribers taking 25 copies of the Price Current will be charged for their extra numbers 5 cents, other subscribers 10 cents, each number.

TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENTS.
In the Canton Register.
Vessels for freight &c.............$ 5
Advertisement, each insertion 1
do. For every line exceeding 7 10 cts.
do. Continued for 3 months,.... ...$6

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free "press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance "will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 11. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 30TH, 1838. NO. 44. } PRICE 50 CENTS {

ADVANCES ON SHIPMENTS TO BRITAIN will be made, in *Cash*, on current terms, by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Agents are ready to receive bonafide Tenders of Advances on Bills of exchange, secured by consignments to England of Tea and Nankin Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled, "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China" at the rate of Four Shillings and seven pence (4s. 7d.) per Spanish Dollar.

Until further Notice, Twenty five per Cent of the same will be made in cash, and the residue in Bills on the Supreme Government of India at the rate of Two hundred and ten (210) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after Sight—

[Signed.] J. H. ASTELL.
Canton, 13th July, 1838. .. H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the H. E. I. Company.

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Treasury is open for the receipt of Cash for Bills upon the supreme Government of India, at the exchange of two hundred and ten (210) Company's Rupees per one hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after sight.

[Signed] J. H. ASTELL.
Canton, 4th June, 1838. .. H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A General Meeting of the Members of the Chamber will be held at their office on Saturday the 3rd November at Noon, to receive a report of the proceedings of the Committee on the cessation of their term of office, and to deliberate on the same.

By order of the Committee,
WILLIAM SCOTT, Secretary.
2 Danish Hong, 20th Oct. 1838.

GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Chamber, for the purpose of electing the Committee for the ensuing year, will be held here on Monday, the 5th November, at noon, as prescribed by the regulation.

By order of the Committee,
WILLIAM SCOTT, Secretary.
2 Danish Hong, 20th October, 1838.

FOR LINTIN & SINGAPORE.

THE DRONGAN, will be despatched on the 5th Proximo. For freight apply to DENT & Co.
Canton, 26th October, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE fast sailing Ship SULTANA, Capt. PAGE, will have early despatch. For freight apply to
Canton, 20th October, 1838. D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship "SULIMANY," Capt. A. J. McFARLANE, will meet with early despatch from Whampoa. For freight apply to
Canton, 29th October, 1838.NANABHOY FRAMJEE.

SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE ship BOLTON, Capt. YOUNG will leave Whampoa about the 25th Proximo. For freight apply to
Canton, 28th Oct. 1838. D. DORABJEE, 4 Powshun.

FOR LONDON.

THE Fine, new and remarkably fast sailing Ship WILLIAM JARDINE, Captain Crosbie, has part of her Cargo engaged. For Freight or Passage apply to
JARDINE MATHESON & Co.
Or Captain CROSBIE.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE IMOGEN, Capt. Maxwell, having a large portion of her Cargo engaged, will have quick despatch. Apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE good armed Spanish Schooner "PATRIOTA," 180 Tons burthen; built at Pangasinan of the best materials; 2½ years old and coppered; has two suits of sails, three Chains and anchors, all her rigging of Russia Hemp and is otherwise well found. Apply to JAMES P. STURGIS, Esq. at Macao or to
RUSSELL, STURGIS & Co.
Canton, 15th October, 1838.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE BENARES, Captain R. JACKSON, will leave HongKong positively on the 1st November. For freight apply to
5th Oct, 1838. HEERJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON.

THE Ship "HOPKINSON," of 400 Tons, Captain C, R. STEPHENSON. Having the greater part of her Cargo engaged will have quick despatch. Apply to
BIBBY, ADAM & Co.
Canton, 8th October, 1838. 3 Danish hong.

FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.

THE Ship HELEN, Captain G. SETFORD will leave Whampoa early in November. For freight apply to
DHUNJEEBHOY MUNCHERJEE.
Canton, 21th Sept. 1838. No. 5 Powshun Hong.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, OR CHARTER TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.

THE A. 1. American brig MERMAID, Captain EAGLESTON, 190 Tons Register, in good order for any voyage, and sails fast. For particulars apply to RUSSELL & Co.
September 11th, 1838.

FOR LONDON,

THE LONDON, Captain MAGNUS TAIT, 240 Tons, 1st class, will have early despatch a portion of her Cargo being engaged. For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

MADEIRA WINE.—Messrs. NEWTON, GORDON, MURDOCH & Co. have on sale, deliverable in Canton. "THE FINE OLD LONDON PARTICULAR MADEIRA," at prices as under. Hogshead, Sp. Drs. 125, Quarter cask Sp. Drs. 65, Half do. Sp. Drs 35. "OLD LONDON MARKET MADEIRA," Hogshead, Sp. Drs. 100, Quarter cask, Sp. Drs. 52, Half do. Sp. Drs. 28. Apply to
Canton, 25th Oct., 1838. JA INNES.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS (since the two several notices which appeared in succession in the Pinang Gazette and Straits Chronicle that is to say on the 5th 12th and 19th May last) the differences which *existed* between ALEXANDER SCOTT and his co-partners GEORGE SCOTT and FORBES SCOTT BROWN, trading under the firm of SCOTT and Co, having been settled by an award of arbitrators indifferently chosen, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership between the said partners was dissolved on the first day of September now last past.

GEO. SCOTT.
P. W. Bland. } ALEX. SCOTT.
14th Sept. 1838. } F. S. BROWN.

CHRONOMETERS.—FOR SALE.—A few box Chronometers warranted; can be seen at
Messrs. JUST AND SON.

NOTICE.—MR. THOMAS EDMOND is authorised to sign for our Firm per Procuration.
Canton 15th October, 1838. BIBBY, ADAM & Co.

ON SALE.—MANILA SEGARS known as 4 Superior in boxes of 1000 each, and Havannah Segars in Quarter and half boxes. Apply to
Canton, 13th October, 1838. HOOKER & LANE.
No. 1 British Factory.

ON SALE.—Best old Brown Sherry at $ 11 per dozen; Best white Champaigne at $ 20 per dozen from the well known house of TODD AND ROSABERRY.

A small supply of the above, for sale at HOOKER & LANE's, who will receive orders for annual supplies.

Canton, 13th October, 1838.

NOTICE.—The Interests of MR. ROBERT WILKINSON & MR. JOHN RUSSELL REEVES in our Firm, ceased on the 30th June last; and MR. WILLIAM LESLIE was admitted a Partner from that date. DENT & Co.
Canton, 1st October, 1838.

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Society can grant policies payable in London, Calcutta, Bombay, and Canton.
Canton 6th October 1838. MACVICAR & Co.

FOR SALE.

ABOUT 220 Peculs of MOTHER of PEARL SHELLS: a few quarter Casks of LISBON and PORT Wines, by
M. J. DE AQUINO.
8th October 1838. No. 4 Imp: Hong.

NOTICE MR. JAMES WARLY SMITH (in pursuance of his circular of March last), is now established as PUBLIC TEA INSPECTOR at No. 5 Dutch hong. Canton, 14th September, 1838.

NOTICE.—For sale on board the HERCULES, SALT PROVISIONS, BEEF, PORK, also BREAD. Apply on board, or to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr JAMES STARKEY in our firm ceased on the 31st Ulto. DIROM & Co.
Canton, 1st August, 1838.

NOTICE.—MR. ANDREW JARDINE is admitted a Partner in our Firm from the 1st instant,
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Canton, 2nd July, 1838.

NOTICE.—F. S. BURKHARDT begs to announce to the Public that he has opened a Watchmaker's Shop at No. 4 Imperial Hong, where he offers for sale a variety of time pieces, and has the services of a skillful workman to repair such as may be entrusted to him for that purpose. Canton 28th July 1838.

NOTICE.—A SHOP is opened by *a European* No 26 old China Street, for sale, BY RETAIL, of all British goods; and as the late interference of the Hongs with the small shop-owners has caused a stop to business the support of the Public, both Chinese and Foreigners, is sanguinely expected, as being their joint interest. Canton, 1 Creek, 6th July 1838.

INSURANCE OFFICE OF "LOS AMIGOS DEL PAIS" IN MANILA.

THE Undersigned is Authorised to take risks on account of the said Office, on Spanish Vessels, from China to Manila, to the extent of $ 40,000 payable in that City.
Macao, 13th June, 1838. G. DE YRURETAGOYENA.

TO LET.—The lower part of the Factory No. 4, Danish Hong. For terms apply at the CANTON REGISTER OFFICE, No. 2 Creek Hong.

NOTICE.—JAMES HOOKER & WILLIAM LANE, having this day entered into Partnership, beg to inform the Public that they have taken the premises lately occupied by Messrs. STANFORD & MARKS, and solicit a continuance of the patronage that has been given to the late Establishment of STANFORD & MARKS as Warehouse Keepers and Auctioneers under the firm of
HOOKER & LANE.
Canton, 1st June, 1838. No. 1 British Hong.

TO SELL OR LET.

ON very moderate terms, a house of two stories, built four years ago, situated in Macao in the street near the church of Santo Antonio. The house is very commodious and well ventilated, commanding excellent views. For particulars apply to it's present owner, the Major ALBANO, of Macao.

The opium trade.—Medhurst's voyage in the American Brig Huron.

A month had scarcely elapsed, before a vessel was put up for the northern ports, intending to touch at Ning-po, in the province of Che-Keang, and to call at various other places, with the view of extending the trade in that direction. The owners obligingly offered

the author a passage in her; but it was ascertained that she carried, in conjunction with other merchandize, the prohibited drug, opium; and as it was necessary to come to a final decision upon the question, whether missionaries should avail themselves of such opportunities, or not, the whole case was looked into, and the supposed advantages or disadvantages of the undertaking fully canvassed.

In favour of the voyage, it was urged, that the vessel was going to a considerable distance, would touch at a number of places, and was likely to be employed in the expedition for a length of time; thereby affording abundant means for communicating with the natives, and for circulating tracts in all directions. The experience of the commander, and his extensive acquaintance with the coast, and its inhabitants, were also stated, by which means many dangers in the navigation, and impediments in the intercourse with the people, would be avoided. The time of her sailing was considered advantageous, as the winds were favourable for proceeding to the north-east, and the monsoon would just be on the turn, when the ship would have to steer homeward. The probability of this being the only vessel was hinted; and the inference drawn, that if this opportunity were lost, it was not likely that another would soon occur. A great number of books were lying ready, on board the receiving ships, at Lintin, and it was difficult to stow them elsewhere, in China: if means were not taken to circulate them, therefore, the patience of those kind friends, who gave them gratuitous ship-room, would soon be exhausted, and they must be sent back to Malacca or Singapore. A strong desire was known to exist among the people of England, to ascertain the real state of things on the coast, and whether China were, or were not, open to the Gospel: while the visit of the author, to Canton, was mainly to discover the facilities for tract distribution, and free intercourse, which it would be impossible to find out without proceeding in that direction. However unadvisable, therefore, the connection between missionary operations and opium speculations might be, as a general thing, yet, in the present instance, there were those who thought, that the opportunity ought not to be lost.

This appeared to be the utmost that could be said in favour of the voyage, while on the other hand, the objections against it were powerful and insurmountable. The simple circumstance of the vessel being engaged in the opium trade, was enough to deter the propagator of Christianity from connecting himself with her. It was not meant to be argued, that there was anything morally wrong in the taking, and, consequently, in the vending of opium, when required or prescribed as a medicine: but when employed as a mere stimulant, and indulged in as a luxury, it was known to be injurious to the health and interests of those who habitually used it. It not only involved a waste of property, time, and physical energies, but it prostrated the mental powers, and benumbed the conscience of every constant consumer; while the disgrace connected with it, induced a habit of deceit and concealment, which gradually obliterated all regard to truth and honesty. There could be no question, therefore, that every one who used opium, as a daily beverage, did wrong, and was highly culpable, as a self-destroyer. In like manner, those who helped him to it, for such purposes, had some share in the guilt of hastening his ruin. No one pretends that the opium sent to China, falls into the hands of the faculty and is prescribed by them to allay the pain of their patients. It is certain, that all of it is bought up by persons entirely ignorant of medicine, and is used solely as a means of stupifying and poisoning the people. The quantities in which it is imported, and the class of persons to whom it is disposed of, sufficiently prove this. With this full perception of the evils of the habit, while we readily admit that the opium consumer does wrong, we cannot deny that the opium dealer offends also; and that all connected with the trade in question, err, in exact proportion to the extent in which they are mixed up with it. The grower, the vender, and the carrier of opium, where it is raised, and disposed of, in large quantities, for the purpose of supplying an ignorant pagan people, who use it as a means of intoxication, must all be implicated in blame. Were there only a chest or two of opium on board a vessel proceeding from one European port to another, where it might fall into the hands of the apothecary, and be properly and discreetly used, no objection could be taken to the holiest and best of men embarking in the voyage; but where a vessel is loaded with it, and where the object is to extend the trade in this deleterious drug, beyond the confines of civilization, amongst a people who know not the proper use of it; then the expedition itself must be evil, and all who accompany it, knowing the object and its tendencies, must come in for their portion of blame.

The connection of a missionary with a regular opium ship was found to be disreputable. The opium merchants themselves, though exceedingly friendly, and ready to lend every possible aid to persons wishing to explore the coast, yet conceive it quite out of character for missionaries to make opium vessels the vehicle for the diffusion of divine knowledge. All wise and good men, also, consider the cause of God contaminated by such connections. But the most serious objection is, that the Chinese bring it as the main argument against Christianity, that its professors vend opium; with how much greater force would they urge this objection, should a missionary embark in an opium ship, and carry out boxes of tracts in company with chests of opium? The Chinese authorities, and people, observing a missionary on board such a vessel, and not being able to discriminate, would recognize him as a real vender of the drug, and stigmatize his character and doctrines accordingly.

The nature of an opium voyage would greatly cramp the efforts of a missionary connected with it; for, supposing the captain and supercargo to be ever so friendly, and willing to afford every facility for the accomplishment of his plans, yet it is not always in their power to do so. The object of the opium smugglers being to elude the vigilance of the Chinese authorities, they frequently lie at a considerable distance from the shore, where a few lawless adventurers come off in boats and purchase opium. These transactions are carried on in the night, and always under the apprehension of a sudden surprise; should a government cruiser heave in sight, the boats of the contraband traders immediately decamp; and, by the dawn of day, nothing is seen of the native smugglers. Meanwhile the European continues in the offing, without sending a boat on shore for weeks together; and when the commanders have leisure and inclination so to do, they are not unfrequently deterred by the inclemency of the weather, and the rocky nature of the coast. Besides which, the character established by the vessels engaged in this trade, is not calculated to procure them a favourable reception when they do land, so that the communication with the shore is necessarily circumscribed.

Further, it would be difficult for a missionary to remain neutral on the opium question, whilst embarked on such an expedition. He would be frequently interrogated by the natives as to the existence of opium on board, and should now and then be asked as to its price. Should any misunderstanding arise between the foreign merchant and the native dealer, about the bargain, the missionary, as being best acquainted with both languages, would be most readily appealed to, when he would feel himself called upon to express an opinion.

Thus, he must either give some assistance to the trade or he must denounce it: the former would be improper; the latter, in his circumstances, imprudent.

Again, a missionary embarked in an opium ship, must be in a certain sense dependent on those who manage the vessel. For although he may pay for his passage, to and from the place of his destination, yet that would not entitle him to the use of the boat, or the boat's crew, on all occasions; or to the moving of the vessel from place to place to suit his convenience. Should this ever be conceded, through the kindness of the captain or supercargo, the missionary would feel himself under an obligation to men, of whose course of conduct he could not approve, and yet could hardly bring himself, in such a situation, to condemn.

By means of the proposed voyage, the opium trade would most likely be extended to a province in which it had been before but partially known; and should the missionary's aid, in interpreting between the voyagers and the natives, be called in, he would be contributing in some measure to the further spread of a mischief which has been already too widely diffused.

Besides which, the evils connected with the disposal of opium on the projected voyage, were likely to be greater, more extensive, and more durable, than the good that might be accomplished by the distribution of books. In fact the effects resulting from the one would be immediate, palpable, and certain; while the consequences of the other would be distant, partial, and to us unknown.

Every instance of the connection of missionary operations with opium speculations, strengthens the hands of those engaged in the trade, and weakens the force of those arguments that may be employed against it. Insignificant as missionaries may personally be, their character is of some weight; and men engaged in a questionable sort of traffic, would be glad of their countenance and example. Now the time is not far distant, when the opium trade, like the traffic in slaves, will be denounced by every friend to religion and morality; but the man who is connected with, and under obligations to such dealers, in the transactions referred to, can hardly raise his voice against it; while the individual who has ever kept aloof from such associations, can go to the full extent, which conscience urges in condemning the trade. Missionaries ought not, therefore, to deprive themselves of a powerful argument against a crying evil, by uniting their operations with the proceeding of those, whom they now inwardly, and must one day outwardly, condemn.

Opium.—It's beneficial effects on Mr. Wilberforce and Mr Crabbe.

Those little illnesses were, perhaps, real, though so very opportune: for he was of so feeble an original constitution, that, before he was thirty, the principal physicians of London had decently dismissed him to Bath, to die, declaring that "he had not stamina to last a fortnight." The means by which he recovered his health, and to which he attributed his reaching a good old age, are peculiary worthy of notice, since, from its abuses, a strong and unfounded prejudice still exists against the drug, which, in his case proved specific.

His returning health was in a great measure the effect of a proper use of opium, a remedy to which even Dr Pitcairne's judgment could scarcely make him have recourse; yet it was to this medicine that he now owed his life, as well as the comparative vigour of his later years. So sparing was he always in its use, that, as a stimulant, he never knew its power, and as a remedy for this specific weakness, he had not to increase its quantity during the last twenty years he lived. "If I take," he would often say, "but a single glass of wine, I can feel its effect, but I never know when I have taken my dose of opium by my feelings." Its intermission was too soon perceived by the recurrence of disorder.

At a very advanced age, he writes to a friend, confirming the utility of his medicine.

Crabbe was another remarkable instance of an individual to whom opium was of great benefit; but its manifest uses are, perhaps, not to be set against the chances of its abuse. (*Taits Mag*)

Lamentations for the woful state of the Free Trade with China.

The advices from China seem to denote an approaching crisis. The edicts emitted by the government under express directions from Peking, enforce the necessity of the departure of the irregular traders, and intimate distinctly that the decree of expulsion, in case of disobedience, will include, not merely the "iron-headed rats," but the British Superintendent himself. We recommend a comparison of the letter of a Chinese correspondent (published in the Singapore Free Press, October 12th 1837.), with the prognostications in this Journal some years back, in the discussions respecting the abrogation of the company's trade with China; they will be found to have been realized with a precision that is remarkable.

Asiatic Journal May. 1838.

The news from China is indicative of some speedy crisis. The perseverance of the imperial and local authorities, in requiring the removal of the smuggling ships, in forbidding the access of Europeans to the city, and in throwing every impediment in the way of a satisfactory adjustment of the claims of foreigners on insolvent Chinese merchants, can only arise from a determination to attain its objects, and perhaps to get rid of foreign trade altogether. We recommend to the perusal of our readers an extract from the Canton Register (p. 88,) showing, in another instance, how true our anticipations have been in respect to the result of a free trade with China. [Ibid, for June.]

Anecdote of the Earl of St. Vincent.

Execution of Mutineers.

A boat was immediately lowered down, and the four prisoners were conveyed to the Ville de Paris, on board of which ship, then recently launched, and sent out to receive the admiral's flag, they were put in irons, and kept under the poop awning, in charge of two sentinels, and under the eye of the lieutenant of the watch. A court-martial was ordered for the following day (Saturday) and when the prisoners crossed the quarter deck, to go into the boat, and be conveyed to the flagship of the second in command, Lord St. Vincent thus addressed them—"My friends, I hope you are innocent; but, if guilty, I recommend you instantly to set about making your peace with God; for if you are condemned and there is daylight to hang you, you will die this day."

They were all condemned; but it was late before the trial was over, and the president of the court-martial told them they should have till Monday morning to prepare themselves. Having said this, he carried the proceedings of the court and the sentence to the commander-in-chief

Lord St. Vincent said, "Sir, when you passed the sentence, your duty was complete. You had no right to say that the execution of it should be delayed;" and he instantly gave out an order that it should be carried into effect on the following morning, Sunday, at nine o'clock.

It had been the usual practice in the navy for the boats' crews of the different ships which attended on these occasions, to draw lots which of them should go on board the ship where the punishment took place, to man the yard rope, and assist in the execution; but, on this occasion the admiral, in order to mark his displeasure at the conduct of the crew of the St. George, desired that they alone should be the executioners. He also commanded that, as soon as the culprits were suspended at the yard-arm, every ship in the fleet should proceed to the performance of divine service. Accordingly, at the appointed time, the fatal gun was fired, and the unhappy men were run up in the midst of the smoke of it. Each ship then hoisted a pendant at her mizen peak, the signal for divine service; and all were assembled at prayers. Perhaps a more awful and solemn instance of prompt and necessary punishment, attended with such impressive circumstances, was never before witnessed in a British fleet.

At this time, our ships were at anchor in front of the batteries of Cadiz, about four miles' distant; and the Spaniards, who had heard of our dissensions, and seen the execution, sent out their gun boats to attack our in-shore squadron, which consisted of bombs, sloops of war, and launches, well-armed. Lord St. Vincent would not allow the duties of the sabbath to be interrupted, but left the in-shore squadron to take care of themselves. The moment, however, that the pendants for prayers were hauled down, he made the signal all boats, manned and armed, to proceed and attack the enemy. The alacrity, and even the ardour with which this order was obeyed, was truly gratifying. The men flew into their boats, which, having been previously armed for the execution, were perfectly ready: and the poor Spaniards who came out prepared for a victory, and, supposing our sailors would not fight, were woefully undeceived, and driven back into Cadiz in the greatest confusion.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

LATEST DATES.

England	7th July.	Singapore	1th Oct.
U. States	10th June.	Java	28th Sept.
Calcutta	10th Sept.	Manila	17th Oct.
Bombay	29th Aug.	Austral-Asia	2d Aug.
Madras	2d Sept.		

ARRIVED.—RELIANCE, Marquis, from Madras. EARL OF CLARE, Scott from Bombay and Singapore. ELIZA LAY, from Calcutta and Singapore. L'ESPERANCE (Du.) Linstedt, from Batavia. L'ARTEMISE (Fr. Frigate) Monsieur LaPlace, from Manila. JULIA, Richards, from Singapore. FANNY Mc.Carthy, from Penang and do. WESTMINSTER, Mollison, from Port Jackson. VANCOUVER, [Am.] Hallet, from Boston, June 9. and Batavia, Sept. 28. FAZAL CURRIM, Bennett, from Bombay.

The Cowasjee Family is hourly expected from Singapore.

SAILED.—RED ROVER, Wright, for Singapore and Calcutta.

PASSENGERS.—(See last week).

The Hellas, for Singapore and Bombay, went to sea on the 27th inst.

The LADY HAYES, Paterson, arrived in Port Jackson 25 July.

The Isabella Robertson, for Singapore and Calcutta about the 15th Nov.

The late arrivals have brought us the *Colonist* from May 9 to August 1; the *Singapore Free Press* of the 20, and the *Penang Gazette* of the 8 and 12 September.

It was the Grasshopper, Billinghurst, of London, that conveyed Captain Randle, and Messrs. Green and Conray, 1st and 2nd officers, of the Ruby, from the port of Malie Sychelles to Coringa.

The French frigate L'Artemise, 52 guns and 425 men, Monsieur LaPlace, arrived on the 22d instant, five days from Manila. She is now anchored at Lintin. We understand M. LaPlace lost 24 of his crew by dysentery between Pondicherry and Manila.

The kindness of our friends has enabled us to lay before our local readers—whom it very much concerns—some interesting information respecting the Tea Sales in London in July; and the probable prospects of the Trade in England in 1839.

We are also endebted to them for the Spectator of July 7, the latest English paper we believe in Canton, which was forwarded by Messrs. Remington & Co., of Bombay, with the following activity—The *Mahi*, from the Red Sea, with the July packet, arrived late in the evening of the 25th of August; her packets were delivered at 12 P. M., and Messrs. Remington & Co. forwarded them by the *Sultana*, which vessel sailed at daylight on the 26th August.

House of Commons.—On Monday, July 2,—the house being in committee on the Irish Tithe Bill—Mr. Ward moved a series of resolutions, in which the former decisions of the house relative to the appropriation of a surplus of Irish Church revenues to the general instruction of the people were recited, and ended with an instruction to the Committee "That they have the power to make provision in the present bill for giving effect to these resolutions, by proceeding to a better distribution of ecclesiastical property in Ireland, and by appropriating the surplus revenues of the present Church Establishment, not required for the spiritual care of its members, to the moral and religious education of all classes of the people without distinction of religious persuasion."

The resolutions were opposed by the ministry and lost, on division by a majority of 270 to 46.

On Tuesday 3 July, the extraordinary powers entrusted to lord Durham, his summary dismissal of the executive council and the appointment of another, the majority of which consisted of officers of the commission, and the magnitude of the reward (£ 1000) offered for the conviction of any persons concerned in the attack on the Steam vessel the Sir Robert Peel, formed the topics of discussion in the house of Lords.

The coronation appears to have been celebrated all over the kingdom with the greatest joy and liberality.

The coronation list of Baronets amounts to thirty one; among the names we observe those of Sir Wm. Herschell and Edward Lytton Bulwer, Esq.—We also notice with pleasure that Captain Blake, of the Larne, is among the coronation "posted."

The hoppo has had pasted up on the walls his usual yearly prohibition against the natives entering the foreign factories for the purpose of dealing with the foreigners.

We invite attention to Dr. Parker's letter. Some time ago we received a letter from Mr. Redfield of New York, respecting some meteorological facts: this letter we intend to publish, and when we do so we shall revert to this subject.

With reference to the opium question, and to assist the candidates for the prize for the best essay on "The Opium Trade," we have followed up our intention as expressed in the C. R. of May 16th last year, by publishing a long article on the subject from "China, its State and Prospects, by "Medhurst."

The translation of the report of the Fooyuen of Kwangse on opium, is concluded in this number; and would the Chinese officers "acknowledge the truth," the measures he recommends might have the desired effect. Our readers will probably smile at the vaunted purity of the "broad west," and the self-boasted activity of the Fooyuen.

JULY TEA SALES.

London, 5th July, 1838.

The Tea sales commenced on the 2nd inst., when the trade showed as much reluctance to purchase as was expected. After some discussion it was agreed if no buyers offered for the first six lots of each break, the whole should be withdrawn at once, and not bought in lot by lot, so that the sale proceeded with great rapidity: 30,000 packages having passed during the first two days, of which only about 3,300 were disposed of. The proprietors generally bought in at the last sale's prices, but as to actual sales, Canton Bohea at 1s. 3½d. or 2d. lower. Fine Congos declined from a 1d. to 3d., and two parcels of common, sold without reserve, brought 1s. 2d., being 2½d or 3d. below the April rates; but in general this class is protected to within a penny of those rates. Common Twankays sold as low as 1s. 5½d., though they were chiefly withdrawn at 1s. 8d. at 1s. 10d.

Yesterday Messrs. ——— adopted the plan of selling the first lot or two of each break without reserve, and either withdrawing the remainder if not satisfied with the prices offered, or letting it go off, by which means a larger proportion was sold than before, say 6,000 packages (one third small boxes) out of 13,000 put up. The prices were partly the same as previously, but shewing some further reduction upon Twankays and blackish leaf Congos, the former were allowed sale freely at 1s. 5½d., and the latter went at 1s. 7d. a 1s. 10d., being 3d. lower. Fine Souchongs went at 2s. 2d. a 2s. 10d., shewing a decline of about 6d.

The intelligence that the admiral in India intended to proceed to China early in June for the protection of British interest, which the East India and China Association obtained from lord Palmerston, does not appear to have had the slightest effect upon buyers, though it has probably contributed in some degree to the firmness of the proprietors.

The Tea sale has proceeded to day without briskness, about a third part being sold of 12000 packages offered. Congos 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 6d., some blackish leaf allowed sale with but little reservation, bringing only 1s. 5d. Twankays, of better quality than those which yesterday sold at 1s. 5½d., where partly bought in at 1s. 5d.; in other sorts there has been no particular variations. Hyson, common to fine 2s. a 2s. 10½d.

7th July.—The Tea Sales finished for this week yesterday, when in all about 80,000 packages had passed, of which about 17000 have been sold. Compared with the April sale Boheas are 2d, Common Congo 1d. 1½d., and Blackish leaf 4d. a 6d. per lb. lower than in the October sales, and as low as at any time since the opening of the trade. Fine Souchongs have sold lower than ever.

Capers 2d. a 3d. per lb below April sales.

Twankay 2d. a 3d.	Hyson good&fine 2da6d
Hyson Skin 4d.	Young Hyson 2d. a 3d.
Hyson Common 1da2d	

Imperial and Gunpowder, no alteration.

RAW SILK.—Extract of Letter dated London, 7th July, 1838.

"We have mentioned generally the activity of "our Market for Raw Silk, in most classes of which "current business is doing. The considerable sales "effected during the last four weeks have been more "particularly in Bengal & Turkey silks, and the pri-"ces of the former may be quoted 5 a 10 per cent "higher than at the lowest moment.—China Silk "has not fully participated in the general business, "but the quantity on the market has been compara-"tively small, and the Importers not generally anx-"ious to press sales. Within the last ten days "however some parcels have been taken at a trifling "improvement on previous quotations. Prices of "Tsatlee range from 19s6d to 25s—Taysaam 18sa19s. "The advices of the crop in Italy continue favorable, "but prices remain high in consequence of the con-"tinental demand, which has also taken off some "portion of the lower qualities of Bengal. The fol-"lowing is the state of the Silk Warehouses at this "time."

Co.'s Ben.	sold stock 171	unsold 952	Del. 9 June to 6 July	82
Private China	3275	2000		567
" Bengal	3320	1528		761

DEAR MR. EDITOR.—At a time when a more than ordinary anxiety prevails amongst all parties as to the rates at which the Tea market should be opened, *and whether the Company's Standard can longer be employed with propriety in affixing the value of those grades that have hitherto ruled the bulk of the season's export*. I hand you, for the information of your readers, the following remarks, contained in a letter to myself, dated London, 7th July, 1838, founded upon the then passing sale, as supporting your former observations as to the necessity for caution, and considering them particularly applicable at the present moment.

The writer, after stating that almost every description of Tea had fallen considerably in price, particularly *But middling congou blackish leaf rather strong*, *Strong, and Fine Pekoe flavor, as much as from 4d. to 6d. per lb.*—and the important fact that the greater part of these would not go off at the reduction submitted to, adds.—

"The fall in prices is partly to be attributed to the uncertainty of the quantity coming home; if it should exceed 25 millions—*we shall go down.* I believe it will be near 35 millions;"—& concludes by saying: "The quotation to *But middling blackish leaf congous is awful! they are now lower than they were ever known since the opening of the Trade, all remedies may be tried, but we shall never have the trade in a healthy state until our Stock is reduced one half.*

29th October 1838. Yours &c. P.

Opium.—Report from the Fooyuen of Kwangse.

(Concluded from No. 43, Page 174.)

If Hwang's measures are really to be the policy of government and incorporated in the laws, it will not be necessary to grant a year's indulgence; on the contrary, such a limit would probably lead to carelessness and neglect. I find that the pursuit of an opium broker is certainly not followed by one person or family only, but several must unite and join their capitals to be enable to follow the trade, and they are chiefly a set of blackguards regardless of the laws, and fearless of death, and yet there must be some amongst them not entirely inaccessible to fear, and when these hear that new and severe penal laws are established, the most daring and violent among them will be obliged to become more cautious, and will not dare to transgress by indulging in their former loose behaviour.

With reference to the foreign ships anchoring in the offings, they cannot remain long there at anchor. There are fixed periods for their entering the port to trade and returning home, and if there is the least delay the monsoon changes, and they must wait a year and then depart, and on this account they are unwilling to delay. At the time of their arrival, there should be the greatest diligence and attention on the part of the government, and an increased severity in seeking for and seizing (the brokers) and by these means interrupt their trading; and if they can be prevented from dealing for one year, the quantity of opium that will arrive in the next year must be less, and if it be not sold for two or three years, it will be unnecessary to prohibit it in future, for it will cease without prohibitions, and die a natural death.

As to the opium brokers they have a thousand cunning schemes; let their nests and dens be searched, and although no secreted opium should be found, still they are not to be believed

as not having any, for wherever the smoking shops are, there the messengers and clerks, with the bullies and swindlers of the neighbourhood assemble and unite, willing to divide the profits, of which they assume the chief control; to put a stop to these practices, it will be necessary to offer great rewards for spies and informers, or persons unconnected with opium should be sent about as spies, or opium shops should be opened to induce the dealers to buy. I have heard that in the 3rd year of Taoukwang the case of the seizure of the opium broker Yehang Shoo occurred in Canton; and in the 8th year also that of Pwan-a-Tae: from these facts it may be known, that if captions are faithfully and diligently made, there is no difficulty in establishing a legal case: severe punishments should then have been inflicted, but as there were no laws establishe relating to the opening of smoking shops, it was only decided that their crimes deserved banishment to the army, and accordingly that law was enforced. Since that time I have never heard of another seizure, and the former indulgence shown to these two men has occasioned the present laxity and remissness; and what wonder is it that traitorous natives become daily more profligate and the poisonous flow daily deeper?

With reference to the prohibitions against the export of the precious metals and the import of opium, it is desirable that both should be prevented. The opium brokers are obliged to use fast boats to carry on their smuggling, all of which are armed for self protection; they have a thousand or a few hundreds of foreign dollars on board, and if it happens they are hotly pursued, they scatter the dollars about, and cause their pursuers to share in their plunder, whilst they make their escape.

When the military stationed at passes seize sycee silver or opium in the act of transit out of or into the river, if sycee, they report to the higher officers a seizure of ten or twenty thousand taels, if opium, some tens of balls; rewards are conferred and they are immediately promoted; but although the quantity they report as having seized may not be small, no one knows if it corresponds with the quantity they have actually seized; and after their promotion, being hopeless of farther advancement, they become avaricious and sell licenses, and this is the origin of the system of low bribery and petty fees; therefore the claimants on account of merit are not few, and the efforts to make seizures are never intermitted. It is now necessary that all those who sell licenses after having been promoted should be instantly degraded, and besides punished as for great crimes.

And when the districts magistrates seize opium brokers, they should be immediately handsomely rewarded; and at the first caption, to prevent them falling into their former errors of neglecting to enquire into the case, let their rewards and praise be more abundant; and for successive seizures, let them be promoted and introduced at court. With such speedy promotion it is evident, without making any very great efforts, what fear can the magistrates have that these noxious weeds (the opium brokers) cannot be uprooted, and the empire be entirely freed from this tremendous curse?

When the foreign ships enter the river they remain at Whampoa. The men who follow the pursuit of opium brokers are generally from the Foo of Kwangchow; and the traitorous natives of the Heens of Tungkwan, Heungshan, Sinhwuy, collect and dwell in the neighbourhoods of the Bogue, Macao, & Whampoa; and the markets (for opium) are scattered over various places in the Foos of Shaouking and Chaouchow. As the naval commander in chief in Canton resides at the Bogue, if the cruizers on his establishment did their duty, how would those devilish and venomous reptiles be able to pass to and fro? But now-a-days, on the contrary, not only do those cruizers neglect their duty, but they quietly sit down and share in the spoil; and even some of them secrete the opium in their own boats. Now all these affairs are in the immediate department of the admiral, and if he had any officers who did their duty, through their efforts more than half of the opium would have been already seized.

The foreign vessels also run into the ports of Fuhkeen, Chekeang, Keangsoo, Teentsin: the best plan will be to strictly dissever all connections of trade in those provinces, and thus cause the vessels to return to Canton; if they cannot stop the trade, orders should be given to the governors and lieut. governors of those provinces, exclusive of the established regulations, to strictly search for and prohibit the resorts of opium brokers. If the poppy is planted in the country for the manufacture of opium, it is the same as admitting the import of foreign opium, and it is especially necessary to use all efforts to exclude this disgraceful evil: how, on the contrary, shall the restrictions be rescinded and a spring opened? If the poppy is allowed to be planted on arable lands, the people will be greatly injured; for daily snatching too eagely after profit, the harvests will become progressively worse, good lands will be turned into flower grounds, and words cannot express the evils that will ensue: and also this is not the course of government becoming the reigning family.

The measures making the crime of opium smoking capital,—though the punishment of death may not put an end to the necessity of killing,—extending the consequences to near neighbourhoods, and to the sons and grandsons (of offending officers), are unnecessarily severe. If it is said that the English and Cochin Chinese nations, make the crime of opium smoking capital, this punishment is not consistent with reason, and is only the mode of foreign nations; and how can China learn from them? But if the crime of the opium brokers is made capital, there will be but few who will be able to ransom themselves; punishments will not be excessive and indiscriminate; and thus probably may the spring be purified and the stream exhaust itself. If for one year sincere exertions are made, and many opium brokers seized, and all the cases narrowly and strictly examined, investigated to the uttermost and stripped completely bare, the principal offenders immediately executed, and their accomplices punished in a less degree, so that not one of them escape out of the net: if all the successive cases are thus decided and the laws thus executed, there will be none of the gang who will not tremble with fear: this is the course to preserve the lives of many by putting some to death, and cannot be called an excessive and indiscriminate degree of punishment. The opium brokers once dispersed, there will be no sale for opium and it will not flow into China; and the silver of China will not slip out abroad; the opium smoking shops cannot be opened, the dealers will lose their custom, and then there will be no fear but that that the smoking blackguards must change their habits, and the price of silver will certainly fall to its natural standard. But I am apprehensive that those whose duty it is to execute the laws have not duly exerted themselves, and have become inactive and negligent from self interest.

The application of the laws (to the opium brokers) originates with the district magistrates: but the application of the laws to the subordinate originates with the superior officers: if the officers were pure, the customs of the people would soon be changed: this would be clearing the spring's head's spring (cleaning the wheel within a wheel), and not disregarding and trifling with the interests of the people.

The old law, which directs that the keepers of opium smoking shops shall be strangled after their term of imprisonment is expired, is not lenient; and the smokers, besides being bamboo'd and banished from their native province, are to receive severer punishment, by being branded on both cheeks when they are brought before the magistrates, thus rendering them unable to conceal their vice: by these means the penal laws may attain their just level, and the affairs of the country would be tranquilised.

As Kwangse is not a maritime province, the opium evil has spread much less here than in Canton; neither is the vicious occupation of rearing the poppy now followed; but still I am not sure that dealers in opium do not arrive, nor that we are altogether clear of opium smokers.

As the customhouses of Chaouchow and Tsin chow border on Kwantong, I keep a most honest and diligent look out there; and I have also ordered my subordinates, according to the old laws, to prevent the cultivation of the poppy—if a case occurs it must instantly be investigated, and offenders must be immediately tried and punished: decidedly, because the poisonous flow is comparatively little (in Kwangse), no connivance or negligence is allowed.

Looking up, and contemplating the anxious thoughts of my great and supreme ruler for his people's lives, and deep attention for the good government of the country, I presume to present my humble views; right or wrong, I have with veneration duly prepared this report, and humbly beg for the imperial glance and instructions to give it effect.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON REGISTER.

DEAR SIR,—Some months since a letter from a Gentleman in New-Haven was received, relative to the Aurora Borealis and shooting stars. It had been my intention, before this, to invite, through the papers of Canton, the attention of Gentlemen here, and particularly of the commanders of vessels of the fleets of Whampoa and Hongkong, as well as of the several Captains who are visiting the higher latitudes on the Coast of China, to this interesting subject of scientific enquiry. Without further delay, permit me to introduce the subject. The following extract of the above mentioned letter will shew the kind of data desired.

"Professor Olmsted has created much interest about the origin of shooting stars. You would do him a great favor if you would keep watch on the night of the 12th November and morning of the 13th—perhaps it would be well also to look out on the nights of the 11th and 13th—note how fast they fall, and trace back the lines of their direction, and see where they all meet or cross each other. * * *

"Great attention is now being paid to the Aurora Borealis, not only here but throughout the scientific world. If you would keep a look out, and note the date (with the day of the week) and the hour of the day, in mean time, when the display is most brilliant, or when the corona or meeting of the streams is formed, also the time when the Aurora was first discovered, and when your observations ceased, the change of the weather immediately after and before, the direction of the wind, etc., you might render an essential benefit to the scientific world, for it is extremely desirable to have observers in different parts of the world. I would say further, with regard to the shooting stars, that it is very important that observations be made on the mornings of the 12th, 13th, and 14th November, from 2 to 3 o'clock until day. The point from which they radiate or at which the lines of their directions meet when traced backward is in the Sickle in the constellation Leo, which rises about 2 o'clock A. M. so that an eastern view is necessary."

As yet I have never witnessed the Aurora Borealis in this place, and several gentlemen, long resident in Canton, have remarked the same. Indeed, I am not aware that it is ever witnessed so near the equator.

Any information relative to the two phenomena, the Aurora and the meteoric showers, which are suspected to have a common cause, addressed either to the Editors of the Canton papers or to the subscriber, will be gratefully received. If within the recollection of navigators now in port similar phenomena have occurred, they are desired to communicate it, stating the year and date, Long. and Lat. of the place where they were witnessed.

By inserting the above in your next paper, you will greatly oblige, Your's very sincerely,

Canton, October 24th, 1828. PETER PARKER.

(See Supplement)

DIED.—At Macao, on Saturday 29th September, WILLIAM SHILLABER COLLEDGE, aged 17 months.

BIRTH.—At Manila on the 14th October, the Lady of James Stephen, Esq. of a daughter, still born.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CANTON REGISTER.

CANTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 30TH, 1838.

CANTON REGATTA.

The Members of the C. R. C., and the Amateurs of Boat and Sailing Races, are reminded that the 3rd oi November is the last day for entering boats except for the *Chow-Chow*. A full Meeting and great sport are confidently expected.

Lincoln Island.—The following is an accurate description of this dangerous islet.—Length 3 miles E. to W. and 2½ miles N. to S., covered with green herbage all over, and appears rather higher in the centre when made in a S. b. W. direction. At the distance of four miles it looks very low, raised in the middle, and is very dangerous to approach in the night, as it is most probable a ship would strike before her situation could be discovered from the breaking water. The reef to the S. E. of the islet extends a much greater distance in that direction than laid down by *Ross*. The Larne, when passing to the S. E. about 3 miles off, sounded in 2¾ fms; centre part of the islet than bore N. W. Larne tacked to eastward, and had 2¾, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 fms., to no bottom, standing out E. N. E. The water is discoloured on the reef. Larne went nearly round the island, and had no soundings at 75 fms., bearing E.S.E. distant 3½ miles. The letters F. S., in the following engraving indicate some fishing stakes in a small bay on the North side. Lat. of the centre 16°. 30'. N. Long. 112°. 40°. E. The islet is surrounded by reefs, trending to the Northward, Eastward, and Westward, and extending as before observed, to the S. E.; probably to the distance of 6 or 7 miles from the S. E. point.

Professor Kidd on the Chinese Language. *

THE REV. MR. KIDD, Chinese professor at University College, London, has printed his "Lecture on the Nature and Structure of the Chinese Language," which affords a clear and popular view of that curious tongue. He traces the written character from the symbols of Tsang-hee, and shows the combinations by which symbols were made to express a figurative or metaphorical meaning. In speaking of the classification of the characters, he observes: "The general divisions of thought, recognised in the structure of the language, are:—Number, celestial objects, the earth, man, animals, plants, works of art, and miscellaneous subjects of an abstract nature. Its elementary principles, based on pictorial representations of familiar objects, and abstract conceptions symbolized, are two hundred and fourteen denominated heads of classes, to wich the whole language may be reduced; or roots, the simplest form to which a character can be traced." This seems to imply that the keys, or radical characters, were originally fixed upon as such; but we have always understood that they were arbitrarily selected from the component parts of characters at the pleasure of the lexicographer, and that there are various modes of arrangement followed in the Chinese dictionaries, in some of which, that by keys is not adopted. He accounts for the oral language being monosyllabic, "on the principle that, when the language was reduced to writing, the understanding was consulted in preference to the feelings, and the eye an object of gratification rather than the ear. If it had been alphabetical, greater variety of sounds would be required to express one idea." Mr. Kidd observes:

It is not surprising that the Chinese tongue should be extolled by a native, when foreigners are enamoured of its real or supposed beauties. The student, on becoming familiar with symbols which strike the eye, and vividly impress the mind, is apt to overrate the ideas they convey, nor will he discover his error until they are translated into another language. Though the spirit of the composition is preserved in translation, its effect will not bear comparison with that produced by the original. The symbolic nature of Chinese accounts for its superior power of expression. The points of superiority in alphabetic languages are—that the sense of books can be conveyed by reading to persons ignorant of letters, without the colloquial expositions necessary for the understanding of Chinese authors,—and that a key is furnished by a few simple elements to the general pronunciation:—a process far less formidable than the acquisition of several thousands of arbitrary symbols, some of which agree in sound but differ in meaning.

In the last two sections, he treats of "the Oral Language," and the "Chinese Symbols," interspersing various illustrative extracts from Chinese writers. He concludes with some remarks upon the Chinese library collected by Dr. Morrison.

Asiatic Journal for May, 1838.

* *Lecture on the Nature and Structure of the Chinese Language, delivered at University College.* By the Rev. SAMUEL KIDD, Professor of the Chinese Language and Literature in that institution. London, 1838. Taylor and Walton.

CHINA. THE ARMY.

The Mandshoors, with the Mongolians and Chinese, who accompanied them upon their first invasion of China, constitute a distinct military community, which is divided into "standards." Every standard is subdivided into three sections, each section or divison into companies, and every company consists of 150 men. The Mandshoors of Pekin form 681 companies, mustering 102,150 men; the Mongolians quartered in that city compose 204, and muster 30,600; and the Chinese, with their 266, muster 39,900. The whole force of the Mandshoors, who do the provincial duty, amounts to 840 companies, or 126,000 men. To these are to be added the "Wild-hunters," who consist of 39 companies of Dachoors, 47 of Soloses, and 11 of Tunguses, who are quartered in Oluntshun: these 97 companies muster 14,550. The land forces of China would, from these data, appear to amount to 2088 companies, and muster 313,200 men: the age for service is from their twenty-fifth to their sixtieth year. A census of the state of the military classes is made every two or three years, and the names of every male of sixteen years and upwards is comprised in the returns. There is a Prince at the head of every standard, who is styled a "Dshasak," a term denoting a ruler; immediately under him are the "Tusolaktshi," his adjutant or aid-de-camp, and the "Chusho-dahsugin," or bearer of the standard, with the "Neiren-dahsugin," his aid or adjutant; and next we have the "Dshalan-dahsugin," or colonels, and the "Somo-dahsugin," or heads of squadrons and companies.

The Chinese troops form two separate classes: the one consisting of the Mandshoors, Mongolians, and Mandshoor-Chinese; and the other of native-born Chinese. The first-named class is selected from the different standards, and thence denominated exclusively "Standard Troops;" the last-named class bear green standards whence they are termed the "Troops of the Green Standard;" the former garrison the principal cities and towns of the empire, while the latter do the ordinary duty of ports, as well within as beyond the frontiers of China. The Standard Troops amount to 266,000, and the Troops of the Green Standard to 666,300: forming a total force of 932,300 men. The Government maintains 3000 regular troops in Thibet, besides a number of irregulars. With regard to Turkestan, there are not more than 500 native soldiers in Cashgar, but there are very numerous Chinese garrisons in all the towns, which are furnished from the adjacent province of Gan-su.

[From a communication made by Father Hyacinth Bitchurin to the Academy of Arts and Sciences in St. Petersburg—dated Kiatcha, 21st August, 1837.

The following is a translation of a Chinese account of a singular adventure on board a passage boat.

In the 8th moon a company of players were performing in the Nanhae district. Sinkew, who played the parts of officers sons, dwelling at Fuh-shan, had not gone with the others in their boat, but availed himself of a passage boat on the day the performance commerced. It happened that there were four Budhist priests, passengers in the boat. In a corner of the boat there were some other passengers who were talking indecently, and another passenger in the middle of the boat reproved them for their coarse conversation, fearing that some female passengers might hear their ribaldry. The men said,—we have no female passengers with us this evening. Sinkew, who from the time he went on board had not opened his mouth, then suddenly *gave lip*, and said—"It sometimes happens in the world that women are disguised in men's clothes."—Now, who would have thought that of the four Ho-shangs two of them were women disguised in priest's dresses?—The priests, thinking they were discovered by Sinkew, after they landed from the boat, dogged his footsteps, intending to kill him when they got to some obscure place, and so stop his prating. In their way they came to a cook's shop; it was not then daylight. Sinkew went into the shop to eat some congee; the Hoshangs, following him closely, also entered. By and by when Sinkew went out the Hoshangs had not finished eating, but they rose immediately, paid their reckoning, and hastily followed him. The shop-keeper observing this proceeding, thought there was something suspicious, and he forthwith followed Sinkew, and calling to him said—there was a mistake in his score, and that he must come back to the shop and pay the difference, and then he might pursue his journey.

Sinkew, thus obliged to go back, returned, when the shopkeeper told him the circumstances, and gave him a stick to protect himself; Sinkew returned hearty thanks and went his way. The shopkeeper, however, considering that as he was only one man, he could not be a match for the four priests, called and awakened his son, and they both followed to protect Sinkew, not thinking that he had already arrived at an out-of-the-way place, and was attacked by the priests; he protected himself with his stick, but one is not a match for many, and just as he was hard pressed the shopkeeper and his son arrived, and they both set about seizing the priests, but they only succeded in holding two of the four, who proved to be the disguised nuns, the other two ran away and escaped, and they could only take the two nuns and deliver them up to the Keang-poo Sze, who immediately transferred them to the Nanhae magistrate, who afterwards sent them to the Kwangchow Foo for trial.

We have not heard in what manner these priests and nuns were punished.

Nothing is lost or thrown away in China.—A Chinese beggar is levying tribute on the shopkeepers in the neighbourhood of the *Foreign factories* by the following means. His left arm, which has been amputated, or otherwise separated from his shoulder, he carries about in his right hand, enters a shop, lays the disgusting limb upon the counter, where it remains until the householder *forks out* some cash; the man then leaves the shop, shaking his unsightly stump in the faces of the crowd outside, who shrink from it in horror, and proceeds onward in his course of irresistible extortion.

The severed limb seems to have been well "prepared;" the skin is on, the fingers and nails are entire, about two inches of bone protrudes from the elbow, and it is nearly jet black.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
To the Canton Register and General Price Current.
Per Annum $ 15 payable quarterly.
Do. 6 mos. 10 } do. in advance.
Do. 3 mos. 8 }
Register Per Annum $12 do. quarterly
Do. 6 mos. 8 } do. in
Do. 3 mos. 6 } advance.
Do. to the Canton General Price Current per ann. $5. Subscribers taking 25 copies of the Price Current will be charged for their extra numbers 5 cents, other subscribers 10 cents, each number.

TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENTS.
In the Canton Register.
Vessels for freight &c........$ 5
Advertisement, each insertion ... 1
do. For every line exceeding 7 10cts.
do. Continued for 3 months.... ...30

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free "press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance "will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 11. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 6TH, 1838. NO. 45. PRICE 50 CENTS

ADVANCES ON SHIPMENTS TO BRITAIN will be made, *in Cash*, at 4s 7½d. per Spanish Dollar by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co

Canton, 5th November, 1838.

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Agents are ready to receive bonafide Tenders of Advances on Bills of exchange, secured by consignments to England of Tea and Nankin Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled, "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China" at the rate of Four Shillings and seven pence (4s. 7d.) per Spanish Dollar.

Until further Notice. Twenty five per Cent of the same will be made in cash, and the residue in Bills on the Supreme Government of India at the rate of Two hundred and ten (210) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after Sight—.

[Signed.] J. H. ASTELL.
Canton, 13th July, 1838. " H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the H. E. I. Company.

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Treasury is open for the receipt of Cash for Bills upon the supreme Government of India, at the exchange of two hundred and ten (210) Company's Rupees per one hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after sight.

[*Signed*] J. H. ASTELL.
Canton, 4th June, 1838 " H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE FAZULRABHANEY, Captain Keys, will leave Whampoa about the 1st December For freight apply to
Canton, 5th November, 1838. D. & M RUSTOMJEE.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE FAZUL CURRIM, Capt. Bennett, will leave Whampoa about the 1st December. For Freight apply to
Canton, 2d November, 1838. D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE fast sailing Ship SULTANA, Capt. Page, will have early despatch. For freight apply to
Canton, 26th October, 1838. D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship "SULIMANY," Capt. A. J. McFarlane, will meet with early despatch from Whampoa. For freight apply to
Canton, 29th October, 1838. NANABHOY FRAMJEE.

SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE ship BOLTON, Capt. Young, will leave Whampoa about the 25th Proximo. For freight apply to
Canton, 25th Oct. 1838. D. DORABJEE, 4 Powshun.

The Bolton carries an experienced Surgeon and has spacious accommodations for Passengers. For Passage apply to Captain YOUNG or to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR LONDON.

THE Fine, new, and remarkably fast sailing Ship WILLIAM JARDINE, Captain Crosbie, has part of her Cargo engaged, For Freight or Passage apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Or Captain CROSBIE.

FOR LAVERPOOL.

THE IMOGEN, Capt. Maxwell, having a large portion of her Cargo engaged, will have quick despatch. Apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE good armed Spanish Schooner "PATRIOTA," 150 Tons burthen; built at Pangasinan of the best materials; 2½ years old and coppered; has two suits of sails, three Chains and anchors, all her rigging of Russia Hemp and is otherwise well found. Apply to JAMES P. STURGIS, Esq. at Macao or to
RUSSELL, STURGIS & Co.
Canton, 15th October, 1838.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON.

THE Ship "HOPKINSON," of 400 Tons, Captain C. R. Stephenson. Having the greater part of her Cargo engaged will have quick despatch. Apply to
BIBBY, ADAM & Co.
Canton, 8th October, 1838. 3 Danish hong.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE BENARES, Captain R. Jackson. For freight apply to
15th Oct, 1838 HEERJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE

FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.

THE Ship HELEN, Captain G. Setford will leave Whampoa early in November. For freight apply to
DHUNJEEBHOY MUNCHERJEE.
Canton, 21th Sept. 1838. No. 5 Powshun Hong.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, OR CHARTER TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.

THE A. 1. American brig MERMAID, Captain Eagleston, 190 Tons Register, in good order for any voyage, and sails fast. For particulars apply to RUSSELL & Co.
September 11th, 1838.

FOR LONDON.

THE LONDON, Captain Magnus Tait, 240 Tons, 1st class, will have early despatch a portion of her Cargo being engaged. For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SALE.

ONE Cabinet Piano Forte by Collard and Co.
One Square do. do. by do.
and a variety of New Music. Apply to
Canton, 6th November, 1838. MARKWICK & SMITH.

MADEIRA WINE.—Messrs. Newton, Gordon, Murdoch & Co. have on sale, deliverable in Canton. "The finest old London Particular Madeira," at prices as under. Hogshead, Sp. Drs. 125, Quarter cask Sp. Drs. 65, Half do. Sp. Drs 35. "Old London Market Madeira," Hogshead, Sp. Drs. 100, Quarter cask, Sp. Drs. 52, Half do. Sp. Drs. 28. Apply to
Canton, 25th Oct., 1838. JA INNES.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS (since the two several notices which appeared in succession in the Pinang Gazette and Straits Chronicle that is to say on the 5th 12th and 19th May last) the differences which existed between Alexander Scott and his co-partners George Scott and Forbes Scott Brown, trading under the firm of Scott and Co, having been settled by an award of arbitrators indifferently chosen, Notice is Hereby Given that the partnership between the said partners was dissolved on the first day of September now last past.

P. W. Island, } GEO. SCOTT.
14th Sept. 1838 } ALEX. SCOTT.
F. S. BROWN.

CHRONOMETERS.—FOR SALE—A few box. Chronometers warranted; can be seen at Messrs. JUST and SON.

NOTICE.—MR. THOMAS EDMOND is authorised to sign for our Firm per Procuration.
Canton, 15th October, 1838. BIBBY, ADAM & Co.

ON SALE.—MANILA SEGARS known as 4 Superior in boxes of 1000 each, and Havannah Segars in Quarter and half boxes. Apply to
Canton, 13th October, 1838. HOOKER & LANE.
No. 1 British Factory.

ON SALE.—Best old Brown Sherry at $ 11 per dozen; Best white Champaigne at $ 20 per dozen from the well known house of Todd and Bonaboury. A small supply of the above, for sale at Hooker & Lane's, who will receive orders for annual supplies.
Canton, 13th October, 1838.

NOTICE.—The Interests of MR. ROBERT WILKINSON & MR. JOHN RUSSELL REEVES in our Firm, ceased on the 30th June last; and MR. WILLIAM LESLIE was admitted a Partner from that date. DENT & Co.
Canton, 1st October, 1838.

Bombay Commercial Insurance Society.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Society can grant policies payable in London, Calcutta, Bombay, and Canton.
Canton 6th October 1838. MACVICAR & Co.

NOTICE Mr. JAMES WARLY SMITH (in pursuance of his circular of March last), is now established as PUBLIC TEA INSPECTOR at No. 5 Dutch hong. Canton, 14th September, 1838.

NOTICE.—For sale on board the HERCULES, Salt Provisions, Beef, Pork, also Bread. Apply on board, or to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

NOTICE.—MR. ANDREW JARDINE is admitted a Partner in our Firm from the 1st instant, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Canton, 2nd July, 1838.

NOTICE.—A Shop is opened by *a European* No 26, old China Street, for sale, by retail, of all British goods; and as the late interference of the Hongs with the small shop-owners has caused a stop, to business the support of the Public, both Chinese and Foreigners, is sanguinely expected, as being their joint interest Canton, I Creek, 6th July 1838.

Insurance Office of "Los Amigos del Pais" in Manila.

THE Undersigned is Authorised to take risks on account of the said Office, on Spanish Vessels, from China to Manila, to the extent of $ 40,000 payable in that City.
Macao, 13th June, 1838. G. de YRURETAGOYENA.

NOTICE. — JAMES HOOKER & WILLIAM LANE, having this day entered into Partnership, beg to inform the Public that they have taken the premises lately occupied by Messrs. STANFORD & MARKS, and solicit a continuance of the patronage that has been given to the late Establishment of STANFORD & MARKS as Warehouse Keepers and Auctioneers under the firm of
HOOKER & LANE.
Canton, 1st June, 1838. No. 1 British Hong.

TO SELL OR LET.

ON very moderate terms, a house of two stories, built four years ago, situated in Macao in the street near the church of Santo Antonio. The house is very commodious and well ventilated, commanding excellent views. For particulars apply to it's present owner, the Major Almada, of Macao.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

Latest Dates.

England	14th July.	Singapore	5th Oct.
U. States	19th June.	Java	29th Sept.
Calcutta	10th Sept.	Manila	15th Oct.
Bombay	29th Aug.	Austral-Asia	6th Aug.
Madras	21 Sept.		

ARRIVED.—Fazulrabhaney, Keys, from Singapore and Bombay. Ann Gales, Giles, from Manila and Port Jackson. Cowasjee Family, Stavers, from Singapore and Calcutta.

The *Francis Stanton*, [Am.] Lolavene, arrived at Singapore on the 3d Oct., 104 days from Boston, and was to sail 6th Oct. for Manila and China.

SAILED.—Cornwallis, Clark, for Sing. and Bom. Jane Blair, Reid.

Under despatch.—The General Palmer, Down, for London this day.

Caledonia, Barn, for Singapore and Bombay, tomorrow at 4. P. M.

The Ariel, Warden, for Singapore and Calcutta, is to be despatched on the 10th inst.

Ayer Shipping Report.

August 22. Amer. Ship Oneida, J. Barrel, from Manila 3d July, for New York.
" 23. Danish Ship Sydney, A. Molbye from Bali 21st August, for Bombay.
" 25. Amer. Ship Splendid, J. Land, from Canton 29th July, for New York.
" 28. British Barque Argo, J. Billing, from Manila for Sydney.
Sept. 2. Amer. Ship J. A. Paul, J. Winn, from Salem, 4th June, for Manila.
" 7. British Ship Hannah, D. MacGregor, from China 4th August, for Bombay.
" 8. British Ship Red Rover, J. Paterson, from China 27th July, for London.
" 13. British Ship Good Success, H. Fraser, from China 9th August for Bombay.
" 15. Amer. Brig Richard Alson, J. E. Engle, from Manila 17th Aug. for Valparaiso.
" 16. British Ship Glenelg, Langley, from China 6th August, for London.

The British barque Jane, Captain Mills, which had loaded Rice at Ampassa for China, grounded on the Four Brothers, off Madura and had become a total wreck. The crew arrived at Sourabaya on the 10th ultimo, in safety (*Sing. F. P. Oct. 4*).

A friend, whose active agents at Hong-Kong forwarded his despatches, ℔ *Cowasjee Family*, in a Chinese fast-boat, has kindly lent us the *Singapore Free Press* of the 4th October, which contains London intelligence of the 13th July; the most important items are contained in the following summary.

The Markets.—Tea.—A good deal of enquiry in the market, and business doing to a considerable extent.

Silk.—Holders of all kinds very firm, and, though the market cannot be represented brisk, a fair extent of business has been transacted.

Cotton Wool.—250 baskets Siam sold at 5d., 50 bales Manila at 6¼, and 41 bales Maracaibo at 8¼.

Sugars.—Manila rather heavy of sale; a damp parcel of 2287 bags was offered at sale and sold, fine, brown strong grain at 21s. low and mid. ditto at 18s. 6d. to 20s. and washed at 18s. to 18s. 6d. *Siam* almost without demand; 2419 bags nearly all withdrawn from sale—good strong white at 32s. 6d. and mid. do. at 29s. to 30 6d.; a few lots only selling at 29s. for low white.

The Great Western Steamer made a passage of twelve and a half days from New York to Plymouth, taking dates to the 25th June inclusive. The tenor of the President's message to Congress had removed all fear of any breach of amity between England and America. The sub treasury bill had been received in Congress.—U. S. Bank Shares when last quoted at 123¼. Exchange on London was at 10 per cent., premium, on the 10th June, but the rate declined to 9—8½ on the 25th.

The packets ℔ Cowasjee Family had not reached Canton, when we went to Press.

In the letter to Dr. Parker will be found an interesting notice of the *Aurora Australis*, taken from memoranda written at the time of observation, in which the writer judiciously noticed the preceding and accompanying winds and weather, latitude and longitude. We hope this letter will elicit similar communications.

Mr. Dempster brought to our notice yesterday afternoon his model for the build and new rig of a vessel intended for despatch. The shape of the model is very like the Laird of Cockpen's "cocket hat." The yards on the mast, swing, but the two fore-and-aft sails, set aft and forward, are equi-triangular, and are worked something like a driver. The draft of water, we imagine, must be considerable for the vessel's burthen. There is no doubt that the owners of *Clippers* will attend to Mr. Dempster invitation, and inspect the model and rig at Messrs. Hooker and Lane's.

We this day publish the *Second Annual Report of the Canton General Chamber of Commerce*, which was presented and approved at a General Meeting held on the 3rd instant.

From an extract from the *London Mercantile Journal*, which is printed immediately after the report, our local readers will observe with gratification that this Institution has attracted the notice and praise of that respectable and influential paper as well as of "*The Leading Journal of Europe*;" the Members of the chamber cannot but consider such notice and such praise but as highly satisfactory; and the Members of the two General Committees which have hitherto labored in the service of the Chamber, which embraces the general commercial interests of all in anyways connected with the trade to China, must deem such notice and just appreciation of their successful labours as the highest reward a conscious and grateful public can bestow.

The efforts of the whole commercial interests of the British empire have hitherto proved ineffectual to overthrow the illegal proceedings and grasping selfishness of the proprietors of E. I. stock, whose dividends, according to the confession and defence of the late chairman of the court of directors of the E. I. company, are to be paid through the Canton agency, although the interests of India and of the U. K. are made the sacrifice!

Now, although "the estimates and arrangements necessary to obviate all risks of a failure in the punctual discharge of the dividends on the day on which they fall due, ought to be considered as a matter of paramount importance in the management of the *Indian* finances." will any one contend that the interests of the British empire at large, and the trade to *China* in particular, are to be merely secondary to the payment of those dividends?—And that those immense national interests have been so sacrificed has been frequently proved in this paper; and sacrificed most unnecessarily and gratuitously, simply for the purpose that the court of directors should still maintain emissaries and influence in the Canton market: for it is clear that the annuity of £630000 to the proprietors and the sums drawn from the territorial revenue of India required for disbursements in London (*and why those sums should be disbursed from the India house in Leadenhall street let the payers of that revenue ask themselves*), amounting in the whole we believe to about £ 3,000,000 sterling, could be more beneficially remitted in the produce of India, the prosperity of which country it is the especial duty of the company to watch over, than in the produce, and consequently to the advantage of China, and therefore necessarily to the disadvantage of the foreign trade with China.

The details of the working of this agency have been too often enumerated to need repetition; but we are unwilling to believe that the court of directors will be much longer allowed thus to ride roughshod over the rights and interests of their fellow-citizens. The British subjects resident in Canton should bring the matter before the house of commons, and the subjects of other nations should draw up manifestoes, and transmit them to the representatives of their different countries at the court of London, to be urged on the immediate attention of the British government.

The "letter of remonstrance" to the East India and China Association respecting the recommendation of that body, that any future British negotiator should not be precluded from performing the ceremonies required by the court of Peking, must, we presume, receive the attention it deserves; and we regret that a body of British merchants, associated for the express purposes of upholding the British character, and protecting the commerce of British Subjects in China, should have originated the very recommendation that would seriously disgrace the one and materially injure the other.

Proclamation by the hoppo—respecting the chopboats.

Yu, by imperial appointment, Controller General of the Maritime Customs at the Port of Canton, &c. respecting an especial charge, in order to put a stop to the disgraceful practices of the chop boats employed for the conveyance of Cargo.

It is known that when the foreign vessels arrive in Canton to trade, in transmitting goods between Canton and Wampoa, the boats known by the name of Chop boats have been used; but their masters are a very lawless set, and take every opportunity of plundering and smuggling, and the cases of many delinquents are on record. They now change the names of the masters of the boats, and then load them, and the traitorous avarice of the masters, added to the boatmen's contempt of the laws, are united in disgraceful practices without number; and although there is a custombouse officer on board to guard the goods, yet, as the distance is thirty *li*, it is difficult to be certain that there may not be some errors of neglect. Formerly the boatmasters Leangshang Keu, Hwangta Hing, Kwo-a-Keaou, and Hwangshang Hing were apprehended and sent to the Hoen magistrate for trial and punishment. Again, a former governor consulted with the then hoppo, and made the following regulations:—that thenceforth, when the goods of foreigners were removed to Canton from Whampoa, they should all, without distinction of bulky or small articles, be loaded into cargo boats built by the hongmerchants; who were to select a man of their hong on whom they could depend, and send him on board the boat, to unite with the custombouse officer in a joint care of the cargo, in order to prevent errors of negligence occurring on the passage: this is on record.

As the foreign vessels are now constantly entering the Port, it is right to issue again clear and definite orders, as follows; with which I direct the hongmerchants, linguists, and boat masters to make themselves fully acquainted.

Henceforth the Hongmerchants are strictly ordered to use only the boats they themselves have built for the conveyance of foreign goods; and when the boats are making trips, they are to send a trust-worthy man on board to unite with the custombouse officer to guard the cargo. As to the boatmasters, it is absolutely necessary that they, with a keen and painful sense of error, reform their many bad practices, nor suffer the least negligence to lead to smuggling and plundering. If they dare obstinately to disobey, the hongmerchants and linguists are to petition against than immediately, and, if proof appear, the district magistrate will punish them according to law. With reference to the Custombouse officer in charge, whether he errs from inattention, or is guilty of connivance, he shall be subjected immediately to examination, and punished according to the degree of his offence: decidedly there shall be no indulgence.

It is particularly necessary that the hongmerchants should select honest people for the stations of masters and crews of the boats; for if the business is not well managed and a path is opened for disgraceful practices, they also shall be equally subjected to enquiry and punishment. Let all implicitly obey, and do not involve yourselves in a too late repentance. A special proclamation. 9th Moon 10th day (27th October).

GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE CANTON GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, PRESENTED AT A GENERAL MEETING HELD THE 3RD OF NOVEMBER, 1834.

In pursuance of the principle recognised in the Report presented at the meeting in November last, the Committee have continued to direct their attention to such subjects only, connected with the foreign trade, as have come before them in the ordinary course of events, or been referred for their decision by the parties more immediately interested. They still, for the reasons advanced in that Report, deem it important not to depart from this rule.

Your Committee will now, as briefly as possible, recapitulate their proceedings and decisions during the year, which, with those exceptions only where the Chamber on special occasions have already expressed their concurrence, will need the approval of a General Meeting to give them all the authority of which they are capable.

Amendment of the Constitution.

By an amendment proposed by your Committee and sanctioned by the Chamber, it is rendered imperative that there be an addition of Four new members to the Committee annually, who shall be substituted for a like number of the old members whose terms of service must then cease. By this measure it is hoped the public interest in the business of the Chamber will be more effectually kept up, and the labours of office more equally distributed among the members.

E. I. Company's financial Agency.

The existence of this Agency in Canton is continued against the opinion and opposition (unanimous it is believed) of the whole Commercial body engaged in the trade to this country. The London Association have addressed the Court of Directors urging its removal; and your Committee have assured the Association of their hearty concurrence in any measure calculated to effect the desired end. The importance, to the free trade, of abolishing the agency, is more than ever apparent, and it is deemed expedient that some new step be taken by which its injurious effect, on the Tea trade especially, may be placed in the strongest light.

Performance of the Ceremony Called Ko-tow.

In an address to Lord Palmerston by the London Association, your Committee notice they recommended, that in the event of any negotiator being sent by the British Government to Peking, he should not be precluded from performing the ceremonies required at that court. As this advice, if followed, was deemed by the Committee likely to affect injuriously the interests of Commerce, they considered that it fell within their province to oppose it, and accordingly have addressed a letter of remonstrance to the Association on the subject.

Post office establishment.

It will be recollected that in the last annual report the Committee were sanguine in their expectation of a speedy completion of arrangements, then in progress, which would place an efficient Post Office establishment in full operation. They were however disappointed. The Boats, which were indispensable for the purpose, were suddenly employed in the opium trade, and no compensation that the Chamber could offer to the owners was equivalent to the profits which that traffic yielded them. The Committee are now of opinion that no adequate security can be obtained that any foreign boats, which might be engaged for the Post Office service, would not be in the same manner diverted to other employment; and the only alternative, in case the Chamber should deem a new attempt to establish a mail conveyance desirable, would be *to purchase* the requisite number of Boats, or at all events to have them absolutely under the Control of the Chamber.

Execution of Orders for Tea & Raw Silk.

The preamble and resolutions which were demanded by proceedings in England during the year 1837, and drawn up on this subject by your Committee, have already received the approbation of the community, by the signature of almost every foreign house in Canton, who forwarded copies to their Correspondents in all quarters of the globe. Your Committee have reason to believe that the attention of parties concerned has been drawn to the subject, and the evils which it was intended to cure will be in some measure remedied. It is understood the document was brought to the notice of the London Association, and was discussed in that body, but the Committee, as yet, have no communication from them on the subject.

Claims on Agents in Canton.

In answer to a question submitted to them your Committee decided, that claims made by parties abroad, on their Agents in Canton, on account of transactions which have occured here, should be adjusted in China, and not elsewhere, but by consent of the Agent.

Delcredere Commission.

Your Committee gave it as their opinion that a charge of *delcredere on sales* does not include a guarantee *of Bills*, remitted for the proceeds of the sales.

The hong-merchants' official intercourse with the Committee.

At the request of the hongmerchants your Committee met them at their own room, and on two occasions received from them communications regarding the opium trade at Whampoa and in Canton. They solicited the aid of your Committee to arrest the traffic, but were told that it was a matter in which they could not interfere. The hongmerchants have also sought and had interviews with the Committee on other subjects connected with foreign commerce, but the only points of public interest were, their communication respecting a change in the duty on longcloths, which is still under discussion with the Hoppo, with a probability of a final reduction in the rates; and that announcing the new charge for securing foreign vessels, on which the cohong have since acted. These charges are, for securing

All Rice laden ships, including port charges.	$1,189.50
A company's ship, reported as such, without Rice	1,000.00
All other British and American vessels without Rice	700.

Settlement of Import Duties.

The system recommended in the last annual Report, was effectually tried by the foreign agents generally, but it was found that vessels continued to be delayed after they were ready for sea for want of the grand chop, and that in order to avoid the inconvenience and loss occasioned by such detention, a new plan must be adopted. Your Committee therefore drew up a report, which was unanimously approved of by a general meeting, in which they recommend that "in order to facilitate the procuring of the grand chop or port clearance of ships when ready for sea, the settlement of duties be considered as the business exclusively of the consignees of the goods, and that in all cases they be held responsible to the consignees of the ship in which they may have been imported."

Malwa Opium.

The various inquiries which were instituted on this subject, but not completed at the date of the last report, have since been brought to a close. All the information that could be collected from the commanders at Lintin respecting the quality of Ma'wa opium, and the causes of its frequent inferiority, was transmitted to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, with such suggestions and advice on the part of your Committee as they deemed might be useful to inspectors and shippers.

Dishonoured Bills of Exchange.

The expediency of establishing a fixed per-centum for damage on protested Bills of Exchange in lieu of re-exchange, interest, and charges; and a consideration of the proper mode of proceeding in regard to the protests of Bills returned without the Bills themselves; engaged the attention of your Committee early in the year. They entered into correspondence with the Chambers of Commerce of Bombay and Calcutta, to obtain a knowledge of the practice in those places, but as yet have not received the final answers of those bodies, which are considered requisite before coming to any decision on either question.

Co-hong and their foreign debts.

In relation to this subject, the individual creditors themselves on the spot have managed the negotiations with the viceroy through the hongmerchants, and obtained an adjustment of their claims, which are agreed to be liquidated within specified periods. Your Committee have only been called on to transmit to the London Association, and other commercial bodies in great Britain, such considerations connected with the question as they conceived might be advantageously urged on the attention of the British government, in case ministers should determine to interfere in behalf of of foreign claimants, on this, or on any future similar occasion.

Silk-privilege in foreign vessels.

The following points have been decided by your Committee on the application of interested parties.

1st.—In the case of a chartered vessel the privilege belongs wholly to the charterer, the captain being entitled to no part of it.

2nd.—Neither the charterer of a *whole* vessel, nor the agent of the ship, has a right to put silk on board *for transhipment*, without the consent of the other.

3rd.—The Charterer or Affreighter of *part* of a vessel is not entitled to any portion of the privilege without a special agreement to that effect.

Protection of Seamen in Canton.

In order to guard seamen in some measure when in Canton, on liberty or duty, from the impositions to which they are exposed, your Committee determined to address the Hong merchants on the subject, and to urge upon them the policy and humanity of closing the tippling shops in the vicinity of the foreign factories, from which, and from the nefarious practices of their keepers, the mischief chiefly, if not entirely, proceeds.

The application was well received by the Hong Merchants, and they promised to

exert their power to remove the temptations to seamen, and the abuses complained of.

Chinese Interpreter.

Inconvenience being sometimes felt for want of an Interpreter, your Committee determined to accept the offer of Mr. S. Fearon to act in that capacity, and he is accordingly now engaged at a reasonable salary.

Space in front of the Factories.

Constant attention has been required to keep this space in a tolerable state of cleanliness, and free from the obstructions of a public market, and the stalls of itinerant shop keepers, with which it is liable to be covered. The Hong Merchants now maintain a police for the purpose, and as far as the Chinese are concerned there is not much ground of complaint.

Trade Statements.

These, for the year ending June 30th last have been made out, and printed by direction of the Committee. They are, perhaps, as perfect as circumstances would permit, but it is hoped that the difficulties in the way of procuring the information required for their construction, will gradually disappear, and that the complete accounts of the Secretary may soon be given almost concurrently with the transactions themselves.

Accounts.

The receipts and expenditures of the past year, as stated by the Secretary, are herewith submitted. It will be noticed that the funds in hand are small, but the Committee will not allow themselves to doubt that means will be provided by the public to meet future neccessary expenses.

In conclusion, the Committee would express their sense of obligation for the indulgence which has been so freely extended to them in the discharge of their duties by the members of the Chamber generally, and by their foreign neighbours who are not members; and also their regret that their labours have not contributed in a much greater degree to the convenience and prosperity of foreign commerce. They do not, however, doubt the utility of the institution to accomplish the purposes for which it was established, and would appeal to the foreign community for a continuance of liberal support, to which they believe it may justly prefer strong claims.

Important Decisions to trade by the Chamber of Commerce at Canton.

This Chamber has decided upon the following arrangements which are to be binding on all those whom they concern, and which appear to be important. They were in the Times of Saturday, and not having the original document in our possession in which they appeared, we give them from the authority of that paper.

"The Chamber of Commerce at Canton has come to certain resolutions in the shape of "opinions," which are to be acted upon as binding there, with respect to the law and custom of factor and agent which it is proper should be generally made known to the trade here. It has been decided, that where the agent has bestowed due care in the selection of teas to order as which he has been assisted by "professional men either in public situations or private employ," he is not "justly liable to have such tea thrown on his hands" when the foreign markets are in that state as to cause a loss to be by the shipment. Teas called fine in China may chance to be classed as inferior here. In such a case, it is urged they may have been "changed" in China between purchase and shipment; the question being which party is to bear the risk of this possible disbursement of the Chinese, though whose hands the tea and silk may pass, it was resolved that the "goods" so purchased are at the risk of the "party giving the order," always providing that the "agent has exercised due care," and shipped through the usual channels. When, in the execution of general orders for the purchase of Raw silk, certain "discretionary quantity" of quality shall appear as shown by a difference in the valuation and price in England, the question was where the responsibility lays, and it was therefore mooted that the agent having used "due diligence and skill," was exonerated from further responsibility, provided he had not exceeded his limits as to price. The nature of the market is declared to be such, that considerable variations in the prices of silk of the same quality may occur on one and the same day, and much more so during longer intervals of time, as there are no public marts where "musters" were exposed to show, and the silk was brought to Canton at very irregular periods. The operations of this regulation will be better understood by stating a case as put before the Chamber. Agent A sends silk costing sp. drs 510 per picul, and B a parcel costing $550 to 560 per picul. B's silk sells here at 15s. to 18s 6d per lb, and A's at 10s 6d to 11s. The information sought was, whether A was liable to the difference of sale prices as between two articles of different qualities where, however, such difference of quality was held not to account for the greater difference of price. The demand, it was shown, might, as it often did, have been more lively for the better quality of silk at the time. With respect to the Hong, it is stated by the Chamber that no power exists to enforce compliance with contracts entered into with the Hong merchants. In another case of agency, where A had purchased teas for account of B, of which he had advised him, after proper examination of "musters" and agreement for price with C, the Hong merchant which teas on being brought down and examined for shipment were rejected as "inferior to the muster," and no tea was to be had in the market to replace the tea thus rejected of the competent description, it was decided that B. had no claim on A for the loss or damage in not receiving his teas as ordered and purchase advised of, because it was owing to no want of due diligence on the part of A. The Chamber resolved finally, that all claims made by parties abroad, or their agents in China, should be adjusted in Canton."

We cannot dismiss this paragraph without adverting to the effect which Chambers of Commerce can produce upon trade. Here we have a practical exhibition of their utility and advantages, which we have so often advocated and illustrated in our paper. These regulations of this Chamber will have all the force of laws, and who so capable of making such arrangements as a Chamber of Commerce? These are matters with which government could not interfere if it would, and would not interfere if it could. They are done by commercial men. Canton has a Chamber of Commerce, active, influential and advantageous; whilst London, the emporium of the commerce of the world, is without such an Institution! An get London stands in need of such an Institution more than any other place, and might have it, if her merchants would but set about it incarnest.

(*London Mercantile Journal, April* 17, 1838.)

Canton, November 1st, 1838.

To the reverend P. Parker, M. D.

My dear Sir.—Noticing your request, conveyed in the Register, I beg to offer you some account of the Aurora *Australis*, although the little I can communicate may prove of trifling interest.

In a journal of my first voyage, around New Holland (in the year 1834), I find remarks of the following import, under date 4th, of April, 1834.

"Saw the Aurora *Australis*, very brilliant, at 9 P. M. The officers and men were astonished, and came to inform us on first seeing the columns of light shooting upwards; for although they had seen the Aurora Borealis, none had heard of the Southern Lights; which were first described by captain Cook I believe: Lat. 47°. 30'. S. Long. 142°. E. Thermometer 46°.; so soon as the brilliancy in the heavens disappeared, after an hours continuance, a gale of wind set in from the N. W. and blew furiously till 4 the next morning, then changed to W. S. W., and moderated.

"In ten hours after it became very squally with hail and rain, when the wind hauled more Southerly, and the Thermometer fell to 42°.; and this kind of weather continued two days."

We were more than 300 miles from any land known, and the weather had been very tempestuous during three day previous, but the wind being fair we had sailed the distance, in those three days, of 651 miles.

On but one of my subsequent voyages have I witnessed this phenomenon, in the year 1836; of which, however, I have no particular memorandum; but my present impression is that we were further South on that occasion.

You will observe that at the time of observing the phenomenon in 1834, we were near the Antipodes in Lat. of Paris, but in Long. of a position in the Atlantic ocean of 38°. W.

I regret that I am unable to give you any more information, and I am, My dear Sir, your's most faithfully.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON REGISTER.

New Rig.

Sir,—In this quarter of the globe at the present time, if utility combined with novelty is at all considered worthy of notice, perhaps a late invention of mine, which combines so much of both, will not be looked over.

The invention is an entirely new construction for a vessel, and an entirely new rig adapted to the vessel. At Bombay I have doubtlessly proved the rig to possess advantages superior to all former ones; but there I had only a boat built after an old model to prove the rig on; when the government highly commended my ingenuity, but were so ry it was not then in their power to reward it. Not having the means left to build a vessel, I at that time dropped the idea, and until very lately never thought of constructing a model of my invention. I have now got one built on a small scale; the Admiral and most of the principal naval officers on this station have examined it, and also many other gentlemen belonging to merchant vessels, all of whom have given me so much encouragement that I am now induced to exert myself, and try to bring the invention into notice.

The rig, as I have stated before, posesses superior advantages to any other of a former plan. I now beg leave to remark that it is my opinion the vessel also will possess the following enumerated superior advantages; namely:

Firstly:—She can be stronger built than any other of a former plan.

2dly. She will sail faster, and be more weatherly.

3dly. She will be a safer and easier vessel in a sea-way; and

4thly. You can manoeuvre her quicker and that at either end.

The model I have placed in Messrs. Hooker and Lane's office, where any gentlemen wishing to examine, may see it, the rig, and certificates of its properties. I remain &c.,

H. DEMPSTER.

A RECORD OF THE PACIFICATION OF THE SEAS.

(By *Yuen Yung Sun*, of *Heun-pih* Hoen).

[*Continued from No.* 43, *Page* 174.]

On the 22d day the wind blew strong from the Northward. The imperialists prepared twenty fireships and fired their trains of gunpowder; the wind being favorable they entered the channel, and reached the pirate's fleet; but the high land took the wind out of their sails, and they were becalmed, the fire-ships drifted and burnt two of their own fleet. The pirates were also prepared for them, and had got long bamboo poles shod with iron, with which, when the fireships approached, they might boom them off; the imperialists, enraged that their plans had failed, made a simultaneous attack upon the pirates with their whole force, and killed upwards of three hundred. Pugu, alarmed, went to enquire his fate of the three old women goddesses. The enquiry for battle was infelicitous, that for retreating to the Eastward encouraging; on divining whether he should or not attempt to break through the surrounding imperial fleet, all the three sticks indicated success. On the morning of the 23d there was a light breeze from the Southward, all the squadrons began to move, and the pirates prepared themselves joyfully to leave their station. About noon there was a strong southerly wind, and a very rough sea on. As soon as it became dark the pirates made sail, with a good deal of noise, and broke through the blockade, favoured by the southerly wind. About a hundred vessels were upset, when the pirates left Ta yu shan. But our commander being unaware that the pirates would leave their entrenchments, was not prepared to withstand them. The foreign vessels fired their guns, and surrounded about ten leaky vessels, but could not hurt the pirates themselves; the pirates left the leaky vessels behind and ran away. After this they assembled outside at Hung chow in the ocean.

Notwithstanding that the pirates had broken through the blockade, Tseun mow Sun desisted not from pursuing them; he followed the pirates into the open sea in order to attack them. On the 6th of the eleventh moon he met the pirates near Nan gnou, and prepared his vessels to attack them. The pirates spread out all their vessels one by one, so that the line of their fleet reached the forces of our commander; they then tried to form a circle and surround our admiral. Our commander, in order to prevent this divided his force,—he separated from him eighty vessels, which had orders to join him afterwards. Before they united again, a great battle took place between the two fleets; the fighting lasted from three till five in the afternoon; our crews fought exceedingly hard and burnt three pirate-vessels. The pirates retreated, and our navy declined pursuing them, because it would carry them too far out of the way. Our crew being still elated at this transaction, the pirates on a sudden returned, roused them out of their sleep and constrained them to fight a second time. The commander had no time to make preparations, so that two vessels were captured.

[*To be continued.*]

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION
To the Canton Register and General Price Current.
Per Annum $ 16 payable quarterly.
Do. 6 mos. 10 } do. in advance.
Do. 3 mos. 6 }
Register Per Annum $12 do. quarterly
Do. 6 mos. 8 } do in
Do. 3 mos. 6 } advance.
Do. to the Canton General Price Current, per ann. $5; Subscribers taking 25 copies of the Price Current will be charged for their extra numbers 5 cents, other subscribers 10 cents, each number.

TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENTS.
In the Canton Register.
Vessels for freight &c. .... $ 5.
Advertisement, each insertion .... 1.
do. For every line exceeding 7 10cts.
do. Continued for 3 months 30

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free "press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance "will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 11. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 13TH, 1838. NO. 46. PRICE 50 CENTS

ADVANCES ON SHIPMENTS TO BRITAIN will be made, in *Cash*, at 4s 7¼d. per Spanish Dollar by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Canton, 5th November, 1838.

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Agents are ready to receive bonafide Tenders of Advances on Bills of exchange, secured by consignments to England of Tea and Nankin Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled, "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China" at the rate of Four Shillings and seven pence (4s. 7d.) per Spanish Dollar.

Until further Notice, Twenty five per Cent of the same will be made in cash, and the residue in Bills on the Supreme Government of India at the rate of Two hundred and ten (210) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after Sight—

[Signed.] J. H. ASTELL.
Canton, 13th July 1838. " H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the H. E. I. Company.

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Treasury is open for the receipt of Cash for Bills upon the supreme Government of India, at the exchange of two hundred and ten (210) Company's Rupees per one hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after sight.

[Signed] J. H. ASTELL.
Canton, 4th June, 1838. " H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.
THE EARL OF CLARE, Captain Scott, will be despatch in all next Month. For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Canton, 12th November, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.
THE FAZULRABHANEY, Captain Keys, will leave Whampoa about the 1st December For freight apply to
Canton, 5th November, 1838. D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.
THE FAZUL CURRIM, Capt. Bennett, will leave Whampoa about the 1st December. For Freight apply to
Canton, 2d November, 1838. D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.
THE fast sailing Ship SULTANA, Capt. Page, will have early despatch. For freight apply to
Canton, 26th October, 1838. D. & M. RUSTOMJEE

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.
THE Ship "SULIMANY," Capt. A. J. McFarlane, will meet with early despatch from Whampoa. For freight apply to
Canton, 29th October, 1838. NANABHOY FRAMJEE.

SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.
THE ship BOLTON, Capt. Young will leave Whampoa about the 25th Proximo. For freight apply to
Canton, 25th Oct. 1838. D. DORABJEE, 4 Powshun.

The Bolton carries an experienced Surgeon and has spacious accommodations for Passengers. For Passage apply to Captain YOUNG or to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR LONDON.
THE Fine, new, and remarkably fast sailing Ship WILLIAM JARDINE, Captain Crosbie, has part of her Cargo engaged, For Freight or Passage apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Or Captain CROSBIE.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
THE IMOGEN, Capt. Maxwell, having a large portion of her Cargo engaged, will have quick despatch. Apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.
THE good armed Spanish Schooner "PATRIOTA," 150 Tons burthen; built at Pangasinan of the best materials, [illegible] years old and coppered; has two suits of sails, three Chains and anchors, all her rigging of Russia Hemp and is otherwise well found. Apply to JAMES P. STURGIS, Esq. at Macao or to
RUSSELL, STURGIS & Co.
Canton, 15th October, 1838.

FOR BOMBAY.
THE BENARES, Captain R. Jackson. For freight apply to
15th Oct, 1838. HEERJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE

FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.
THE Ship HELEN, Captain G. Seyford will leave Whampoa. For freight apply to
DHUNJEEBHOY MUNCHERJEE.
Canton, 21th Sept. 1838. No. 5 Powshun Hong.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, OR CHARTER TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.
THE A. 1. American brig MERMAID, Captain Eagleston, 190 Tons Register, in good order for any voyage, and sails fast. For particulars apply to RUSSELL & Co.
September 11th. 1838.

SOCIETY FOR THE DIFFUSION OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE IN CHINA.
THE Annual Meeting of this Society will be held in the rooms of the General Chamber of Commerce, on Wednesday, the 21st November, at 11 A. M.
By order of the Committee,
J. R. MORRISON.
Secretary.
Canton, 10th November, 1838.

NOTICE.—Parties intending to apply for Insurance in any of the undermentioned offices are requested to notify the same, in order to have the vessels duly surveyed before any cargo is put on board.
[Signed] DENT & Co. Secretaries Union Insurance Society. Agents Bombay Insurance Company, Tropic Insurance Company, and Calcutta Insurance Company.
Canton, 1st November, 1838.

FOR SALE.
ONE Cabinet Piano Forte by Collard and Co. One Square do. do. by do. and a variety of New Music. Apply to
Canton, 6th November, 1838. MARKWICK & SMITH

MADEIRA WINE.—Messrs. Newton, Gordon, Murdoch & Co. have on sale, deliverable in Canton, "The finest old London Particular Madeira," at prices as under Hogshead, Sp. Drs. 125, Quarter cask Sp. Drs. 65, Half do. Sp. Drs. 35. "Old London Market Madeira," Hogshead, Sp. Drs. 100, Quarter cask, Sp. Drs. 52, Half do. Sp. Drs. 28. Apply to
Canton, 25th Oct., 1838. JA INNES.

CHRONOMETERS.—FOR SALE—A few box Chronometers warranted; can be seen at
Messrs. JUST AND SON.

NOTICE.—MR. THOMAS EDMOND is authorised to sign for our Firm per Procuration.
Canton, 15th October, 1838. BIBBY, ADAM & Co.

ON SALE.—MANILA SEGARS known as 4 Superior in boxes of 1000 each, and Havannah Segars in Quarter and half boxes. Apply to
Canton, 13th October, 1838. HOOKER & LANE.
No. 1 British Factory.

ON SALE.—Best old Brown Sherry at $ 11 per dozen; Best white Champaigne at $ 20 per dozen from the well known house of Todd and Bosanquet. A small supply of the above, for sale at Hooker & Lane's, who will receive orders for annual supplies.
Canton, 13th October, 1838.

Bombay Commercial Insurance Society.
THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents to the above Society can grant policies payable in London, Calcutta, Bombay, and Canton.
Canton 9th October 1838. MACVICAR & Co.

NOTICE. Mr. JAMES WARLY SMITH (in pursuance of his circular of March last), is now established as PUBLIC TEA INSPECTOR at No 5 Dutch hong. Canton, 12th September, 1838.

NOTICE.—For sale on board the HERCULES, Salt Provisions, Beef, Pork, also Bread. Apply on board. or to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

NOTICE.—MR. ANDREW JARDINE is admitted a Partner in our Firm from the 1st instant.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Canton, 2nd July, 1838.

NOTICE.—A Shop is opened by a *European* No 26, old China Street, for sale, BY RETAIL, of all British goods; and as the late interference of the Hongs, with the small shop-owners has caused a stop to business the support of the Public, both Chinese and Foreigners, is sanguinely expected, as being their joint interest. Canton, 1 Creek, 6th July 1838.

NOTICE. — JAMES HOOKER & WILLIAM LANE, having this day entered into Partnership, beg to inform the Public that they have taken the premises lately occupied by Messrs. STANFORD & MARKS, and solicit a continuance of the patronage that has been given to the late Establishment of STANFORD & MARKS as Warehouse Keepers and Auctioneers under the firm of
HOOKER & LANE.
Canton, 1st June, 1838, No. 1 British Hong.

FOR SALE at the Canton Register office No 2 Creek hong, *The Anglo Chinese Kalendar* for 1838, price 1 Sp Dr.

FOR SALE at the Canton Register Office, No. 2 Creek Hong, the Canton Register and Price Current for the year 1837, bound in one Vol. Price 12 Sp. Drs.

FOR SALE.—BLANK BILLS OF EXCHANGE, printed from C. P. Plate, on thin blue wove and Bank post 8vo. hot pressed at $ 2 per 100. LONDON PRINTED BILLS OF LADING on laid post, hot pressed at $ 1½ per 100. Apply at the *Canton Register Office*, No. 2 Creek Hong.

NOTICE.—Charges for Job Printing at the *Canton Register Office.*

Bills of Lading and Exchange, ... } Opium Order and Boats notes, ... }	per 100	$1.
Linguist's Reports, Reports of Cargoes, &c.	"	1.50
Policies, and Folio pages..................	"	5.
Auction Bills..................................	"	3.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

TIME. [FROM BABBAGE'S NINTH BRIDGEWATER TREATISE.]

Time and change are great, only with reference to the faculties of the being which note them. The insect of an hour, which flutters during its transient existence, in an atmosphere of perfume, would attribute unchanging duration to the beautiful flowers of the cistus, whose petals cover the dewy grass but a few hours after it has received the lifeless body of the gnat. These flowers, could they reflect, might contrast their transitory lives with the prolonged existence of their greener neighbours. The leaves themselves, counting their brief span by the lapse of a few moons, might regard as almost indefinitely extended the duration of the common parent of both leaf and flower. The lives of individual trees are lost in the continued destruction and renovation which takes place in forest masses. Forests themselves, starved by the exhaustion of the soil, or consumed by fire, succeed each other in slow gradation. A forest of oaks waves its luxuriant branches over a spot which has been fertilised by the ashes of a forest of pines. These periods again merge into other and still longer cycles during which the latest of a thousand forests sinks beneath the waves, from the gradual subsidence of its parent earth; or in which extensive inundations, by accumulating the silt of centuries, gradually convert the living trunks into their stony resemblances. Stratum upon stratum subsides in comminuted particles, and is accumulated in the depths of the ocean, whence they again arise, consolidated by pressure or by fire, to form the continents and mountains of a new creation. Such, in endless succession, is the history of the changes of the globe we dwell upon; and human observation, aided by human reason, has as yet discovered few signs of a beginning—no symptom of an end. Yet in that more extended view which recognises our planet as one amongst the attendants of a central luminary; the sun itself the soul, as it were, of vegetable and animal existence, but an insignificant individual among its compeers of the milky way;—when we remember that the cloud of light, gleaming with its myriad systems, is but an isolated nebula amongst a countless host of rivals, which the starry firmament surrounding us on all sides, presents to us in every varied form—some, as unconsolidated masses of attenuated light—some as having, in obedience to attractive forces, assumed a spherical figure; others, as if farther advanced in the

history of their fate, having a denser central nucleus surrounded by a more diluted light, spreading into such vast spaces, that the whole of our nebula would be lost in it:..others there are, in which the apparently unformed and irregular mass of nebulous light is just curdling, as it were, into separate systems; while many present a congeries of distinct points of light, each, perhaps, the separate luminary of a creation more glorious than our own..when the birth, the progress, and the history of siderial systems, are considered, we require some other unit of time than even that comprehensive one which astronomy has unfolded to our view. Minute and almost infinitesimal as is time which comprises the history of our race compared with that which records the history of our system, the space even of this latter period forms too limited a standard wherewith to measure the footmarks of eternity.

SOLAR SPOTS...From a variety of observations, it is now pretty well determined that the solar spots are *depressions* and not elevations, and that the black nucleus of every spot is the opaque body of the sun seen through an opening in the luminous atmosphere with which it is environed. This was first ascertained by numerous observations made by the late Dr. Wilson, Professor of Astronomy in the University of Glasgow. This conclusion is founded on the following facts:..When any spot is about to disappear behind the sun's western limb, the eastern portion of the umbra first contracts in its breadth, and then vanishes. The nucleus then gradually contracts and vanishes, while the western portion of the umbra still remains visible. When a spot comes into view on the sun's eastern limb, the eastern portion of the umbra first becomes visible, then the dark nucleus, and then the western part of the umbra makes its appearance. When two spots are near each other, the umbra of the one spot is deficient on the side next the other; when one of the spots is much larger than the other, the umbra of the largest will be completely wanting on the side next the small one. From various micrometrical estimates and calculations, in relation to the breadth of the umbra and the manner of their appearance and disappearance the doctor was led to the conclusion that the depth of the nucleus, or dark part of the spots, was, in several instances, from 2000 to nearly 4000 miles.—*Dr. Dick's Celestial Scenery.*

WHAT IS INFINITUDE...Mr. Goodacre, in concluding his recent series of lectures on astronomy, at Sheffield gave the following happy and original illustration of infinitude:..Let us, said he, compare the great solar system (of which this earth forms so inconsiderable a part) to the single habitation of a family in a thinly peopled district; the brightest of the stars, Lyra and Sirius, and others of the first magnitude, though distant from us millions of miles, are our nearest neighbours; the less brilliant of the visible stars are similar scattered dwellings at some what greater distance; the small groups, such as the Pleiades and the Dolphin, are the little hamlets of our vicinity; while the brighter and more crowded portions of the milky way are the villages and towns dispersed throughout the country; yet these eight or ten millions of suns make but one region..one firmament. Aided by the telescope, in those lucid spots called nebulae, are brought to view thousands of such firmaments, each perhaps separated from our region of stars by spaces as much exceeding the distances of the stars from us as the mighty ocean exceeds the little brook that divides two hamlets, and some of these firmaments are so distant, that the combined radiance of millions of suns never reaches our vision; nay, it is only presented as a faint streak of light to the most powerful telescope. Yet is all this infinitude? Ah, no! This assemblage of myriads of firmaments..each firmament composed of millions of suns..and each sun, with its respective system, capable of sustaining millions upon millions of millions of created beings..forms but a mere speck, as all but nothing, amidst the boundless regions of existence throughout which the Eternal reigns.

From the New Orleans True American Dec. 16.

ARRIVAL FROM CHINA.—the first direct arrival in this port from Canton, took place yesterday.—The ship Canton Packet, Pierce, came in from Canton with a large cargo of sugars, teas, silks, &c., consigned to M. de Lizardi & Co. There have been direct importations from Calcutta, and other parts of British India, but this is the only ship that has arrived here from China direct, and we cordially hail her announcement as the advent of an extensive trade with the remoter regions of Asia. It is a favourable evidence of the indomitable spirit of enterprise for which our citizens have long been famous, that on the very heels of such a calamitous season as the past, they should be enabled thus to open a new source of trade, and prove to the world, that New Orleans is every way competent to carry on by herself all the importing trade necessary for the traffic of the great valley of the Mississippi.

TRANSMISSION OF NEWSPAPERS.—From the frequent representations made to the postmaster-general, the Earl of Lichfield, of the abstraction of newspapers from their envelopes during their transit, his lordship has issued an order permitting the name and address of the party to whom a newspaper is directed to be written on the paper itself as well as on the wrapper. This arrangement is of great importance to newspaper proprietors, as well as their readers, for in future no plea can be set up of the newspaper having been detained or accidentally thrown out, so as to prevent the paper reaching its destination. (Colonist, July 25).

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

LATEST DATES.

England	14th July.	Singapore	5th Oct.
U. States	25th June.	Java	28th Sept.
Calcutta	10th Sept.	Manila	20th Oct.
Bombay	29th Aug.	Austral-Asia	6th Aug.
Madras	2d Sept.		

In the Price Current of this days date, we request our reades to read in the Commercial Remark on *Betel Nut* for—"Stock on hand being considerable"—being—inconsiderable.

ARRIVED.—DUKE OF LANCASTER, Hargreave, from Bombay 29th August. OMEGA, [Am.] Hillert, from New York.

PASSENGERS.—(omitted last) Per Ann Gales, S. N. Greene, Esq. Per Omega, G. J. Ordway, John E. Kimball, Esqs.

SAILED.—JANE BLAIN, Reid, for Cape of Good Hope. GENERAL PALMER, Down, for London, CALEDONIA, Burn, for Bombay. DRONGAN, Rump, for Singapore. ARIEL, Warden, for Singapore and Calcutta. PATRIOTA, [Sp.] Mercaida, for Manila.

PASSENGERS.—Per Ariel, A. A. de Mello, W. Prinsep, ——— Fagan, Esqs.

Under despatch this day.—London, Tait, to London. Passengers, John Prince, Esq. Cowasjee Family Stavers, for Singapore and Calcutta.

The late arrivals have not brought public intelligence from any quarter which was not before known to our local readers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON REGISTER.

New York, April 3rd, 1838.

SIR.—The interest which you appear to have taken in the inquiry which is making into the true character of typhoons and hurricanes, induces me to request, through your favor, of the gentleman who furnishes the meteorological journal for the Canton Register, the mean pressure or footing of the barometrical column for each of the following months; viz: October 1831—March 1832—January 1835—May 1835—January 1836—and May 1836. Or, if I can procure of you copies of the Register containing the meteorological table for each of the months above mentioned, it will answer my purpose equally as well. With the above exceptions, I have the results complete from January 1830 to near the present time, as taken from the Register. These results I consider to be of high value to meteorologists and others, and have had occasion to refer to them in some of my printed communications.

I have frequently obtained valuable facts in relation to typhoons and gales, from the Canton Register, and hope that you will continue to publish all the intelligence of this sort that comes to your knowledge. It is always important to know the dates, or *time when*, the lat. and lon. or *place where*, and the *direction* of wind and *changes* of the same, which the gale has exhibited. If, in addition to these, the state of the barometer during the gale can be obtained, it will add much to the value of these reports. It is by the aid of the facts here mentioned, that we are able to arrive at many useful and important results in relations to these storms. It happens, unfortunately, that we have no regular series or files of East Indian publications, in this country, from which we may trace, for a period of years, the course of these storms in the Asiatic *seas*.

I enclose to your care a few of my papers on storms &c. for the gentleman who keeps the meteorological journal which appears in the Register, and also a small parcel of the same addressed to yourself most of which are not new to you, but may serve for distribution among your friends and nautical acquaintance.

I am, Sir, with much Respect, Your Obdt. Servant.

WM. C. REDFIELD.

N. B.—Should it be convenient to furnish me with the information solicited, it will be desirable that your communications be sent by a ship bound to New York.

We have published the foregoing letter that the attention of commanders and officers of vessels navigating the India and China seas may learn the interest that is devoted in the U. S. to the phenomena of the hurricanes and typhoons of the Western and Eastern hemispheres.

With reference to the parabolic direction of long continued violent blasts of wind, we may instance the Typhoon which H. M. Brig Raleigh encountered on the 4th and 5th of August 1835, when in the channel of Formosa (the South end of the island bore N. 82½ E. at noon on the 3rd).

The Gale commenced on the 4th at about 11 A. M. at 12.30 P. M. the barometer fell from noon 1½; at 7. 30 P. M. the wind veered to N. N. E, when the typhoon commenced; at 8 P. M. bar. 29.36. falling; 10 P. M. typhoon veering round to E. N. E. midnight typhoon increasing; bar. 29.4. falling.—August 5.—3. A. M. typhoon veered round to E. S. E. still increasing; bar. 28.50. falling; 6.30. A. M. bar. falling from 28.30 to 28.20 8. A. M. typhoon encreasing; 9.30 A. M. typhoon, if possible, blowing with still greater fury. Noon, bar. did not fall lower; typhoon moderated; a little. Midnight strong got of wind with a heavy sea from the South. (C. R. March 14, 1837).

This typhoon did not commence in Canton until "the evening of the 5th of August, and continued thoughout the night and the next day, blowing its hardest at about 2 o'clock in the morning." (C. R. August 11, 1835). At 1 A. M. on the 5th the bar. stood at Macao, at 29. 47; at 2.30 P. M. at 29° 28', and continued falling to 1.20. A. M. on the 6th, when it fell to its lowest 28°.05, and then commenced rising. (C. R. August 25–1835). A Chinese account of the course of a typhoon says,"—that it begins from the N. E., and from that point shifts round to the West; from the N. W. it shifts to the East, and always ends in the South." This account does not differ materially from the Raleigh's log, which was extracted from the Nautical Magazine.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON REGISTER.

New Rig.

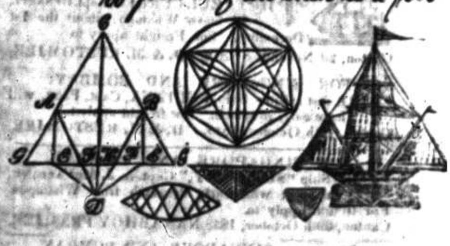
Sir,—With reference to the Rig and model of a vessel, which I brought to the notice of the publick through your columns last week, I now send you a diagram of the hull and sails, as well as the proportion triangularly demonstrated.

I shall be glad to meet the nautical public on the question, and explain, and receive hints to make the vessel more efficient as to build and canvas.

I remain &c.

H. DEMPSTER.

Scale $\frac{1}{100}$ part of an inch to a foot



LET A B BE THE LENGTH OF HULL GIVEN.

Upon A B describe the equilateral Triangles A C B, A B D, on the opposite side of the line Join C D.

Make the angle B D E equal to B D C and angle A D E equal to angle C D F.

Through B draw B E, through A draw A E parallel to C D.

Produce C B, C A to G G' respectively.

Through E E' draw G E F H F' E' G', H being the intersection with C D.

Then E E' is the length of Hull.

" D H is the the Depth.

" A D D B are the fore & aft masts.

" D C is the mainmast.

Twice A G E, B G' E' are the fore and aft sails & G F, G' F' are the fore and aft Booms.

We insert some interesting particulars from Solomon's St. Helena reports, which have been brought to our notice by the kindness of a friend.

Average Passages from the undermentioned places to St. Helena, during the different months of 1837.

	January No of Days	February No. of Days	March No of Days	April No. of Days	May No of Days	June No. of Days	July No of Days	August No. of Days	September No of Days	October No. of Days	November No of Days	December No of Days	General Average per Year.
Algoa Bay	0	17	0	0	0	0	40	22	24	0	0	0	26
Bombay	72	56	60	66	76	87	81	77	59	64	68	0	70
Bourbon	42	34	38	41	0	42	49	41	43	0	50	35	42
Calcutta	80	64	69	89	83	85	96	87	82	87	92	84	83
Cape	14	13	13	16	14	16	20	16	11	13	14	11	15
Ceylon	0	63	64	68	0	76	78	0	0	64	0	52	67
China	86	66	70	81	80	94	102	87	124	106	83	0	89
England	0	69	0	90	0	84	0	74	63	0	0	0	80
Java	67	68	66	73	70	63	68	79	64	51	61	56	65
Madras	70	66	56	69	73	0	0	76	0	66	0	85	70
Manila	95	78	100	82	79	97	101	124	127	0	0	0	98
Mauritius	42	40	37	0	43	0	48	56	41	35	39	40	42
Singapore	81	73	0	0	67	0	68	0	91	0	80	0	77
Sumatra	65	0	0	0	0	0	0	66	78	76	69	0	71
Sydney and Van Dieman's Land	87	0	0	86	0	87	84	0	0	0	0	0	86
United States of America	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

General Abstract of vessels, which have anchored or been communicated with at St Helena during 1837

	Men of War No	Transports No	Free Traders No	Free Traders Tons	Whalers No	Whalers Tons	Total of Merchant Vessels No	Total of Merchant Vessels Tons	General Total of vessels
English	8	5	377	151,071	13	4,206	390	155,2[illegible]	403
French	3		79	25,445	6	2,295	85	27,740	88
Dutch			83	45,338			83	45,338	83
American			49	17,571	70	20,964	119	38,535	119
Spanish			4	1,610			4	1,610	4
Swedish			2	536			2	536	2
Portuguese			1	280			1	280	1
Hamburgh			1	276			1	276	1
			596	242,127	89	27,465			
Total	11	5					685	269,592	701

Tl. No in 1837 701 vessels of which 685 merchant v. 269,592 tons
do 1836 648 do 632 do 243,854

Increase 53 vessels 53 merchant vessels 25,738

The following are some of the quickest passages made to St Helena, during the year 1837

Dates of arrivals at St Helena. Feb 21, John O'Gaunt, Robertson, from China, 57 days. 23, Duke of Bedford, Bowen, from Calcutta, 51 days. 24, Belle Poule, Girodroux, from Calcutta, 50do; Mar, 6, Hythe, Drayner, from China, 57 days. 13 Wellington, Liddell, from *Madras*, 51 days. (Including a stay of 6 days at the Cape, leaving only 45 days at Sea). Mar, 15, John Knox, Thomson, from Bombay, 51 days. Aug, 26, *Mars*, Le Bremond, from *Marseilles*, 49 days. Oct, 1, Jacobus, Lourens, from Batavia, 48 days. 17, *Maria*, Hammond, from Batavia, 48 days.

APPENDIX TO NO 20 OF VOL. VII. OF S. SOLOMON'S SHIPPING LIST.

Table of Particulars respecting the 685 Merchants Vessels, which called at St. Helena during the Year 1837.

From what Port.	*Nation.*	*No.*	*Tons*	Total number from each Port Vessels.	Tons.
Calcutta.	English	119	54222	134	59994
	French	10	3627		
	Ameri.	5	2134		
Madras.	English	14	6885	21	8636
	French	6	1400		
	Ameri.	1	351		
Bombay.	English	43	20148	40	21759
	French	4	1070		
	Ameri	1	275		
	Swed.	1	266		
Ceylon.	English	20	6218	25	7633
	French	4	1234		
	Ameri.	1	181		
C. of Good Hope	English	25	4614	27	5417
	French	1	318		
	Ameri.	1	485		
Mauritius	English	47	13319	53	15369
	French	5	1685		
	Ameri.	1	365		
Bourbon.	French	36	12272	36	12272
Singapore	English	13	3929	15	4531
	French	2	60[illegible]		
Java.	English	9	3389	110	54527
	French	8	2186		
	Dutch	81	44884		
	Ameri.	10	3522		
	Swed.	1	270		
	Hamb.	1	276		

From what Port.	*Nation.*	*No.*	*Tons*	Total number from each Port Vessels.	Tons.
China.	English	53	29152	65	33460
	Dutch	1	227		
	Ameri.	10	3801		
	Port.	1	280		
Manila.	English	9	2929	23	8160
	French	1	350		
	Ameri.	9	3271		
	Spanish	4	1610		
Lumatra.	English	1	279	12	3826
	French	1	321		
	Dutch	1	227		
	Ameri.	9	2999		
V. D. Land	English	5	1570	5	1570
N S. Wales	English	2	797	2	797
Algoa Bay.	English	5	706	5	706
Zanzebar.	Ameri.	1	187	1	187
Madagascar.	English	2	359	2	359
Siam.	English	3	1032	3	1032
London.	English	7	1512	7	1512
Marseilles.	French	1	380	1	380
		13		596	242127
Whaling.	English	6	4206	89	27465
	French	70	2295		
	Ameri.		20964		
				685	269592

STATEMENT SHEWING THE QUANTITIES OF OIL, AND THE ESTIMATED VALUE OF THE SAME ON BOARD OF THE 89 WHALERS WHICH HAVE TOUCHED AT ST. HELENA IN 1837.

		Average value of Oil in 1837, as per London Prices current.			*Average value of each Whalers cargo.*	
13 English Whalers 4206 Tons.	Sperm Oil	20,700 barrels	£ 80 per Ton.	£207,900	£225,944	£17,380
	Black Oil	4,330......	35	18,944		
6 French Whalers 2295 Tons.	Sperm Oil	620......	80	6,200	143,475	7,246
	Black Oil	8,520......	35	37,275		
70 American Whalers 20,964 Tons.	Sperm Oil	12,318......	80	23,180	557,539	7,965
	Black Oil	99,332......	35	434,359		
			Total estimated Value.		£926,958	

Average Tonnage of each Whaler.		*Average Duration of Voyage.*	*Value of Cargo as above.*	*Value of Oil taken per month.*
Each English	323	30 Months	£17,380	£579
Each French	382	17 Do.	£ 7,246	£426
Each American	30[illegible]	12 Do.	£ 7,965	£664

The following remarks of the "*American Walter Scott*," should not be unappreciated by the foreign community in Canton. They are not without the impress of truth; and the spirit of trade has before now eclipsed the spirit of national honour, even of nationalty, in the minds of Foreigners in this empire. We trust, however, that a better state of feeling is now more dominant; and that the facts—so well proved by all history—that individual interest and character is ever indissolubly linked with national honour and dignity, are felt in a higher sense; and that a deeper impression of self respect is reigning amongst all the Foreigners of all nations who are carrying on business in Canton:—that they now are becoming daily more conceptive and retentive of *rights*—and on any occasion will be desposed to prefer *claims* rather than to beg for *favours*.

Influence of the Commercial Classes in America (Cooper's Italy.)

There is a schooner now lying at Naples, that was seized under the decrees of Murat, which was formerly appropriated to the same purposes. (Royal Yachts) Since my arrival here, I have heard an interesting fact coupled with these seizures, on authority so good that I give it credit.

When the proposition to seize these vessels was made to Murat, he resisted it, on the ground that it was a species of piracy, a breach of faith that could not be tolerated for a moment by any independent nation, and *that immediate war would be the consequence*. His minister knew America better than his master: *America will not declare war, sire, for it is a country of traders, and these are men who will not consent to lose their present profits for the maintenance of a principle*. It is true, in the end something will be done, for no nation can submit to such an aggression; but at present it will be nothing but talk. Hereafter, Naples may have to make compensation; but your majesty needs money, and we can consider this as a forced loan." The counsel was followed, and we now know how true was the minister's prediction. This person was wrong in his general estimate of the American nation, but perfectly right in that of its merchants, who have the character common to all in trade. They never look beyond the day. It is our misfortune to have no towns but trading towns, and, consequently, no collected influence to resist their published opinions and interested clamour, which are fast tending to a misconception, and to a displacing of all the interests of life. Thus it is we find men treating commerce, which is merely an incident of human affairs, as a principal, and struggling to make everything, even morals and laws, subservient to its ends, and this, too, without a due regard to means. This class of citizens overawe those presses which have the greatest circulation, and by acting in concert, and with available means, form a powerful, and more especially, a clamorous resistance, to anything that thwarts, or which they fancy thwarts, their interests. The commercial class of America, as a class, will ever be found in opposition to any administration that loyally carries out the intention of the government; for that intention is indissolubly connected with great principles, whereas their bias has ever been to expedients that are temporary and fluctuating, or to the policy that suits the prevailing interest of the hour. Trade, liable to so many vicissitudes and sudden reverses, never can have any higher code of principles.

I cannot express to you the sensations which crowded my mind as, seated on the mole at Naples, I regarded the schooner in question; a vessel that had been wrested, without even the pretence of legality, from an American citizen, to contribute to the pleasures of the king of this country. Of what avails that one is an American? His property is taken from him by violence, his person outraged, and if he complains so as seriously to bring in danger the relations of his country, the chances are more than equal that his character would follow his property if no other means offered to protect, as it is termed, the interests of trade. What aggravates the wrong, is the fact that a large portion of the class who have given this false direction to the public policy are not even Americans, but foreigners who assume the American character merely to advance their fortunes, and who are always ready to throw it aside when there is a question of national pride, or of national disgrace.

For myself, a near view of the effects of these wrongs, and a consideration of the policy and feelings that have succeeded them, has destroyed all confidence in the protection of my native country. I deem the national character of no more use or service to me, as a traveller beyond the influence of his own laws, than if I were an Esquimaux. I know that others of more experience, I may say, *of bitter experience*,—have the same feeling. I declare solemnly, were I a merchant, and were my vessel seized by any power of sufficient force to render a contest with it of momentary importance to trade, that, so far from believing myself protected by my flag,—unless, indeed, I could call to my immediate succour some of those gallant and right-feeling men who command the cruisers, who are ready enough to assert the honour and rights of the flag, but who are oftener reprimanded than commended, however, when they do discover a proper spirit of this nature,—I should conceive I had made a good escape by compromising with the aggressor for one half, instead of appealing to the government for protection.

There is a great deal of clamouring in the papers about the protection of the flag, but I am perfectly persuaded that my feeling is the feeling of a large majority of the Americans abroad. I do not believe one in ten has the smallest reliance on the spirit, wisdom, patriotism, or justice of the government at home. By government, I mean that body which alone possesses any efficient authority in such cases, which is Congress. Were I personally to be brought under the displeasure of any of these governments, I would sooner seek the protection of a Russian, or even of a French, than of an American minister, unless my personal relations with the latter were such as to render me confident of his support. On those diplomatic men who look forward to political advancement at home, I should have no dependance at all, as a rule (I admit the character of the individual might influence his conduct,) for such men, as a class, regard the clamour of the most clamorous far more than either principles or their duties.

This is a sore spot in the American character, and a blot on the American name. I once thought differently, for I followed my feelings rather than my knowledge; but observation and reflection have taught me to think as I now think. What renders the consciousness of this false policy most of all bitter, is the certainty that the heart of the nation is sound, its bones and sinews being as ready as those of any people on earth to maintain a true and a spirited policy. But they are neutralized by the congregated and arrogant interests of trade. Let any wrong of this nature be fairly laid before the nation, in the spirit of honesty and truth, and nine men in ten will be ready to avenge the honour or to justify the rights of the republic; but politicians do not, or will not see this truth, and they invariably point to the towns and the presses of the merchants. I have had several conversations on this very topic with diplomatic men in Europe, and have not found one who was not under this malign and unmanly fear, and insomuch unfit for his trust.

A RECORD OF THE PACIFICATION OF THE SEAS.

(By *Yuen Yung Sun, of Heun-tih Heen*).

[*Continued from No. 45. Page* 182.]

At the time when Chang paou was blockaded in Chih leih keo, and was afraid that he should not be able to come out again, he sent to O po Tae, who was at Wei chow, to rescue him. His message was in the following words:—"I am harassed by the government's officers outside in the sea; lips and teeth must help one another, if the lips are cut away the teeth will feel cold. How shall I alone be able to fight the government forces? You should therefore come at the head of your crews, to attack the government squadron in the rear. I will then come out of my station and make an attack in front; the enemy being so taken in the front and rear, will, even supposing we cannot master him, certainly be thrown into disorder."

Ever since the time Paou was made chieftain there had been altercations between him and O po Tae. Had it not have been out of respect for the wife of Ching yih they would perhaps have made war against each other. Till now they only showed their mutual dislike in their plundering expeditions on the ocean, and in consequence of this jealousy Po Tae did not fulfil the orders of Paou. Paou and his whole crew felt very much annoyed at this conduct, and having been able to break through the blockade, he resolved to measure his strength with Tae. He met him at Neaou chow, and asked him: "Why did you not come to my assistance?"

O po tae answered: "You must first consider your strength and then act; you must consider the business and then go to work. How could I and my crew have been sufficient against the forces of the admiral. I learnt your request, but men being dependent upon circumstances, I could not fulfil it; I learnt your request but I was dependent on circumstances, and men cannot act otherwise. And now concerning this business—to give or not give assistance—am I bound to come and join your forces?"

Paou became enraged and said: "How is this, will you then separate from us?"

Tae answered: "I will not separate myself."

Paou: "Why then do you not obey the orders of the wife of Ching yih and my own? What is this else than separation, that you do not come to assist me, when I am surrounded by the enemy? I have sworn it that I will destroy thee, wicked man, that I may do away with this soreness on my back."

There passed many other angry words between them till they at length prepared to fight and destroy each other. Chang paou was the first to begin the battle; but having fired his guns, and being deficient in strength, Tae went against him with all his well prepared forces. Paou was not able to make any effectual resistance to his enemy; he received a severe defeat, he lost sixteen vessels, and three hundred men were taken prisoners. The prisoners were all killed from mutual hatred.

O po tae remained then at the head of his forces without any opposition, since Paou withdrew. There was now a meeting held under these banditti; when Chang jih Keen arose and said:

"If Paou and we should again measure our strength against each other, our force will not be found sufficient; we are only one to ten. It is to be feared that they will collect all their forces together to exterminate us. They should make a sudden come against us and make an attack, our small body must certainly be in want of their vast number. There is Leang po paou, an experienced pirate on the sea; if he should on a sudden turn his vessels against us, there is not one among us who would be able to resist him. He is a very zealous worshipper of the spirit of the three Po or Mothers, and protected by them in a supernatural manner. But if we perform sacrifices, they remain without shadow or echo. And then it may also be added that we are no more able to withstand with our short arms their long ones, than dogs are able to chase fierce tigers. But do we not every where see government placards inviting us to submit, why do we not then send somebody to make the offer? The government will pardon and not destroy us sea-monsters, and we may then reform our previous conduct. Why should we not therefore come to a determination to that effect?"

Fanzying Fa said: "How then if government should not trust our word?"

Chang jih Keen answered: "If government should learn that we recently fought Chang paou, and destroyed the banditti, it would be hard indeed if that were not enough to make them trust us?"

Go tsew said: "If government should not act towards us, as it is stated in the placard, after having made our submission we may then again use violence. But they will hear, that we attacked the others, like fishes their food; that we alone made a beginning in destroying the pirates, and then tendered our submission,—they will feel that they can employ us to destroy the other pirates. He who is not of the same opinion as mine may let his hand hang down."

O po tae was of the same opinion, and the purser was ordered to frame the offer of submission to goverment. The petition concerning the offer was couched in the following tems:

"It is my humble opinion that all robbers of an overpowering force, whether they had their origin from this or any other course, have felt the humanity of government at different times. Leang shan who three times plundered the city, was neverthe-less pardoned and at last made a minister of state. Wa kang often challenged the arms of his country and was suffered to live, and at last made a corner-stone of the empire. Joo ming pardoned seven times Mang hwo; and Kwan kung three times set Tsaoutsaou at liberty. Ma yuen pursued not the exhausted robbers; and Yo fei killed not those who made their submission. There are many other instances of such transaction both in former and recent times, by which the country was strenghened and government increased its power. We now live in a very populous age; some of us could not agree with our relations, and were driven out like noxious weeds. Some, after having tried all they could, without being able to provide for themselves, at last joined bad society. Some lost their property by shipwrecks; some withdrew into this watery empire to escape from punishment. In such a way those, who in the beginning were only three or five were in the course of time increased to a thousand or ten thousand, and so it went on increasing every year. Would it not have been wonderful if such a multitude, being in want of their daily bread, should not have resorted to plunder and robbery to gain their subsistance, since they could not in any other manner be saved from famine? It was from necessity that the laws of the empire were violated, and the merchants robbed of their goods. Being deprived of our land and of our native places, having no house or home to resort to, and relying only on the chances of wind and water, even could we for a moment forget our griefs, we might fall in with a man-of-war, who with stones, darts and guns, would blow out our brains."

"Even if we dared to sail up a stream and boldly go on with anxiety of mind under wind, rain and stormy weather, we must every where prepare for fighting. Whether we went to the East, or to the West, and after having felt all the hardships of the sea, the night dew was our only dwelling and the rude wind our meal. Rocked by the wind, and cradled in the storm. But now we will avoid these perils, leave our connexions, and desert our comrades; we will make our submission. The power of government knows no bounds; it reaches to the islands in the sea, and every man is afraid and sighs. Oh! we must be destroyed by our crimes, none can escape who opposeth the laws of government. May you then feel compassion for those whom are deserving of death! may you sustain us by your humanity!"

The chief officers of government met joyfully together at Canton. The governort general of the southern district ever loved the people like himself; and to show his benevolence he often invited them by public placards to make submission:—he really felt compassion for these lower sort of men, who were polluted with crimes. The way of compassion and benevolence is the way of heaven, which is pleased with virtue; it is the right way to govern by righteousness. Can the bird remain quiet with strong wings, or will the fish not move in deep water? Every person acts from natural endowments, and our general would have felt compassion even for the meanest creature on earth, if they would have asked for pardon. He therefore redeemed these pirates from destruction, and pardoned their former crimes.

[*To be continued.*]

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR OCTOBER.

	THERM. night.	THERM. noon.	BAR.	WINDS.	
☽ 1	77	82	29:95	N&S.	Fine weather 1st&mid lat.heavy rn.vble.
♂ 2	78	80	29:95	N&SE.	,, throughout, light breeze.
☿ 3	73	82	29:95	SE.	,, ,, mod. breeze.
					nearly total eclipse of the moon.
♃ 4	78	85	30:00	E a SE.	Fine weather mod. breeze
♀ 5	77	86	30:05	SE.	,, ,, ,,
♄ 6	77	78	30:10	N.	First pt. fine; mid. & lat. cldy. fresh br.
☉ 7	64	74	30:20	N.	Fine weather, fresh breeze
☽ 8	61	73	30:20	N.	,, ,,
♂ 9	57	74	30:15	N.	,, ,,
☿ 10	59	76	30:10	N.	,, mod. breeze
♃ 11	60	78	30:05	N.	,, ,,
♀ 12	62	76	30:10	N.	,, at times a fresh br
♄ 13	61	76	30:10	N a SE.	vble light br
○ 14	66	78	30:15	SE a S.	,,
☽ 15	67	79	30:15	SE a S.	,,
♂ 16	67	80	30:10	N a SE.	vble.
☿ 17	70	81	30:10	S.	Cloudy lat. part, light br.
♃ 18	66	71	30:20	N.	Cloudy most pt. 1st & mid. mod. lat.fr.br
♀ 19	64	78	30:20	N.	Fine weather, mod br.
♄ 20	63	77	30:20	N a SE.	light vble
☉ 21	68	78	30:15	E a SE.	1st.&mid.lat.cldy.fr.br
☽ 22	68	76	30:20	E&SE.	mod breeze
♂ 23	66	77	30:30	E a SE.	Fine weather, mod. breeze
☿ 24	67	80	30:30	E a SE.	,,
♃ 25	67	80	30:10	N.	,,
♀ 26	69	75	30:15	N a NNW.	Cloudy most part ,,
♄ 27	66	76	30:20	N.	Fine weather ,,
○ 28	66	76	30:15	N.	,,
☽ 29	66	80	30:10	SE.	light breeze
♂ 30	66	79	30:10	N.	1st.&mid light latter.fr.br.
☿ 31	69	75	30:20	N.	mod. breeze

DIED.—AT WHAMPOA, on Thursday, the 8th November, on board the Visceroy Vansittart, Mr. Samuel Shadbury, Second Officer of that Ship.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION
To the Canton Register and General Price Current.
Per Annum $ 16 payable quarterly.
Do. 6 mos. 10 } do. in advance.
Do. 3 mos. 8 }
Register Per Annum $12 do. quarterly
Do. 6 mos. 8 } do. in
Do. 3 mos. 6 } advance.
Do. to the Canton General Price Current per ann. $5. Subscribers ta-king 25 copies of the Price Current will be charged for their extra numbers 5 cents, other subscribers 10 cents, each number.

TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENTS.
In the Canton Register.
Vessels for freight &c...........$ 3
Advertisement; each insertion.... 1
do. For every line exceeding 7 9cts.
do. Continued for 3 months...... $5

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 11. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 20TH, 1838. NO. 47. PRICE 20 CENTS.

ADVANCES ON SHIPMENTS TO BRITAIN will be made, in Cash, at 4s 7½d per Spanish Dollar by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Canton, 5th November, 1838.

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Agents are ready to receive bonafide Tenders of Advances on Bills of exchange, secured by consignments to England of Tea and Nankin Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled, "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China" at the rate of Four Shillings and seven pence (4s. 7d.) per Spanish Dollar.

Until further Notice, Twenty five per Cent of the same will be made in cash, and the residue in Bills on the Supreme Government of India at the rate of Two hundred and ten (210) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after Sight—.
[Signed.] J. H. ASTELL.
Canton, 13th July 1838. H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the H. E. I. Company.

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Treasury is open for the receipt of Cash for Bills upon the supreme Government of India, at the exchange of two hundred and ten (210) Company's Rupees per one hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after sight.
[*Signed*] J. H. ASTELL.
Canton, 4th June, 1838. H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

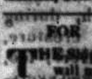
FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.
THE EARL OF CLARE, Captain Scott, will be despatch in all next Month. For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Canton, 12th November, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.
THE FAZULRABHANEY, Captain Kees, will leave Whampoa about the 1st December. For freight apply to
Canton, 5th November, 1838. D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.
THE FAZUL CURRIM, Capt. Hewsery, will leave Whampoa about the 1st December. For Freight apply to
Canton, 2d November, 1838. D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.
THE fast sailing Ship SULTANA, Capt. Pane, will have early despatch. For freight apply to
Canton, 26th October, 1838. D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.
THE Ship "SULIMANY," Capt. A. J. McFarlane, will meet with early despatch from Whampoa. For freight apply to
Canton, 29th October, 1838. NANABHOY FRAMJEE.



SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.
THE ship BOLTON, Capt. Young, will leave Whampoa about the 25th Proximo. For freight apply to
Canton, 5th Oct. 1838. D. DORABJEE, 4 Powshun.
The Bolton carries an experienced Surgeon and has spacious accommodations for Passengers. For Passage apply to Captain YOUNG or to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR LONDON.
THE Fine, new, and remarkably fast sailing Ship WILLIAM JARDINE, Captain Crosbie, has part of her Cargo engaged. For Freight or Passage apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Or Captain CROSBIE.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
THE IMOGEN, Capt. Maxwell, having a large portion of her Cargo engaged, will have quick despatch. Apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.

FOR BOMBAY.
THE BENARES, Captain R. Jackson. For freight apply to
15th Oct. 1838. HEERJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE.

FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.
THE Ship HELEN, Captain G. Seton, will leave Whampoa. For freight apply to
DHUNJEEBHOY MUNCHERJEE.
Canton, 21th Sept. 1838. No. 5 Powshun Hong.

SOCIETY FOR THE DIFFUSION OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE IN CHINA.

THE Annual Meeting of this Society will be held in the rooms of the General Chamber of Commerce, on Wednesday, the 21st November, at 11 A. M.
By order of the Committee,
J. R. MORRISON.
Canton 10th November, 1838. Secretary.

NOTICE.—Parties intending to apply for Insurance in any of the undermentioned offices are requested to notify the same, in order to have the vessels duly surveyed before any cargo is put on board.
[Signed] DENT & Co. Secretaries Union Insurance Society. Agents Bombay Insurance Company, Triton Insurance Company, and Calcutta Insurance Company.
Canton, 1st November, 1838.

FOR SALE.
One Cabinet Piano Forte by Collard and Co. One Square do. do. by do. and a variety of New Music. Apply to
Canton, 5th November, 1838. MARKWICK & SMITH

MADEIRA WINE.—Messrs. NEWTON, GORDON, MURDOCH & Co. have on sale deliverable in Canton. "THE FINEST OLD LONDON PARTICULAR MADEIRA," at prices as under. Hogshead, Sp. Drs. 125, Quarter cask Sp. Drs. 65, Half do. Sp. Drs. 35. "OLD LONDON MARKET MADEIRA," Hogshead. Sp. Drs. 100, Quarter cask. Sp. Drs. 52, Half do. Sp. Drs. 28. Apply to
Canton, 25th Oct. 1838. JA INNES.

CHRONOMETERS.—FOR SALE.—A few box. Chronometers warranted; can be seen at
Messrs. JUST AND SON.

NOTICE.—MR. THOMAS EDMOND is authorized to sign for our Firm per Procuration.
Canton 15th October, 1838. RIBBY, ADAM & Co.

ON SALE.—MANILA SEGARS known as Superior in boxes of 1000 each, and Havannah Segars in Quarter and half boxes. Apply to
Canton, 13th October, 1838. HOOKER & LANE.
No. 1 British Factory.

ON SALE.—Best old Brown Sherry at $ 11 per dozen; Best white Champagne at $ 20 per dozen from the well known house of TODD AND BOSANQUET. A small supply of the above, for sale at Hooker & Lane's, who will receive orders for annual supplies.
Canton, 13th October, 1838.

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL INSURANCE SOCIETY.
THE undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Society can grant policies payable in London, Calcutta, Bombay, and Canton.
Canton 6th October 1838. MACVICAR & Co.

NOTICE. Mr. JAMES WARLY SMITH (in pursuance of his circular of March last), is now established as PUBLIC TEA INSPECTOR at No. 5 Dutch hong. Canton, 15th September, 1838.

NOTICE.—For sale on board the HERCULES, Salt Provisions, Beef, Pork, also Bread. Apply on board, or to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

NOTICE.—A Shop is opened by a European No 26, old China Street, for sale, BY RETAIL, of all British goods; and as the late interference of the Hoppo with the small ship-owners has caused a delay to increase the supplies of the English, both Chinese and Foreigners, is seasonably expected, as being their joint interest. Canton, 1 Creek, 6th July 1838.

NOTICE.—MR. ANDREW JARDINE is admitted a Partner in our Firm from the 1st instant.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Canton, 2nd July, 1838.

NOTICE.—JAMES HOOKER & WILLIAM LANE, having this day entered into Partnership, beg to inform the Public that they have taken the premises lately occupied by Messrs. STANFORD & MARKS, and solicit a continuance of the patronage that has been given to the late Establishment of STANFORD & MARKS as Warehouse Keepers and Auctioneers, under the firm of
HOOKER & LANE.
Canton, 1st June, 1838. No. 1 British Hong.

FOR SALE at the Canton Register office No 2 Creek hong, *The Anglo Chinese Kalendar* for 1838, price 1 Sp. Dr.

FOR SALE at the Canton Register Office, No. 2 Creek Hong, the CANTON REGISTER and PRICE CURRENT for the year 1837, bound in one Vol. Price 12 Sp. Drs.

FOR SALE.—BLANK BILLS OF EXCHANGE, printed from C. P. Plate, on thin blue wove and blank post 8vo. bit pressed at $2 per 100. LONDON PRINTED BILLS OF LADING on laid post, bit pressed at $ 1½ per 100. Apply at the *Canton Register Office*, No. 2 Creek Hong.

NOTICE.—Charges for JOB PRINTING at the *Canton Register Office*.

Bills of Lading and Exchange, ...	per 100	$1
Opium Order and Boats notes, ...	"	
Linguist's Reports, Reports of Cargoes, &c.	"	1.50
Policies and Folio pages........	"	1
Auction Bills......................	"	3

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

LATEST DATES.

England	14th July.	Singapore	19th Oct.
U. States	29th June.	Java	28th Sept.
Calcutta	10th Sept.	Manila	31st Oct.
Bombay	29th Aug.	Austral-Asia	6th Aug.
Madras	2d Sept.		

ARRIVED.—EUPHARIS, [Fr.] Costey, from Manila, 31st October. OMEGA, Strachan, from Singapore 19th October. JAVA, (Dut.) Geters, from Samarang, 19th October. ASIA, (Am.) Cole, from Boston June 29th Batavia 20th October.

PASSENGERS.—Per Java, W. Smith, Tiedeman, G. Regnrad, Esqs.

The Asia spoke the following vessels, October 21. Levant [Am.] Dumaresq, in Java sea, from Canton, and Manila. 22 Hindoo, [Am.] Pearson, in straits of Gaspar, from Canton and Manila. Falcon, Middlemist, from China, for London. In the Palawan passage was in Company with Three large British Barks bound up.

The St. Vincent, spoken off the Anambas on the 24th October by the Omega, in which Mr. Drysdale, arrived in China, as passenger.

SAILED.—London, Tait, for Cape of Good Hope and London. ALBION (Am.) Putnam, for New York. ISABELLA ROBERTSON, Hudson, and COWASJEE FAMILY, Stavers, for Singapore and Calcutta. CITY OF POONAH, Wills, for Singapore and Bombay. French Frigate, L'ARTEMISE, M. La Place, for Batavia. MARY CHILTON, (Am.) Drew, for New York. NAME, (Am.) Putnam, for Manila.

PASSENGERS.—Per London, John Prince, Esq. Per Isabella Robertson, J. J. dos Santos, and F. M. Lima, Esqs.

Under despatch to day.—The HARRINGTON, Stephens, for London at 4 P. M.

THE TARTARS IN HUNGARY.

There is very little danger to be apprehended in the present day of an inroad of barbarians: if all the savage hordes in the world could possibly unite to attack the nations of Europe, they would create but little serious alarm, but the immense superiority we have attained by science and union will hardly allow us to have an idea of the very reasonable fear which has more than once been entertained by our ancestors, of being utterly swept away by the overwhelming masses who have suddenly shown themselves on the limits of civilisation. Every schoolboy has read of the Goths and Vandals, and other nations who poured in upon the Roman empire from the north and from the east; but the conquest of the Tartars, or Mongols, 9 0 years afterwards, of which we have more minute and interesting details, are not so generally known. This nation of Tartars, which was but just known at the beginning of the thirteenth century as composed of a number of pastoral tribes near the borders of China, within 50 years from that time had devastated all Central Asia and Eastern Europe; had sent powerful expeditions against Japan, at the eastern extremity of the known world; had proceeded so far westward as to lay siege to places within a few miles of Vienna; and had taken complete possession of the thrones of China, Persia, and Russia. Throughout the whole of this immense empire, which extended over more than a quarter of the circumference of the globe, one man held sway; people who seemed to be separated by nature were united by the band of universal servitude; troops of Hungarians and Georgians were making war under Mongol banners on the shores of the Pacific ocean, and Chinese engineers were employed on the banks of the Tigris.

The history of the Mongol conquest is revolting from the uniform tissue of cold-blooded cruelty, treachery, and hypocrisy which it exhibits, unrelieved by a single trait of that rude generosity which occasionally shows itself in the midst of the ferocity of most other barbarians. Its traces were ruined cities, wasted fields, heaps of carcases, and pyramids of skulls, piled up in mockery of architecture as awful monuments of victory. We shall not attempt to detail its progress, but only state that the Tartars received no material check from China to Germany, that they retained full possession of Russia for nearly 300 years, and that in all likelihood they would have overwhelmed the whole of Europe had not the death of the Tartar monarch recalled their armies to the east of Asia to assist in the election of his successor.

Tales of aimless massacre are but too common in the warfare of the East, but the distance from us and from our habits takes away much of our sympathy for the sufferers and we are apt to look upon the narrative as on that of the fights of wild beasts, and to suppose that the sufferers would have treated their victors much in the same way as they have themselves been treated, if the fate of the war had been different. But when the battle reaches the West—when outrage, tortures, and indiscriminated slaughter are perpetrated against people who feel as we ourselves feel, the history comes more home to our bosoms. The details of the devastation of the kingdom of Hungary in 1241 are given minutely by Ruggiero, an Italian ecclesiastic, a native of Benevento, who was canon of Nagy Varad, or Grosswardein, on the river Körös, at the time of the invasion. Of this account which the author calls 'Miserabile Carmen,' or miserable tale, Gibbon says, "It is the best picture that I have ever seen of all the circumstances of a barbaric invasion." In his dedication to the Bishop of Pesth, Ruggiero says, "You will find in my work a narrative of much that I have seen with my own eyes, much that I have touched with my own hands, and some things I relate which I heard from persons worthy of credit, in whose presence they were perpetrated." He concludes his preface with the expression of his belief that the end of the world is approaching: "Those who read will perceive that the days of desolation are at hand, that the time is coming when all things shall be at an end." He adds, "If any man fall into the hands of the Tartars, it were better for him never to have been born." The whole of the 'Miserabile Camen' is included in a few dozen pages, but we shall extract only so much as relates to the personal adventure of the writer. After relating the sack of Grosswardein, where the Tarters murdered every creature, with every circumstance of cruelty and insult, not sparing even infants at the breast Ruggiero said, "I had made my escape to the forest, where I concealed myself as I could. In the night I fled to Pons Thomæ,* or Bridge of Thomas, a large German village on the Körös." Here it appears he had some servants with him; and the German inhabitants were unwilling to allow them to pass, but wished them to remain and assist in the defence of the town, which was strongly fortified. They succeeded, however, in crossing the river, and continued their flight southward to the river, Maros, where they took shelter in an island which had been fortified by some persons who had taken refuge there from the neighbouring towns. Here they heard that Pons Thomæ, had been destroyed, with circumstances, says Ruggiero, "which made the hair of my flesh stand up; my body trembled, and my tongue was paralyzed. I saw the murderers with the eyes of my heart." When he was in the island, his servants, who left it for a short time in order to obtain some intelligence, were slain by the Tartars; one only returned. The enemy followed closely and Ruggiero fled again to the forest, accomppained by as many as could make their escape; all others were put to death. They remained in the wood three days, and then, pressed by hunger, many persons returned to the island; but instead of food, met the enemy, who, in accordance with the usual Tartar policy, had concealed themselves with the expectation of their return: they were all slaughtered. Ruggiero had sufficient courage to make secret visits to the island by night, where, under heaps of dead, he found meat and flour, and thus with his servant he subsisted above ten days, hiding in caverns, ditches and hollow trees.

As the winter was approaching, and the Mongols intended remaining some time in this part of Hungary, they found it expedient to make a temporary pause in the work of slaughter, and to repeople the villages with the remnant of their old inhabitants, to gather in the harvest, and to prepare a sufficiency for their future subsistence. During the time while this work was carrying on, each village was placed under the command of a Tartar, who did not however cease to outrage and insult in every way the unfortunate peasantry subjected to him. As soon as the necessary works were completed, the wretched people were ordered to repair on a certain day, with their families, to an appointed place, where they were surrounded by the Tartars, and there coolly and deliberately massacred.

Ruggiero and his servant had in the first instance put themselves under one of the Mongol heads of village, but the intolerable cruelty of their situation made them prefer to go at once to the army, where they took refuge with an Hungarian, who with some others had joined the Tartars, and had become himself a Tartar. "This man allowed us," says our author, "to take care of his waggons and horses; we had no shoes, and hardly any clothes, and we passed the winter miserably." By this slavery they escaped the massacre just mentioned, but they witnessed the arrival of all the wealth of the victims into the Tartar camp, and they received hints that the same fate awaited all the Hungarians attached to the army, so soon as their services should be found unnecessary. When the Mongols began their march, the poor captives found their fate grow worse; they were allowed no food but the intestines and heads and feet of the animals on which the Tartars fed, while any or no pretext was sufficient to bring on them the harshest treatment. Ruggiero and his servant determined to attempt their escape at the first opportunity, notwithstanding the certain death which would have followed detection. The opportunity occured when they were passing along a thick forest, on the borders of Cumania, which is now called Moldavia. "I saw that no hopes of life were left, but that a dreadful and cruel death was approaching; and I thought it better to die there, than by continuing with the Tartars to live in constant torment. Seizing an opportunity when I was unobserved, I rushed suddenly into the forest, followed by my servant, and soon reached the muddy bed of a river, into which we plunged, and covered ourselves with branches: we kept at some distance from each other, in order that the unlucky discovery of one of us might not be the cause of the death to both. We here remained two days and nights, still as in the grave, not daring to raise our heads and constantly hearing the horrible voices of the Tartars. At last we felt that death by the sword was preferable to starvation: we rose, but found that our limbs could not sustain us, and that we were unable to see; hunger had made us blind...... At length we recovered some strength, and crawled to the extremity of the forest, where we climbed a tree, from whence we saw that the whole country was wasted. The untrodden roads were covered with grass and brambles; over this desert we passed, guided by village spires, feeding on any roots we could meet with, and happy to find a few leeks, onions, or garlic, in the gardens of the ruined villages. After eight days march, during which we did not meet a living creature, we reached the city of Alba. Here, too, all was desolate; bones were strewed everywhere, and though the earth showed no marks of blood, the stones were yet covered with its purple traces. Ten miles further we reached Frata, near a thick wood, within which, at a distance of four miles, we found a hill, on the summit of which a number persons had taken refuge; they received us kindly, and gave us black bread made of flour and oak bark, which seemed the sweetest we had ever eaten." In this place Ruggiero remained above a month; the collected body was the sole remains of the population of a large tract of country, who even yet dared not return to their habitations; dreadful experience had taught, that even a considerable lapse of time was insufficient to ensure the departure of their enemies, who habitually left a few of their body, to hunt out and destroy any unhappy remnant that might return to their ruined dwellings. In the mean time spies were occasionally sent out to gather intelligence, and to find anything eatable; some

*This is probably the village Thomahid, or Thomasbrydo of our maps, near Gyula, on the river Koros. In the Hungarian language hid signifies bridge.

persons found courage enough to take their departure, but the whole body of fugitives did not quit their asylum until the return of the king of Hungary, who had fled to the shores of the Adriatic on the first arrival of the Tartars. Ruggiero then returned to Italy, and a few years afterwards he became bishop of Spalatro in Dalmatia, where he died in the year 1267. In this inroad into Hungary, three cities only escaped destruction, all the rest of the kingdom was a heap of ruins. The effects of the invasion did not cease with the retirement of the Mongols, but pestilence, arising from the exposure of so many dead bodies, and famine, from the total abandonment of culture, produced a dreadful increase in the amount of death; it is averred that the mortality from these causes, in the year succeeding the invasion, equalled that occasioned by the swords of the Mongols.

The remark of Gibbon concerning the destructive traces of their passage through central Asia, may be applied in some degree to Hungary also, that "five centuries have not been sufficient to repair the ravages of four years." (P. Mag. 12th May.)

A friend of ours has handed to us the following prospectus of "O Commercial," a new paper about to be established at Macao.

Being solely devoted to the commercial interests of Foreigners resident in this country, we trust it will meet with the support it deserves.

Prospectus.

"It is certain, that the Portuguese establishment of Macao, founded, three hundred years ago, by Portuguese merchants, has been to this day supported solely by trade. Agriculture and Fabrics have had no part in the subsistence of the Portuguese subjects in this port of China. Besides this, the trade of Macao gives an annual loan (without hopes of reimbursment) of at least four thousand dollars annually to the establishment of Timor: pays all expences made on account of Public Officers that are sent there annually from Goa, from the day of their leaving this metropolis, to their arrival at that unfortunate Island. The commerce of Macao is the only means for the payment of public works and Officers. The trade of Macao supports our Factory at Siam. Lastly to the trade of Macao is owing the existence of the Portuguese flag not only on the Forts of this city, from which trade they had their rise, but also through all Asia on merchant vessels of this port. And were it not for these vessels it would be seen at Goa only on the annual arrival of a Corvette from Lisbon, and once in some twenty years of a Frigate, and on two, or three vessels of war of that Capital of Portuguese Asia, that never leave the ports and one or other merchant vessels from Lisbon. From the above, being no more than the simple truth, it is evident that all which concurs for the benefit of the Portuguese trade at Macao contributes not only to the support of the only European establishment in China, but also to the honour of the Portuguese nation. Seeing that her flag was the first that appeared on this side of the ocean from the Cape of Good Hope to Japan crossing very frequently the seas of many ports in the Asia maior; now making her appearance in this part of the world only on merchant vessels of Macao. Thereby we presume it to be grateful to our countrymen, that in undertaking the labour that our Natural Right prescribes of procuring our maintenance as well as all that may be beneficial to others according to our power, we publish a commercial Paper of this city. We begin it with the intention to give twice a week the price current of the day, notices of arrival and departure of Ships to and from China; of arrivals and departures of Schooners, Portuguese cargo-Boats, of Ships expected and those to sail; advices and mercantile correspondences will have the first place; and other things (ad libitum) that may be interesting to our readers.

And to give more interest to our Periodical we will publish great part of its articles, in two languages, viz. Portuguese in one column, and English in the other. Its price for three months will be three dollars in advance, for each separate paper 10 cents for the subscribers, and 15 cents for others. But for advices and correspondences belonging to the subscribers for insertion in our paper we will receive half the amount. The price for insertions half a dollar for those of ten lines, and those of more proportionally, i. e. for the first time, in repeating the same half the price. We conclude with the promise to abstain from introducing into our paper any thing offensive to the general tranquillity; being ourselves certain that without it there is no happiness, and happiness is what we most earnestly desire the human kind to possess.

UMPIRE'S REPORT.

FOURTH MEETING.

First day, November, 8th 1833.

Scullers.		Time.
Won by the Flower of Yarrow		10. 24
	Battersea Lass	11. 20

A well contested Race, though the pullers were not very equally matched, and think it might have proved more interesting had the Pearl taken her place, at starting.

4 oared Gigs.	Time.
1st. the Comet	13. 9
2nd. the Gipsy	13. 6
3rd. the Gleam	

A capital Race throughout, the 'Comet' having struck the Gipsy on the larboard quarter in turning and an objection having been raised that she had thereby impeded her way, the Cup was awarded to the Gipsy. The Gleam, the favorite at starting, was decidedly badly steered and, I believe it was fully their intention of winning the cup, but as disputes arise in the best regulated families, so it appears, it was with the crew of the Gleam, which lost them, no doubt, the race.

2 Pair Sculls.		Time.
Won by the Flower of Yarrow		8. 61
	Flower of Dunblane	9. [illegible]

The owner of the Yarrow again triumphant, and give him much credit in the use of his *Sculls*.

Second Day.

Two oared Wherries.

	Time.
Won by the Louisa	7. 17

This was a very interesting race from the number of boats that started, and they really did their best, however, in the anxiety to win, few looked for the course, and, no doubt, many disappointments, took place in numerous backers, for the head most boat took the wrong course, and the winning had nearly given up to the hitherto fortunate Flower of Yarrow.

BOATS OF ALL CLASSES.

For Suscription Cup.			Time
Won by the	Dolphin	5 oared Sampan	14. [illegible]
2nd	Dragon	4 oared Gally	14. 19.
3rd	Gipsy	4 oared Gig	14. 27.

The best race of the meeting, a capital start, and all doing their best, to the turning Boat, when the Dolphins began their play, and came in the winning boat in handsome style.

IAS SCOTT.
Umpire C. R. C.

SAILING MATCH.

Entrance $10 with $25 from the fund for a prize plate, value $65.

The following boats started and timed at passing and returning to the Umpire's Boat.

		Time round at winning point.		
1st Salemander,	Orange,	1.	49.	50.
2nd Weasel,	Red,	1.	54.	41.
3rd Mouse,	White,	1.	59.	01.
4th Ferret,	Green,	2.	1.	37.
5th Rat,	Blue,	2.	3.	41.

This was a well contested race and, had slid ropes been provided for the boats, it would have been a pretty race from the first start. The ebb making, the boats came in long after sunset, yet much credit is due to the seamanlike manner the boats were worked up against a strong ebb tide. The Salamander's taking the palm, is much to be attributed to the able manner in which she was managed.

IAN. SCOTT.
Umpire, C. R. C.

We have received the following account of the late sailing match; and altho' it is rather a lengthy one, we give it entire,—being unwilling to mutilate a description apparently so perfect. At the same time we do not pretend to have gained from it a very clear idea of the manner in which the boats were able to find their way to the winning point through such a maze of difficulties—or indeed to understand much of the metaphor and embellishment so largely indulged in by the writer. But we submit this 'Sketch' by our new Contributor as a specimen to our readers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON REGISTER.

Mr. Editor,—Half the value of a Regatta depends in my opinion on the manner in which it is described, and I regret that some one of the able writers of Canton have not thought it worth their time to give a detailed account of the rowing matches; as also the sailing match which came off on Thursday last. Had I the fancy of a Marryat I would undertake the task with the expectation of pleasing those who derive pleasure from boats; and as it is, I will make an attempt at a sketch.

The boats entered were the Weazel, and Ferret, both belonging to one Gent; the Rat, Salamander and Mouse; the Ferret and Mouse were generally considered the favourites and the first of them had already won a cup last year, and no doubt flattered herself that she would be able to creep through some small hole and acquire new laurels; the Mouse had a fair chance and expected without doubt to creep under the tail of the Rat and come in first, while the last named critur full of ballast and confidence was equally sure of sustaining her reputation; and the Salamander fearing neither fire nor water made up her mind to try hard, and if likely to come off second best, was fully ballasted with good excuses and congratulation for the victor; and last not least the Weazel (so named for her close relationship to the Ferret) though new to her present element and almost untried (Query has a Salamander two legs or four, a portrait would be desirable) in contending with such a tribe of vile quadrupeds imagined herself just as sure of the cup as all the rest were. With this happy state of feeling and a fine breeze at North blowing down the Macao reach, and an ebb tide just making, this formidable array of longtailed animals assembled according to notice given, at 3 o'clock, and did their utmost to plume their feathers and get into their best trim; at last the hour for starting and the company arrived and there was a great stir among the reptiles (would to heaven that the Salamander had been a badger, for I could then have travelled on upon four legs, as it is I must content myself with calling the varmints as I please) the Rat Squeaked out "Where's the Umpire" the Mouse Whisking round replies "Guess some of you will come in arter dark" the Ferret and Weazel trying to out do each other in catching their natural prey but fighting shy of the fiery Salamander. At last the Umpire made his appearance and the turning boat being duly anchored between the Fort and Honam shore and the time (and the Umpire as I before stated) having arrived and the manner of starting fixed after some discussion the word was given to "bear away" in the order agreed upon, whereupon the little Weazel cocked up her tail and bristling up her back flew off in gallant style wing and wing, she was evidently furnished with a Hydraulic engine and used it to advantage in wetting her sails, as well as her captain and crew; next came the Salamander close upon the heels of Weazel but disdaining to steal any of the fickle element from her, hauled upon her quarter, with canvass well pickled and evidently under charge of an "old Salt." The Ferret started next and directed his attention to catching the two first in the shortest possible time, to which end she kept directly to windward of the sals, and soon came alongside, but the latter taking advantage of a China boat under sail, went inside of her and recommended her to go more into the stream, thus partially becalming the two Rat catchers who were taking the lead and very soon contingent ahead of them; the Rat with all her canvass well spread, and the quantity sufficient to overstock any market, judiciously took the lee shore and strength of the tide and was evidently gaining on her competitors, while the little Mouse having gone half a mile up river came boguing along under all her sail and half her ballast so as to acquire a tremendous impetus.—She had some advantage on being last, for the breeze had increased and the tide also and she could take advantage of the mistakes of her opponents in going down wing and wing.—I have now got them fairly under way before the breeze and with some more the writer would beat them back again which is by far the hardest part of the sketch as well as the race. The Salamander arrived first at the turning point and being followed very close by the Ferret did not turn the point in a very seamanlike manner, the Ferret followed his bad example, but the Weazel showed that she was ably commanded and that the *Hydraulic* engine had been a faithful auxiliary for she made a handsome sweep within a half [illegible] of the turning boat and keeping her head way luffed to windward of the Ferret, took her wind and had the lead having also gained on the Salamander; the Rat also rounded the boat in good style and [illegible] her wind so sharp that it would have been a matter of discussion which [illegible] was on, in any other community than this; but [illegible] in size, though greatest in expectation [illegible] the Mouse turning with skill and laying down to her work as if she were not afraid of her [illegible]—I have now got all the "criters" round the boat and have agreed [illegible] Mr. *Editor* to let you work them up—but I have undertaken the job and must "go ahead."—

It was now evident that if the prize of lead were equal to the demand and the necessity for it, the fortunes of the holders would be made—to the little Mouse it was equal to a silver (or Gold?) cup value Sp. Drs. 75, to the Ferret certainly equal to its own weight in good ballast stones—to the Weazel and Salamander it did not appear so important yet they must have given Sp. Drs. 10 each for a single reef in mainsail, and the Rat maintained her erect position, and her ground so well the first tack or two, that strong hopes were entertained (by her deluded backers) that she would not get into the claws of the Ferret and that she would weather the Weazel, the breeze now increased and the fresh flaws which swept across sufficiently for comfort as well as safety rendered desirable that the two club boats Dragons and Dolphins which were skimming about should keep in the vicinity to pick up any unfortunate swimmer.—The Salamander kept the lead for a few tacks but was evidently allowing the Weazel to gain on her and about the third tack the little animal came out to wind ward, "well done Weazel" cries Salamander with his heart under his stock; he no doubt hoped that "faint praise would d—n him" and it did, for the Salamander came out to windward the very next board after having tacked once short to avoid bearing away or being weathered, in which manner he laid himself to windward and close aboard of the Rat, and unfortunately for that quadruped took his wind and spoilt his temper, for he threw down his beaver with an emphasis which said "a plague on that inconsiderate reptile." The contest was now severe between the latter and the little Weazel and bets must have been pretty even, now one now the other appearing to gain an advantage. I will leave them baling, tacking shifting ballast &c., and take a look at the poor Mouse which gained on the Rat and on the Ferrett but evidently gunwale under, her sail set admirably and she was managed in capital style, *life* being more at stake than *cups* or *cash*.—At this epoch the Ferrett having just tacked and hardly gained head way ran into the Rats foresail and was turned by the impetus of that ring tailed animal into the mud.

The Rat had evidently made up her mind that it were better to be distinguished one way or the other and as she could not she was determined to lose a good deal; but I am taking up too much of your valuable space, and as it is getting dark I must beat up in time not to have the "buzza" entirely out of sight.

When two thirds of the way up to the goal the Salamander weathered the Weazel for the last time and continued the lead, arriving near the Umpire's boat at a time so near like night that it was uncertain where that patient and distinguished functionary was located, as his neighbours made more shew of lights than he did, and the Salamander made a very natural mistake by going on the wrongside of him when he could have weathered had he been aware of the true line to be passed; he however put his helm hard up after tacking, and at the imminent risk of capsizing wore off and run under the Umpire's stern and hauling to again passed the line amidst the exhilirating huzzas of the C. R. C. and a circle of admiring friends, who could be better heard than seen. The Salamander being thirsty went on her way homewards and was soon followed by the little Weazel now a general favourite though strongly suspected of having an able web-footed chief mate to aid her skilful commander. I wish I could describe from ocular demonstration the various tacks and manoeuvres of the Ferret which came in third, with tail down and ears flat aback, and the mudlarking once or twice of the Rat who tried very hard to come upon the underwriters for a total loss and save her credit; but it was no go he was hungry and thirsty and must go home to entertain his contemporaries; the last with the Mouse were neither seen nor heard of for some time and the Umpire began to suspect they had borne away for Whampoa, when on they came the Mouse first and the Rat bringing up the rear but full of pluck and shewing her teeth ready for another start. It is due to all parties to state the boats were well managed and the thanks of the 'varmints' are due to the steward who so ably anchored his turning boat and so gallantly attempted with seven tacks to gain low indward and finally came home in a sampan.—I will now give you the minutes of the match and let you off hoping that as your have been or will be patient enough to print, so, the public will be patient enough to read this sketch by—

NAUTICUS.

No.	Time	Start	Return	Time done in.
1st	Weazel,	4,16,18	6,10,30	1,54,21
2nd	Salamander	4,16,25	6,06,45	1,50,20
3rd	Ferret,	4,16,42	6,18,42	2,02,00
4th	Rat,	4,23,13	6,25,00	2,03,41
5th	Mouse,	4,12,06	6,19,30	1,59,44

A RECORD OF THE PACIFICATION OF THE SEAS.

(By Yuen Yung-Lun, of Shun-tih Hien.)

[*Continued from No. 45. Page 186.*]

After this period the country began to assume a new appearance. People sold their arms and bought oxen to plough their fields; they burned sacrifices, said prayers on the top of the hills, and rejoiced themselves by singing behind screens during day-time. There were some people who endeavoured to act with duplicity, and wished to murder the pirates, but the general on seeing the petition said to his assistants: "I will pull down the vanguard of the enemy to see it for the extirpation of the remaining part. I may then employ it against the overwhelming power of the pirates with the pirates I will destroy the pirates. Yo is now destroyed in this manner. Yang tay; let us not act with duplicity, that we may the better dispose their companies and break their power; let us therefore accept their submission."

In the agreement it was stipulated that the whole should assemble together in the open sea near Kwei shen foo to make their surrender. The Governor-general was to come to that place to receive O po tae, his vessels, his men, and all other things which were pointed out in the petition. The Governor-general being exceedingly pleased, ordered his adjutant Kung kaou to examine the list. He found eight thousand men, one hundred and twenty-six vessels, five hundred large guns, and five thousand six hundred various military weapons. The towns Yang keang and Sin gan were appointed for this people to live in.—This happened in the twelfth month of the fourteenth year of Kea king—and so the black squadron was brought into subjection. O po tae changed his name to *Hoo been*, "The lustre of instruction," and the general made him a Pa tsung to reward his services in defeating Chang paou.

In the twelfth moon Chang paou went with his different squadrons into the river and attacked Ke chow. It was near the end of the year, and the pirates assembled along the mountain ridge Laou ya to make a festival: they made a great noise during the night with crackers and their gongs were heard at a great distance. At daybreak the flags were spread out and the drums sounded; they were cheerful the whole day: they ate and drank and made a great noise, which was heard many les off.

On the second day of the same month they attacked the village, and on the third day about ten men went on shore. The villagers made their escape, so that the pirates could not take them. Having some time before made preparations to fortify Ma king yun, they now retired to it. The pirates knowing that the villagers were well provided for defence, waited until they had every thing ready. On the fourth the pirates landed; it was in vain that the villagers opposed them they had two men wounded, and were finally defeated. The Governor-general ordered Ching chuv loo to proceed at the head of a large body of soldiers to the town Shun and prepare for an attack. Meeting the pirates at Ke chow, the Major attacking them on a sudden, the pirates sustained a great loss, and returned to their vessels. The Major also was struck by a shot from a musket. There were daily skirmishes at the neighbouring places; the inhabitants were generally defeated and ran away. The Major Loo came with his forces and placed them on the sea-coast behind the intrenchments of Shil ne, to protect them against the fire of the enemy. The guns of the pirates were directed against the place, the bullets fell in Sin ne, but without hurting any one, which again calmed and encouraged the inhabitants. The pirates coming a second time before Ke chow and Ta leang, and not being able to accomplish their designs, thought fit to retire.

The wife of Ching yih, on seeing that O po tae was made a government officer after his submission, and that he did well, thought also of making her submission. "I am," said she, "ten times stronger than O po tae, and government would perhaps, if I submit, act towards me as they did with O po tae." But remembering their former crimes, and the opposition they made to many officers, these pirates were apprehensive and felt undetermined in their resolutions. A rumour went about, that the red squadron wished to tender their submission, and, in consequence the vigilant magistrates hearing of this, invited them to do so. The magistrate of Tsze-ne, Yu che chang, ordered a certain Fei heung chow who was a physician of Macao, to go and be a peace maker; and being well acquainted with the pirates, he was not in need of any introduction to obtain access to them. This was the ground on which Yu chi chang particularly selected him, when he tried to bring the pirates to submission.

When Fei heung chow came to Paou, he said: "Friend Paou, do you know why I come to you?"

Paou.—"Thou hast committed some crime and comest to me for protection?"

Chow.—"By no means."

Paou.—"You will then know, how it stands concerning the report about our submission, if it is true or false?"

Chow.—"You are again wrong here, Sir. What are you in comparison with O po tae?"

Paou.—"Who is bold enough to compare me with O po tae?"

Chow.—"I know very well that O po tae could not come up to you, Sir; but I mean only, that since he has got his pardon and been created a government officer,—how would it be, if you with your whole crew should also submit, and if his Excellency should desire to treat you in the same manner, and to give you the same rank as O po tae? Your submission would produce more joy to government than the submission of O po tae. You should not wait for wisdom to act wisely; you should make up your mind to submit to the government with all your followers. I will assist you in every respect,—it would be the means of securing your own happiness and the lives of all your adherents."

Chang paou remained like a statue without motion, and Fei heung chow went on to say: "You should think about this affair in time, and not stay till the last moment. Is it not clear that O po tae, since you could not agree together, has joined government. He being enraged against you, will fight, united with the forces of the government, for your destruction; and who could help you, so that you might overcome your enemies? If O po tae could alone vanquish you quite alone, how much more can he now when he is united with government? O po tae will then satisfy his hatred against you, and you yourself will also be taken either at Wei chow or at Nyaou chow. If the merchant-vessels of Hwy chaou, the boats of Kwang chow, and all the fishing-vessels unite together to surround and attack you in the open sea, you will certainly have enough to do. But even supposing they should not attack you, you will soon feel the want of provisions to sustain you and all your followers. It is always wisdom to provide before things happen; stupidity and folly never think about future events. It is too late to reflect upon events when things have happened; you should, therefore, consider this matter in time!"

Paou held a deliberation with the wife of Ching yih and she said: "The Doctor Chow is certainly right in all that he says; Paou may agree with him." Paou then asked the Doctor: "Have you any commission about this matter, or not?" The Doctor answered: "How could I trifle with the sentiments of government; this would be declared an improper behaviour. Neither can I see through the intentions of the wife of Ching yih nor through those of the officers of government; you can clear up all doubts, if you will collect your vessels about Shao keo, outside the Bocca Tigris, you may yourself hear the orders."

Paou consented to this proposal, and the Doctor returned to Yu che chang. Yu che chang acquainted the Governor-general with this matter. The general was anxious to meet the pirates and to clear the western passage as he had already cleared the eastern passage; he therefore was very happy at hearing the offer of surrender. The magistrate of Tsze ne, Yu che chang, took the government proclamation and went to the pirates to see how things stood. The wife of Chang yih on seeing Yu che chang, ordered Chang paou to prepare a banquet. Chang paou explained his intentions. Yu che chang remained the whole night on board ship, and stated that government was willing to pardon them, and that they had nothing to fear after having made their submission. Paou was very much rejoiced at this; and on the next morning he went with Yu che chang to inspect the vessels, and ordered all the captains to pay their respects to the government officer. The wife of Ching yih stated to Yu che chang that it was her earnest wish to submit to government; and Chang paou himself assured the officer of his firm intention to surrender without the least deceit. The governor then ordered Yu che chang to visit the pirates a second time, accompanied by Pang noo, in order to settle all with them regarding their submission. Chang paou requested that those pirates who had been condemned to death should be placed in ten vessels, in order that he might ransom them. Yu cho chang reported this, and the Governor said: "It shall be so, whether Chang paou submit himself or not. But being exceedingly desirous that the pirates may surrender, I will go myself and state my intentions, to clear up all doubts."

He ordered the Doctor Fei heung chow to acquaint the pirates with his design. The Governor-general then embarked in a vessel with Pang noo and Yu che chang to meet the pirates, where they were assembled;—their vessels occupied a space of about ten le. On hearing that the Governor-general was coming, they hoisted their flags, played on their instruments, and fired their guns, so that the smoke rose in clouds, and then went to meet him. From the other side the people all became alarmed, and the Governor-general himself was very much astonished, being yet uncertain what could be the meaning of all this alarm. Chang paou, accompanied by the wife of Ching yih, by Pang chang ching, Leang po paou, and Soo puh gaou, mounted the governor's ship, and rushed through the smoke to the place where the governor was stationed. The Governor-general on seeing Paou and his followers falling on their hands and knees, that they shed tears on account of their former crimes, and sued penitently for their lives, was induced by his extreme kindness to declare that he would again point out to the rebels the road to virtue. Paou and his followers were extremely affected knocked their heads on the ground, and swore that they were ready to suffer death. But the Governor replied: "Since you are ready to submit, yourselves with a true heart, I will lay aside all arms and disperse the soldiery; to say at one word, I give you three days to make up a list of your vessels and all your other possessions. Are you satisfied with this proposal or not?" Paou and his followers said "yes, yes," and retired accordingly.

[*To be continued.*]

DIED,—At Manila on the 22nd October Mrs. Mary Catherine Strachan, the beloved Wife of James Strachan, Esq., deeply regretted by all her friends.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

To the Canton Register and General Price Current.

Per Annum $ 16 payable quarterly.
Do. 6 mos. 10 } do. in advance.
Do. 3 mos. 6 }
Register Per Annum $12 do. quarterly
Do. 6 mos. 8 } do. in
Do. 3 mos. 6 } advance.
Do. to the Canton General Price Current per ann. $5. Subscribers taking 25 copies of the Price Current will be charged for their extra numbers 5 cents, other subscribers 10 cents, each number.

TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENTS.
In the Canton Register.
Vessels for freight &c.........$ 5
Advertisement, each insertion.... 1
do. For every line exceeding 7, 10cts.
do. Continued for 3 months,........$6

THE CANTON REGISTER.

" The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free
" press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance
" will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 11. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 27TH, 1838. NO. 48. PRICE 50 CENTS

ADVANCES ON SHIPMENTS TO BRITAIN will be made, in *Cash*, at 4s. 7½d. per Spanish Dollar by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Canton, 5th November, 1838.

NOTICE is herebygiven that the H. C. Agents are ready to receive bonafide Tenders of Advances on Bills of exchange, secured by consignments to England of Tea and Nankin Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled, " Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China" at the rate of Four Shillings and seven pence (4s. 7d.) per Spanish Dollar.

Until further Notice. Twenty five per Cent of the same will be made in cash, and the residue in Bills on the Supreme Government of India at the rate of Two hundred and twelve (212) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after Sight.—

[Signed.] J. H. ASTELL.
Canton, 24th November, 1838.. H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the H. E. I. Company.

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Treasury is open for the receipt of Cash for Bills upon the supreme Government of India, at the exchange of two hundred and twelve (212) Company's Rupees per one hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after sight.

[*Signed*] J. H. ASTELL.
Canton, 24th November, 1838.. H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

FOR SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

THE Bark FANNY, McCarthy, will be despatched from Macao the first week of December. For freight apply at Macao to Messrs. Pereira and Co. Or at Canton to Dent and Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE EARL OF CLARE, Captain Scott, will be despatch in all next Month. For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Canton, 12th November, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE FAZULRABHANEY, Captain Keys, will leave Whampoa about the 1st December For freight apply to
Canton, 5th November, 1838. D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE FAZUL CURRIM, Capt. Bennett, will leav Whampoa about the 1st December. For Freight apply to
Canton, 2d November, 1838. D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE fast sailing Ship SULTANA, Capt. Page, will have early despatch. For freight apply to
Canton, 20th October, 1838. D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship "SULIMANY," Capt. A. J. McFarlane, will meet with early despatch from Whampoa. For freight apply to
Canton, 20th October, 1838. NANABHOY FRAMJEE.

SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE ship BOLTON, Capt. Young, will leave Whampoa about the 25th Proximo. For freight apply to
Canton, 25th Oct. 1838. D. DORABJEE, 4 Powshun.

The Bolton carries an experienced Surgeon and has spacious accommodations for Passengers. For Passage apply to Captain YOUNG or to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR LONDON.

THE Fine, new, and remarkably fast sailing Ship WILLIAM JARDINE, Captain Crosbie, has part of her Cargo engaged, For Freight or Passage apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Or Captain CROSBIE.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE IMOGEN, Capt. Maxwell, having a large portion of her Cargo engaged, will have quick despatch. Apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship HELEN, Captain G. Sefford, will leave Whampoa. For freight apply to
DHUMJEEBHOY MUNCHERJEE.
Canton, 21st Sept. 1838. No. 5 Powshun Hong.

NOTICE.—Parties intending to apply for Insurance in any of the undermentioned offices are requested to notify the same, in order to have the vessels duly surveyed before any cargo is put on board.
[Signed] DENT & Co. Secretaries Union Insurance Society. Agents Bombay Insurance Company, Tropic Insurance Company, and Calcutta Insurance Company.
Canton, 1st November, 1838.

FOR SALE.

One Cabinet Piano Forte by Collard and Co.
One Square do, do. by do.
and a variety of New Music. Apply to
Canton, 6th November, 1838. MARKWICK & SMITH.

MADEIRA WINE.—Messrs. Newton, Gordon, Murdoch & Co. have on sale, deliverable in Canton. "The finest old London Particular Madeira," at prices as under. Hogshead, Sp. Drs. 125, Quarter cask Sp. Drs. 65, Half do. Sp. Drs. 35. "Old London Market Madeira," Hogshead, Sp. Drs. 100, Quarter cask, Sp. Drs. 52, Half do. Sp. Drs. 28. Apply to
Canton, 25th Oct., 1838. JA INNES.

CHRONOMETERS.—FOR SALE.—A few box. Chronometers warranted; can be seen at
Messrs. JUST and SON.

NOTICE.—MR. THOMAS EDMOND is authorised to sign for our Firm per Procuration.
Canton 15th October, 1838. BIBBY, ADAM & Co.

ON SALE.—MANILA SEGARS known as 4 Superior in boxes of 1000 each, and Havannah Segars in Quarter and half boxes. Apply to
Canton, 13th October, 1838. HOOKER & LANE.
No. 1 British Factory.

ON SALE.—Best old Brown Sherry at $ 11 per dozen; Best white Champaigne at $ 20 per dozen from the well known house of Todd and Bosanquet.

A small supply of the above, for sale at Hooker & Lane's, who will receive orders for annual supplies.

Canton, 13th October, 1838.

Bombay Commercial Insurance Society.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Society can grant policies payable in London, Calcutta, Bombay, and Canton.
Canton 6th October 1838. MACVICAR & Co

NOTICE. Mr. JAMES WARLY SMITH (in pursuance of his circular of March last), is now established as PUBLIC TEA INSPECTOR at No 5 Dutch hong. Canton, 14th September, 1838.

NOTICE.—For sale on board the HERCULES, Salt Provisions, Beef, Pork, also Bread. Apply on board, or to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

NOTICE.—A Shop is opened by *a European* No 26, old China Street, for sale, by retail, of all British goods; and as the late interference of the Hongs with the small shop-owners has caused a stop to business, the support of the Public, both Chinese and Foreigners, is sanguinely expected, as being their joint interest. Canton, 1 Creek, 6th July 1838.

NOTICE.—MR. ANDREW JARDINE is admitted a Partner in our Firm from the 1st instant,
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Canton, 2nd July, 1838.

NOTICE. — JAMES HOOKER & WILLIAM LANE, having this day entered into Partnership. beg to inform the Public that they have taken the premises lately occupied by Messrs. STANFORD & MARKS, and solicit a continuance of the patronage that has been given to the late Establishment of STANFORD & MARKS as Warehouse Keepers and Auctioneers under the firm of
HOOKER & LANE.
Canton, 1st June, 1838, No. 1 British Hong.

FOR SALE at the Canton Register office No 2 Creek hong, *The Anglo Chinese Kalendar* for 1838, price 1 Sp Dr.

FOR SALE at the Canton Register Office, No. 2 Creek Hong, the Canton Register and Price Current for the year 1837, bound in one Vol. Price 12 Sp. Drs.

FOR SALE.—BLANK BILLS OF EXCHANGE, printed from C. P. Plate, on thin blue wove and Bank post 8mo. hot pressed at $2 per 100. LONDON PRINTED BILLS OF LADING on laid post, hot pressed at $ 1½ per 100. Apply at the *Canton Register Office*, No. 2 Creek Hong.

NOTICE.—Charges for Job Printing at the *Canton Register Office.*

Bills of Lading and Exchange,.... } Opium Order and Boats notes,.... }	per	100 $1.
Linguist's Reports, Reports of Cargoes, &c,	"	1.50
Policies and Folio pages..................	"	5.
Auction Bills..............................	"	3.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

LATEST DATES.

England	14th July.	Singapore	18th Oct.
U. States	29th June.	Java	20th Oct.
Calcutta	10th Sept.	Manila	8th Nov.
Bombay	8th Sept.	Austral-Asia	6th Aug.
Madras	12th Sept.		

ARRIVED.—John Gilpin, (Am.) Lewis, from Callao, 23rd September. Thomas Perkins, (Am.) Graves, from Sourabaya, 7th October. Orwell, Collard, from Madras and Singapore. Ellen, ——, from Manila, 8th November. Jamaica, Martin, from London and Batavia.

PASSENGERS.—Per John Gilpin, J. Glen, Esq. Per Orwell, R. Strachan, Esq.

SAILED.—Hopkinson, Stephens, for London. Benares, Jackson, for Bombay.

PASSENGERS.—(omitted last week) Per City of Poonah, Messrs. C. Bovet, and R. *Edwards*.

Under despatch to day.—The Ann, Guy, for Singapore and Calcutta. Gunga, Younghusband, for Manila, Cleveland, Marley, for Manila.

The Charlotte, [illegible], for Singapore and Bombay and the Water Witch, Reynell, for Singapore and Calcutta, on the 29th.

We now bring to a conclusion the translation of the history of the pacification of the Pirates, which, though perhaps in some parts tedious to the English reader, has we hope proved generally acceptable.

We are without any public intelligence from any quarter.

The first Dividend on the Debts of Hingtae H. M. of four percent, was yesterday distributed from the Consoo House to the respective foreign Creditors, amounting to a sum of about a Lac of Dollars.

We have received an Imperial Edict to the following effect.

Hwang Tseo tsze has made the following additional report.

It appears that the Controller of the board Tsou Sze lin has reported that the Viceroys and Fooyuens of every Province; though they may with severity make Seizures of Opium, yet of late the habit of smoking is on the increase, and words to that effect.

What Hwang Tseo tsze reported to me on a former occasion may be done, but alas! the Mandarins are careless, and manage matters unskilfully. If they have taken any, it is only a miserably small quantity and I fear that they are not all upright, while Hwang tseo tsze and others have made seizures, and managed faithfully. They have also made me reports with an intelligence that calls forth my praise; —truly they are servants useful to me, as my arms and legs, and after my own heart: I command that they be promoted by way of encouragement.

After this the Viceroys & Fooyuens of every province must sternly and distinctly proclaim to their resident people that they obey the commands; and they must also order the Mandarins to take military officers with them, and soldiers, and vigorously search when all traiterous merchants who are engaged in the traffic of Opium, and all people who keep Opium shops in the Cities, must be apprehended, and brought before the Tribunals.

The period of three months is to be fixed, after which by a new law, they will be punished with death. The people of every province who continue to smoke opium, must also be limited to three months to get rid of the evil habit; those who continue to smoke after that period, will be looked upon as rebellious disorder—making people, and adjudged to death accordingly.

The Viceroys & Fooyuens of every Province, must exert themselves to eradicate the evil by the very roots; a single person must not be allowed to slip through the net of the law, if they dare to wink at, or conceal, or lose opportunities of apprehending or other evils of that sort, then they will also be punished by a new law, and further their sons, and grandsons will not be allowed to appear at the examinations.

If on the other hand the district Mandarins show intelligence and ability in conducting this business, they will also be promoted according to the new law.

Let this be promulgated though every Province for the information of all people. — *Respect this!*

The Chinese Army.

We have lately read so much about the Chinese army, that it wanted very little, to have induced us to launch forth in an ample panegyric; and moreover we should have done a greater service to the world, by giving the whole authorities in detail. And would it not have astonished the belligerent powers of Europe and especially the arctic ice bear, to understand from most undoubted authority, which we would have been very particular in quoting, that the celestial empire keeps no less than 1,700,000 men in pay. Reader do not wonder at these formidable figures, we can prove it and show that it is on record. You will find there the ancient legions of Rome with their swords and shields, the Macedonian phalanx with large pikes and the veterans of the present degenerate age with muskets—or rather match—locks: yea even the knights of the middle ages clad in steel armour; and all this in the same army which has retained the fashions of all ages. A host of more than one million and a half is more than ever any potentate has maintained, and this is after all only the peace establishment. How would thine eye have glistened Napoleon, if thou couldst have reigned over a nation whose warriors might have covered the whole surface of France; for 10 millions might have been levied in time of war! Can any one then still wonder, that the terrors of the celestial empire are so tremendous an; that all the kings of the west prove reverentially obedient? These are the invicibles that ruleand away and would subject the whole world, if they chose to do it.

China however is a wonderful country and amongst the wonders the army holds no mean place. If you look at the muster roll, you find myriads of names, but if you fix your eyes upon the real rank and file, and see the brave soldiers marching in order of battle, your sight nis gives you. It is as if they returned from a hard fought battle, where being totally beaten, they were just sneaking away. Any stranger who has not come under the influence of the celestial empire, would view them as a set of ragamuffian like vagabonds, who were on a foraging party; but such thoughts are only suggested by an inexperienced eye. There is one consolation however, that the greater part of the army exists on paper only, and as these must be excellent men, the fame of the celestial bands is by such crude remarks by no means diminshed. Go to an officer who commands 6000 men, and let him bring out his brigade, you will then see about 60 or 100 starved wretches, and if you inquire about the remainder, he will point to the lists, where perhaps more than the quota are safely lodged. Of all the armies in the world onemade of paper is doubtless the cheapest, and has moreover this advantage that it can be raised to any amount without giving trouble to any body except to a poor clerk. This proves beyond contradiction the ingenious creative powers of the great emperor.

But when a campaign renders the march of the military necessary, the drill sergeants find it rather a difficult task to animate the paper soldiers, and the generals are still more puzzled to command an army, which has only existed in imagination. Still the grandeur of the celestial Empire shines with the brightest lustre, those myriads crush the obstreperous enemy, extirpating those who resist and squaring every thing are soon the harbingers of peace, while publishing throughout the empire the glorious subjugation of the during foe.

If any body might inquire about the actual numbers of China's warriors, we should request him to divide the above with 100, and the quotient will not be far from the truth. With the exception however of the guardians of the frontiers, the whole mighty host consists of men of peace, who are always in garrison and act the part of thief catchers and all similar honorable offices. That they are however an efficent corps no body will doubt, for the country is kept in quiet, as if 2 millions of armed soldiers were quartered amongst the nation. These heroes are moreover a very sagacious race for instead of thrusting themselves amongst an infuriated mob, and venturing life and limb they wait until their rage is abated, and then go with a civilian to take the leaders piece meal; this is not having the bull by the horns; and it is after all doing the work as effectually, as if you allowed yourself to be gored to death merely for the sake of playing the bravado. So in all wars and skirmishes, you will see them quietly whiting until the first burst is over, and when the whole is past, claiming the victory; this is wisdom worthy of our imitation.

PADDLE WHEELS EXPLODED.

The Great Western performed the voyage to and from the United States in fourteen days—yet steam navigation is in its infancy. The art of propelling vessels by the wind acting on sails has been practised for upwards of two thousand years; the art of propelling them by machinery, acting on the water, put in motion by steam, has scarcely been forty years in existence. The improvement that may yet be effected in it is, therefore, altogether incalculable, and it already seems highly probable that a continuous speed of twenty miles per hour, under favourable circumstances, may be obtained. The latest improvement on steamers is called the patent propeller, and is intended to supersede the use of paddles and paddle-boxes, the unsightly appearance of which is not greater than their practical evils. The propeller has all the utility and force of the paddle, with none of its disadvantages. It consists, according to the description of the patentee—

"Of an Arch median Screw, and is fixed in the deadwood, or run of the vessel. The vessel is shaped and rigged like other sailing vessels, so that the propeller may be used singly, or in conjunction with sails, or not at all, without impeding the sailing, as the propeller may be unshipped at pleasure. Hence the vessel is not solely dependent either on wind or fuel, and long voyages may be performed with great saving; and as the strain of the vessel (so destructive to common steamers) from the engines is much less, so is the weat and tear also. If armed steamers come into use, its application must be invaluable. The arrangment of the engines being fore and aft, gives space on the sides for the introduction of materials for their protection, and the propeller is, from its position, free from gun shot. In rivers it creates no swell, so frequently productive of loss of property and life. In canals its application would cause no injury to the banks, and the stowage room is increased by greater breadth of beam. To prove this, an experimental schooner of thirty-four feet has been already built, and fairly tried, both on the river Thames and the sea, with astonishing success. Hundreds have witnessed it, and the pilots of Gravesend and Folkstone can bear testimony to its excellence."

The Lords of the Admiralty and several scientific gentlemen have witnessed the performance of this little boat, and have expressed their admiration. She is only 34 feet long, 6 feet 6 inches broad, and measures six tons. She is so small that her topmasts passed with ease under the paddle-boxes of the British Queen, under one of which she could lie with ease. Yet this tiny vessel—the very smallest steamer, perhaps, in the world—towed this great ship up the river, and into the city canal, to the astonishment, as the Papers of the day remarked, of thousands of spectators. If this useful invention realize all which the patentee promises —and we see no reason to mistrust his theory or doubt his experiment—it will be as great an improvement in navigation as the first moving of vessels with paddle-wheels.—*Sun.*

(Edinburgh Advertiser, June 4.)

Jonathan's Description of a Steam-boat.—It's got a saw-mill on one side, and a grist-mill on t'other, and a blacksmithe's shop in the middle; and down cellar there's a tarnation great pot boiling all the time.

Napoleon's rebuke of Parsimony.—Even Napoleon, the Great Captain, continued the Duke, did not think it beneath him sometimes to turn his attention to female dress. Several ladies at the court of the Tuileries knew this by sad experience. One day at St. Cloud, I heard him say in a very angry tone to the wife of a general, "Madame when a lady has a husband with an income of 100,000 francs per annum, she may very well afford a new dress every time she has the honour to pay her court to the Empress. Endowments, Madame, are favours. I do not owe them; and when I give them it is with the view that they should help to maintain that luxury, without which commerce cannot thrive." The poor lady was overwhelmed with confusion; yet it must be admitted that the general shabbiness of her dress fully justified this mark of imperial displeasure.—*Recollections of Caulincourt, Duke of Vicenza.*

A fortunate escape, Ballooning.—Mr. Monck Mason, in his "Æronautica," says that in the grey dawn of the morning, as they were approaching Coblentz in the memorable trip of the Great Nassau Balloon, they were noticed, as they afterwards learned, by two sportsmen who happened at that time to be exercising their calling on the neighbouring hills. Not knowing what to think of the apparition, and deceived by his ignorance of its size into a belief that it was not very distant, one of them was inclined to shoot at the balloeners, and for that purpose had just levelled his gun, when his companion, observing some of their movements, arrested his aim, and after a short reflection convinced him of the real nature of the being he would have had to contend with if he had the misfortune to bring them about his ears. (*The Globe, May* 23.)

From Medhurst's "China—its state and prospects."

"To the foreign community of Canton we would appeal, did we not fear that most of them are now actively engaged in the opium traffic; and should the present residents, influenced by principle, abandon the trade, there are not wanting others, who will gladly embrace the opportunity of enriching themselves at the expense of the miseries of thousands. Many, doubtless, are deluding themselves with the idea, that if they do not deal, in it, others will: and as the Chinese will have opium, whether or not, they may as well furnish them with it, as let others reap the profit of what their over scrupulousness would deprive them. They are fully aware that opium is injurious to the constitution, and that, imported in such quantiee, and consumed by so many, it must tend to the destruction of life, and the diminution of happiness. But, then, they plead that they were involved in the trade, before they very aware of the extent of the evil; and, now that they are embarked in it, they cannot well retract; besides, they intend soon to return to their native country, when they will leave the Chinese, and future opium dealers, to do as they please. The principle, sanctioned by all this special pleading, it will easily be seen, is untenable: it is simply this, that immediately we can ascertain that a thing will proceed, whether we take part in it or not; or that others will carry on a measure, if, we abstain from abetting it; it then ceases to be an evil in us to participate in the transaction, however ruinous or destructive it may be. True morality will lead us to enquire, whether the thing be right or wrong; and, if the latter can be established, it is ours to renounce it, however lucrative to ourselves, or grasped at by others. The golden rule, of doing to others as we would be done by, will teach us to avoid being necessary to the spread of allurements, and incentives to vice, when we pray every day, for ourselves, "Lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil." When Mammon has less hold on the hearts of civilized men, and when educated merchants begin to be more scrupulous about the craft, by which they get their wealth, then we may expect that opium dealers will be diminished, even in Canton; and the time is not, we hope, far distant, when it shall be considered as disreputable to administer to the vicious indulgences of the Chinese, as it is now to those of the British—and as creditable to abstain from opium dealing abroad, as from distillation at home.

As the Chinese government cannot put down, and the foreign community of Canton, it is to be feared, will not abandon, the illicit traffic in opium, we must look for a more immediate remedy to another quarter. It is well known, that the greatest part of the opium is grown within the territory, and transported through the dominions of the Honourable East India Company. It is, in the Bengal presidency, a monopoly in the hands of our Indian government, who dispose of it to our merchants, at the annual sales. The profit derived from the transaction is, doubtless, great; and as a comparatively small quantity of the article is consumed by the immediate subjects of the company, and the evils consequent thereon, are confined to foreign lands, it is possible, that the Board Directors, at home, and our Indian government, abroad, may have overlooked the enormity. Now, however, neither the company, abroad nor the directors, at home, can plead unconsciousness in the matter: it has been told, and it shall be rung in the ears of the British public, again and again, that opium is demoralizing China, and becomes the greatest barrier to the introduction of Christianity which can be conceived of. Not only are the wretched victims of the indulgence, themselves, impervious to remonstrance, and callous to all feeling—not only must we despair of the conversion of an opium smoker, almost as much as if his doom were already sealed—but the difficulty of convincing others of the truth of Christianity, and of the sincere intentions of Christians, is greater, in proportion, to the extent of the opium trade to China. Almost the first word uttered by a native, when urged to believe in Christ is, "Why do Christians bring us opium, and bring it, directly, in defiance of our own laws? That vile drug has poisoned my son—has ruined my brother—and, well nigh led me to beggar my wife and children. Surely, those who import such a deleterious substance, and injure me, for the sake of gain, cannot wish me well, or be in possession of a religion that is better than my own. Go, first, and persuade your own countrymen to relinquish this nefarious traffic; and give me a prescription to correct this vile habit, and then I will listen to your exhortations on the subject of Christianity." Alas! they little know, that the one is almost as impossible as the other; and that the work of persuading the growers and venders of opium, to relinquish the source of their ill-gotten wealth is as difficult as the task of curing a confirmed opium smoker of his evil habits; and that both are to be effected, alone, by that Power which can cause the Ethiopian to change his skin, and the leopard, his spots; and make those who have been accustomed to do evil, learn to do well. But, surely, when the evil is known, and its effects seen, the rulers of an empire which professes to be governed by the principles of mildness and equity, will never lend themselves to the promotion of a measure which demoralizes a population in such a wholesale manner; and, still less, condescend to derive a profit from that which ruins myriads. The East India Company might, if they would, greatly diminish the trade in opium. If they were to discontinue the growth of it, in their own territories, and to bind down the native princes in alliance with them, to do the same; while they forbad the transport of it through their dominions, India would, then, no longer be what it now is,—the great source from whence the evil originates. Were the supplies from India cut off, the inconsiderable stock, and inferior quality, yielded by Turkey, would be far from supplying and satisfying the market, and the practice sink into desuetude, from the fewer facilities afforded for its gratification. The lands now employed in the cultivation of the poppy, being necessarily rich and fertile, would, if laid out in the raising of other productions, be equally valuable to the possessors; and while the revenue was not diminished, the happiness, health, and industry of the people, would be increased; in addition to which, the divine blessing would, doubtless, be doubly bestowed on those, who renounced an apparent benefit to themselves, in order to extend a real good to others.

If unsuccessful with the East India Company, we would carry up our remonstrances to the government of Great Britain. Since the discontinuance of the company's trade with China, and the consequent withdrawal of its establishment, the English government have placed a superintendent of British trade at the port of Canton. The attempt of lord Napier to fix his residence in the provincial city, and to open a negociation with the native authorities, together with the failure of the same, is well known. Since that period, the viceroy sanctioned the residence of his successor in Canton, for the purpose of watching over the conduct of Europeans, though he is still unwilling to treat with our agent on political matters. It is possible, however, that in the course of time these jealousies may diminish, and the British superintendent come into correspondence with the native authorities on state business. The English have much to ask of the Chinese and are anxious to place the trade on a secure, respectable, and advantageous footing; to have the rights of British subjects recognized, and the security of British property acknowledged. When, however, the representative of our government makes a demand from the Chinese of increased privileges and advantages, the first requisition made by them will be that we aid them in putting down the illicit traffic in opium carried on by our own countrymen, who, in defiance of Chinese laws, introduce an intoxicating medium into the country, and seduce their subjects into disobedience and voluptuousness. They will not believe, that with all the power of Britain, and while the drug is grown in our own territories, we are unable to suppress the trade; and nothing will dispossess them of the idea, that the British government is accessory to the production and introduction of the article. We must then tell them that we will or will not, strive to put down the traffic in question, before we can venture to make any demands from them in our own favour. If we refuse to curb the evil, we give a public and official sanction to what is in their eyes vexatious and abominable; and cannot with any grace ask them to assist us. If we consent, however, to do what we can to assist the Chinese in excluding opium, we are bound in all honour and honesty, first, to discontinue the growth of opium in our own colonies;

next, to prohibit the transport of it through the company's territories; and then to restrict British vessels from trading with it along the coast of China. The mere issuing of a decree of the governor in council at Calcutta would effect the former, and a very small force stationed on the coast of China, would accomplish the latter. In putting down the slave trade, it was not considered too much to maintain a naval force on the coast of Africa; and to abolish slavery in the British dominions, the sum of twenty millions was willingly sacrificed; yet slavery was not productive of more misery and death than the opium traffic, nor were Britons more implicated in the former than in the latter. In the case before us, however, no compensation money could be demanded; and only a few light armed vessels would be required; while the real compensation would be, the turning of four millions annually into another channel, to the benefit of our manufactures and the mother country. By paying four millions for opium, the Chinese shew that they have money to spend, and if we can but induce them to take our cottons and woollens instead of our opium, we shall be blessing them and enriching ourselves. The money paid for opium is equal to what we give for our teas; thus the Chinese are parting with their produce for what is worse than useless, while it impoverishes their country and diminishes their population.

The ruin it threatens to China has already arrested the attention of her greatest statesmen, and they have devised various schemes for remedying the evil. One recommends, that opium be admitted on the payment of regular duties, in order that the clandestine trade may be stopped, and the practice be brought under the control of government. This would increase the public revenue, and by raising the price to the consumer, would place the drug out of the reach of the poor. The emperor has hitherto resolved to reject this plan, and thinks that increased rigour in prohibiting the article will avail. But the Chinese laws are already sufficiently severe, and yet the traffic increases at the rate of four thousand chests per annum. The remedy, then, is not with them, and if neither the East India Company nor the British government interfere, the British public must be appealed to; the cry of "no opium" raised, and be made as loud as the cry of "no slavery," until the voice of humanity prevail, and end in the abolition of the whole system.

But to return to the population, we shall find, that though checked in its growth, it is still immensely great, and claims the attention of the Christian evangelist, as much, or even more than other parts of the heathen world. In attempting to do good, we should do it on the largest scale, and to the greatest number of persons. The physician is most needed where the malady is most distressing, and the diseased most numerous; and so the missionary is principally required where the heathen most abound. Upon this principle, China requires our first attention, and will exhaust our most strenuous efforts. There, all the disposable labourers in the Christian church may employ their energies, without fear of over working the field, or standing in each other's way. Piety the most exalted, —talents the most splendid,—may there find ample room for display; the greatest trophies of Divine grace will there be obtained, and the Gospel is destined to achieve more in China than has ever been witnessed elsewhere, mainly on account of the number of individuals to be brought under its influence. This then is *the* field for missionary exertions; the sphere where the most influential societies should direct their chief efforts, for until some impression is made upon China, it will matter little what is achieved in other more confined and thinly peopled regions. The conversion of a few islands to Christ, and the introduction of the Gospel to the extremities of a continent, resemble an investing of the outworks of heathenism; but the strong hold remains still untouched, and until China is evangelized, the greatest half of our work remains to be begun."

A RECORD OF THE PACIFICATION OF THE SEAS.
(*By Yuen Yung Sun, of Heun-tih Heen.*)

[*Concluded from No. 47. Page 190.*]

It happened that about the same time some Portuguese vessels were about to enter the Bocca Tigris, and that some large men-of-war took their station at the same place. The pirates became exceedingly alarmed at this fleet, and apprehended that the governor had made an agreement with the foreign vessels to destroy them. They immediately weighed their anchors and steered away. On seeing the pirates running away, Pong noo, Yu che chang, and the others, not knowing what could be the reason of all this, became afraid that they might have changed their mind, and that an attack on the governor was contemplated. All parties became frightened that the meeting had failed, and made preparations to go off. The inhabitants of the neighbouring country hearing of this, ran away, and the governor-general himself went back to Canton.

When the pirates ascertained that the foreign vessels were traders going into the river, and that the governor-general had no communication with them, they again became pacified. But considering that the governor-general went back to Canton without the business of their submission being quite settled, they held a consultation together and Paou said: "His Excellency is gone back, and probably in doubt about our intentions; if we tender our submission again, his Excellency will not trust us, and if we do not submit we shall insult the good intentions of government. What is to be done under the circumstances?"

The wife of Ching yih said: "His Excellency behaved himself towards us in a candid manner, and in like manner we must behave towards him. We being driven about on the ocean, without having any fixed habitation;—pray let us go to Canton to inform government to state the reason of the recoiling waves, to clear up all doubts, and to agree on what day or in what place we shall make our submission. His Excellency may then explain to us whether he will come a second time to accept our submission, or whether he will decline it."

The whole crew was of opinion, that "the designs of government were unfathomable, and that it would not be prudent to go so hastily on." But the wife of Ching yih replied: "If his Excellency, a man of the highest rank, could come quickly to us quite alone, why should I a mean woman not go to the officers of government? If there be any danger in it, I will take it on myself, no person among you will be required to trouble himself about it."

Leang po paou said: "If the wife of Ching yih goes, we must fix a time when she shall return. If this time be past without our obtaining any certain information, we should collect all our forces and go before Canton. This is my opinion; if you think otherwise, let us retire; but let me hear your opinion?" They all answered: "Friend Paou we have heard thy opinion, but we think it rather better to wait for the news here on the water, than to send the wife of Ching yih alone to be killed." This was the result of the consultation.

Yu che chang and Fei heung chow, on seeing that nothing was settled about the submission to government, became alarmed, and sent Chao kaou yuen to Chang paou to enquire what was the reason of it. On learning that they ran away from fear of the foreign vessels, Yu che chang and Fei heung chow made another visit to the pirates, in order to correct this mistake. "If "you let slip this opportunity," said they, you will not be accepted, perhaps, should you even be willing to make your submission. The kindness of his Excellency is immense like the sea, without being mixed with any falsehood; we will pledge ourselves that the wife of Ching yih, if she would go, would be received with kindness."

The wife of Ching yih said; "You speak well, gentlemen; I will go myself to Canton with some other ladies, accompanied by Yu che chang."

Chang paou said, laughingly: "I am sorry his Excellency should have any doubt regarding us, for this reason, therefore, we will send our wives to settle the affair for us."

When the wives and children appeared before him, the governor-general said to them: "You did not change your mind, but ran away, being deceived by a false impression; for this reason I will take no notice of it. I am commanded by the humanity of his Majesty's government not to kill but to pardon you; I therefore now pardon Chang paou."

In consequence of this, Chang paou came with his wives and children, and with the wife of Ching yih, at Foo yung shoo near the town of Heang shan to submit himself to government. Every vessel was provided with pork and wine, and every man received at the same time a bill for a certain quantity of money. Those who wished it could join the military force of government for pursuing the remaining pirates; and those who objected, dispersed and withdrew into the country. This is the manner by which the red squadron of the pirates was pacified.

After the submission of Chang paou the governor-general said: "Now that we have cleared, both the eastern and the middle passage, we are ready to reduce the pirates of the western passage. He held a consultation about this matter with the deputy-governor Han fung, and then ordered the principal officer of the public granary, Mwan ching che, and the military commandant of Luy che foo, Kang chow foo, and Keung chow foo, called Chuh url hang gih, to proceed at the head of the forces and drive the pirates away. It was presumed that they would retire more westerly to Annam; a message was therefore send to the king of that country to have ready an armed force to repulse the pirates, whenever they should appear on the rivers or on the mainland. Chang paou was ordered on the vanguard.

By the tenth day of the fourth moon the vessels and the crew were quite ready, and fell in on the twelfth of the same month with the yellow flag, quite alone at Tse sing yang. Our commander valiantly attacked this squadron, and defeated it entirely. The captain Le tsung chaou, with three hundred and ninety of his people, were taken prisoners. Meeting a division of the green flag, consisting of ten pirate vessels, our commander attacked them. The pirates being afraid, ran away; but our commander pursued after and killed them. Those who were taken alive were beheaded.

On the tenth day of the fifth moon the governor-general went to Kaou chow to make preparations for fighting. Our commander pursued after the pirates with a great and strong body of troops; he met Neaou shih url at Tan chow, and they fought a great battle. Neaou shih url saw that he was not strong enough to withstand them and tried to escape; but the Major, Fei teaou hwang, gave orders to surround the pirates. They fought from seven o'clock in the morning till one at noon, burnt ten vessels, and killed an immense number of the pirates. Neaou shih url was so weakened that he could scarcely make any opposition. On perceiving this through the smoke, Chang paou mounted on a sudden the vessel of the pirate, and cried out: "I Chang paou am come," and at the same moment he cut some pirates to pieces; the remainder were then hardly dealt with. Paou addressed himself in an angry tone to Neaou shih url, and said; "I advise you to submit, will you not follow my advice, what have you to say?" Neaou shih url was struck with amazement, and his courage left him. Leang po paou advanced and bound him, and the whole crew were then taken captives.

Seeing that Neaou shih url was taken, his elder brother Yew kwei would have run away in all haste; but the admirals Tung and Tseen mow sun pursued attacked, and took him prisoner. The government officers Cung gaou and Hoo tso chaou took the younger brother of Neaou shih url, called Mih yew keih, and all the others then made their submission. Not long after this the *Scourge of the eastern ocean* surrendered voluntarily, on finding himself unable to withstand; the *Frog's meal* withdrew to Luzon or Manila. On the twentieth of the same month, the governor-general came to Luy choy, and every officer was ordered to bring his prizes into the harbour or bay of Man ke. There were taken fighting five hundred pirates, men and women; three thousand four hundred and sixty made their submission; there were eighty-six vessels, two hundred and ninety-one guns, one thousand three hundred and seventy two pieces of various military weapons. The governor-general ordered one of his officers to kill the pirate Neaou shih url with eight others outside the northern entrance of Hea kang heen, and to behead Hwang ho with one hundred and nineteen of his followers. The *Scourge of the eastern sea* submitting himself voluntarily was not put to death.

There was much talk concerning a man at Hae kang heen, whose crime was of such a nature that it could not be overlooked. When this man was carried away to suffer death, his wife pressed him in her arms, and said with great demonstration of sorrow, "Because thou didst not follow my words, it is even thus. I said before what is now come to pass, that thou fighting as a pirate against the officers of government would be taken and put to death. This fills my mind with sorrow. If thou hadst made thy submission like O po tae and Chang paou, thou wouldst have been pardoned like them; thou art now given up to the law, not by any power of man, but by the will of fate." Having finished these words, she cried exceedingly. The governor-general was moved by these words, and commuted the punishment of that pirate into imprisonment.

In this manner the western passage was cleared from the green, yellow, and blue squadrons, and smaller divisions. The rest of the pirates who remained about Hoe kang, at Hae fung, at Suy ke and Ho poo, were gradually destroyed. The governor-general ordered Chuh url kang gih and Mwan ching che to go with an armed force and sweep away these pirates, who hid themselves in the recesses of Wei chow and Neaou chow. And thus finished this meritorious act of the Pacification of the pirates.

By an edict of the "Son of Heaven," the governor-general of Kwang tung and Kwang se, Pih, ling was recompensed for his merits. He was created a secondary guardian of the Prince, allowed to wear peacock's-feathers with two eyes, and favoured with an hereditary title. The services of the different officers and commanders were taken into consideration, and they received adequate recompenses. Chang paou was appointed to the rank of Major; Tung hae pa, or, the Scourge of the eastern sea, and all others, were pardoned, with the permission to retire wherever they wished. From that period till now ships pass, and repass in tranquillity. All is quiet on the rivers, the four seas are tranquil, and people live in peace and plenty.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION
To the Canton Register and General Price Current.
Per Annum $ 16 payable quarterly.
Do. 6 mos. 10 } do. in advance.
Do. 3 mos. 6 }
Register Per Annum $12 do. quarterly
Do. 6 mos. 8 } do. in
Do. 3 mos. 6 } advance.
Do. to the Canton General Price Current per ann. $5. Subscribers taking 25 copies of the Price Current will be charged for their extra numbers 5 cents, other subscribers 10 cents, each number.

TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENTS.
In the Canton Register.
Vessels for freight &c.............$ 5
Advertisement, each insertion 1
do. For every line exceeding 7.10 ts.
do. Continued for 3 months,.... ...$6

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free "press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance "will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 11. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4TH, 1838. NO. 49. } PRICE 50 CENTS {

ADVANCES ON SHIPMENTS TO BRITAIN will be made, in *Cash*, at 4s 7½d. per Spanish Dollar by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 5th November, 1838.

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Agents are ready to receive bonafide Tenders of Advances on Bills of exchange, secured by consignments to England of Tea and Nankin Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled, "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China" at the rate of Four Shillings and seven pence (4s. 7d.) per Spanish Dollar.

Until further Notice, Twenty five per Cent of the same will be made in cash, and the residue in Bills on the Supreme Government of India at the rate of Two hundred and twelve (212) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after Sight.—

[Signed.] J. H. ASTELL.
Canton, 24th November, 1838.,, H. M. CLARKE.

Agents to the H. E. I. Company.

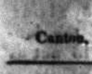
NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Treasury is open for the receipt of Cash for Bills upon the supreme Government of India, at the exchange of two hundred and twelve (212) Company's Rupees per one hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after sight.

[*Signed*] J. H. ASTELL.
Canton, 24th November, 1838.,, H. M. CLARKE.

Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company

FOR SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

THE Bark FANNY, McCarthy, will be despatched from Macao the first week of December. For freight apply at Macao to Messrs. Pereira and Co. Or at Canton to Dent and Co.



FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE EARL OF CLARE, Captain Scott, will be despatch in all next Month. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 12th November, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE FAZULRABHANEY, Captain Keys, will leave Whampoa about the 1st December. For freight apply to

Canton, 5th November, 1838. D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE FAZUL CURRIM, Capt. Bennett, will leav Whampoa about the 1st December. For Freight apply to

Canton, 2d November, 1838. D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

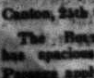
THE fast sailing Ship SULTANA, Capt. Page, will have early despatch. For freight apply to

Canton, 26th October, 1838. D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship "SULIMANY," Capt. A. J. McFarlane, will meet with early despatch from Whampoa. For freight apply to

Canton, 29th October, 1838. NANABHOY FRAMJEE.



SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE ship BOLTON, Capt. Young, will leave Whampoa about the 25th Proximo. For freight apply to

Canton, 25th Oct. 1838. D. DORABJEE, 4 Powshun.

The Bolton carries an experienced Surgeon and has spacious accommodations for Passengers. For Passage apply to Captain YOUNG or to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR LONDON.

THE Fine, new, and remarkably fast sailing Ship WILLIAM JARDINE, Captain Crosbie, has part of her Cargo engaged, For Freight or Passage apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Or Captain CROSBIE.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE IMOGEN, Capt. Maxwell, having a large portion of her Cargo engaged, will have quick despatch. Apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

NOTICE.—Parties intending to apply for, Insurance in any of the undermentioned offices are requested to notify the same, in order to have the vessels duly surveyed before any cargo is put on board. [Signed] DENT & Co. Secretaries Union Insurance Society. Agents Bombay Insurance Company, Tropic Insurance Company, and Calcutta Insurance Company.

Canton, 1st November, 1838.

FOR SALE.

One Cabinet Piano Forte by Collard and Co. One Square do. do. by do. and a variety of New Music. Apply to

Canton, 6th November, 1838. MARKWICK & SMITH.

MADEIRA WINE.—Messrs. Newton, Gordon, Murdoch & Co. have on sale, deliverable in Canton. "The finest old London Particular Madeira," at prices as under. Hogshead, Sp. Drs. 125, Quarter cask Sp. Drs. 65, Half do. Sp. Drs. 35. "Old London Market Madeira," Hogshead, Sp. Drs. 100, Quarter cask, Sp. Drs. 52, Half do. Sp. Drs. 28. Apply to

Canton, 25th Oct., 1838. JA INNES.

CHRONOMETERS.—FOR SALE—A few box. Chronometers warranted; can be seen at

Messrs. JUST AND SON.

NOTICE.—MR. THOMAS EDMOND is authorised to sign for our Firm per Procuration.

Canton. 15th October, 1838. BIBBY, ADAM & Co.

ON SALE.—MANILA SEGARS known as 4 Superior in boxes of 1000 each, and Havannah Segars in Quarter and half boxes. Apply to

Canton, 13th October, 1838. HOOKER & LANE.
No. 1 British Factory.

ON SALE.—Best old Brown Sherry at $ 11 per dozen; Best white Champaigne at $ 20 per dozen from the well known house of Todd and Bosanquet.

A small supply of the above, for sale at Hooker & Lane's, who will receive orders for annual supplies.

Canton, 13th October, 1838.

Bombay Commercial Insurance Society.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Society can grant policies payable in London, Calcutta, Bombay, and Canton.

Canton 6th October 1838. MACVICAR & Co.

NOTICE.—MR. JAMES WARLY SMITH (in pursuance of his circular of March last), is now established as PUBLIC TEA INSPECTOR at No 5 Dutch hong. Canton, 14th September, 1838.

NOTICE.—For sale on board the HERCULES, Salt Provisions, Beef, Pork, also Bread. Apply on board. or to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

NOTICE.—MR. ANDREW JARDINE is admitted a Partner in our Firm from the 1st instant,

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 2nd July, 1838.

United States' Council,
Island St. Helena, 15 April, 1838.

NOTICE.—A report having lately obtained abroad, prejudicial to America Interests, that the vessels under that flag, have to pay a heavy expence, by way of Port Charges &c. on anchoring at this place: I deem it my duty to make it publicly known, that vessels of the U. States, are allowed the same facilities, privileges, and advantages, as those of any other *foreign* nation in respect to *duties;* and in regard to *Port Charges, for anchorage &c.*, are placed upon the same footing as *British* ships.

If a vessel enter the Port without anchoring, and take neither water or other supplies, and land no goods, she pays *nothing*, and persons may land, and leave, and take letters.

But, if otherways, she pays a clearance fee, of 8s. 6d. or Sp. Drs. 1.96.

If she take water, for every 8 Barrels 3s. or 70 cents.

If she employ a Government Launch and Steersman, capable to carry 60 to 80 Barrels, the hire per diem, is 23s. 6d. or Sp. Drs. 5.43.

Or, she may take water in her own boat, free of this charge for hire.

If she land goods at the Crane; for each Launch or Boat, brought there, for that purpose, she will pay 5s. or Sp. Drs. 1.16.

If she land goods, an entry free to be paid 5s. or Sp. Drs. 1.16.

These charges are paid at the Custom House, by *British* well as *American*, and *all other vessels*.

The safety and facilities of this Port are too well known, to admit of any recommendation from me.

WILLIAM CARROL.

United States' Consular Commercial Agent.

N. B.—Editors of Newspapers eastward, are respectfully invited, to give publicity to the foregoing.

NOTICE.—A Shop is opened by *a European* No 26, old China Street, for sale, BY RETAIL, of all British goods; and as the late interference of the Hongs with the small shop-owners has caused a stop to business, the support of the Public, both Chinese and Foriegners, is sanguinely expected, as being their joint interest. Canton, 1 Creek, 6th July 1838.

NOTICE.—JAMES HOOKER & WILLIAM LANE, having this day entered into Partnership, beg to inform the Public that they have taken the premises lately occupied by Messrs. STANFORD & MARKS, and solicit a continuance of the patronage that has been given to the late Establishment of STANFORD & MARKS as Warehouse Keepers and Auctioneers under the firm of

HOOKER & LANE.

Canton, 1st June, 1838. No. 1 British Hong.

FOR SALE at the Canton Register office No. 2 Creek hong, *The Anglo Chinese Kalendar* for 1838, price 1 Sp Dr.

FOR SALE at the Canton Register Office, No. 2 Creek Hong, the Canton Register and Price Current for the year 1837, bound in one Vol. Price 12 Sp. Drs.

FOR SALE.—BLANK BILLS OF EXCHANGE, printed from C. P. Plate, on thin blue wove and Bank post 8vo. hot pressed at $2 per 100. LONDON PRINTED BILLS OF LADING on laid post, hot pressed at $ 1½ per 100. Apply at the *Canton Register Office*, No. 2 Creek Hong.

NOTICE.—Charges for Job Printing at the *Canton Register Office.*

Bills of Lading and Exchange,.... Opium Order and Boats notes,....	per	100 $2.
Linguist's Reports, Reports of Cargoes, &c,	"	1.50
Policies, and Folio pages..................	"	3.
Auction Bills..........................	"	3.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

LATEST DATES.

England	14th July.	Singapore	19th Oct.
U. States	29th June.	Java	20th Oct.
Calcutta	10th Sept.	Manila	8th Nov.
Bombay	9th Sept.	Austral-Asia	6th Aug.
Madras	12th Sept.		

ARRIVED.—ELIZA STEWART, Miller, from London. MARY ANN, Jones, from Java. RUPAREIL, Butler, from Bombay. FRANCIS SMITH, Edmund, from Calcutta. FREDERICK HUTH, Toby, from Singapore.

PASSENGERS.—Per ELIZA STEWART, Gervis Humpston, David Jardine, John Skinner, A. Genneret, Esqs.

VESSELS SPOKEN BY THE ELIZA STEWART.—ROSALIND, Crouch, bound to China, past Anjer for Batavia on 21st October. PARKFIELD, Jacob, for London, at Anjer, 23rd do. HERO, Smith, for do., near Anjer 25th do.

SAILED.—ANN, Guy, and WATER WITCH, Reynell, for Singapore & Calcutta. CHARLOTTE, Liebschwager, and CASTLE HUNTLY, Johnston, for Singapore and Bombay. GUNGA, Younghusband, for Manila.

PASSENGERS.—Per GUNGA, Doctor Mallat.

We observe from the columns of our contemporary that several of the Creditors of Hingtae and Kingqua have addressed a second memorial to lord Palmerston, explaining the settlement they have come to with the hongmerchants for the liquidation of the debts of these two hongs. They state that, although the chief object of their first memorial has been now disposed of by this arrangement, the other impediments to the trade therein complained of still remain;—no new hongs have been established; and they can only anticipate farther debts, and a repetition of the circumstances which called forth their first memorial. They therefore urge. H. M. government to interfere, whenever a fit opportunity may offer, to provide for the earlier liquidation of debts, which the hongs may hereafter incur;—not less to protect those who may be unfortunately implicated in them—than to obviate the necessity of their recurrence, by inducing the imperial government to remedy the inefficiency of the Co-hong, and restrain the exactions imposed upon it by the local authorities of Canton.

The memorial has been forwarded to Captain Elliot at Macao, for transmission to lord Palmerston.

To ———

A respectful Communication.

By the ancient laws and repeated edicts from Government the large decked schooners are prohibited coming to Canton, and small open Boats are obliged to apply at the Custom house stations for passports and examination. We, your younger brethren, have repeatedly sent copies of said edicts to the several foreign merchants, for their guidance and obedience. Lately however large decked boats have been constantly coming and going, doubtless for the purpose of bringing up Opium and smuggling. The smuggled goods are carried up to the foreign dwellings and, should a discovery and consequent seizure take place, we, the landlords, shall become involved. This is no trifling matter.

We, your younger brethren have provided these factories for your habitations, under the impression that you, benevolent elder brether are an honorable and upright character, and are incapable of smuggling Opium or any other article. But should you by any chance engage in such doings, and discovery and seizure ensue, we, your younger brethren, regardless of our friendship for you, will immediately report same to H. E. the Governor, turn you out of our house, and no longer do any business whatever with you.

It is impossible that the compradors and domestics should be ignorant when smuggling is going forward; if, therefore, there are any such who are aware of the fact, and yet remain in your houses or assist in the transaction, we will instantly petition the Governor that they may be apprehended and punished.

Our letter may appear harsh and unevil to you, but it is well known that we have received the most imperative orders from Government to put a stop to smuggling, and when, without any fault of our own, we are involved by your actions in trouble, we must lay aside all regard for you and consult our own safety. We trust therefore that you will not take offence at it, and request that you will favor us with a reply.

It is for this we write, and with compliments, remain, &c., &c.,

The Hong merchants.

Nov. 27th, 1838.

To the Honorable the Chamber of Commerce
&c. &c. &c.

A respectul communication.

By the ancient laws and repeated edicts from Government the large decked schooners are prohibited coming to Canton, and the small open boats are obliged to apply at the Customhouse stations for passports and examination. We, your younger brethren, have repeatedly sent copies of these edicts to the several foreign merchants for their guidance and obedience; Yet, notwithstanding, the large boats are constantly coming and going, doubtless for the purpose of bringing up Opium and smuggling. On arrival at Canton the smuggled goods are carried up to the foreign dwellings; a discovery and seizure takes place, and we, the land-lords, are involved.

Desirous of gain, parties bring up Opium, utterly regardless of the trouble they bring others into, so long as they themselves gain benefit thereby. Such are indeed very shameless characters, and are far from being upright or honorable men. Seeing that they are not honorable men, we, your younger brethren, are determined no longer to suffer on their account! and the very next time any smuggling is attempted, we will forthwith report the same to H. E. the Governor, turn the parties out of our houses, and no longer do any business whatever with them.

It is impossible that the Compradors and domestics can be ignorant when smuggling is going forward in their factory; if therefore they chose to remain in the employ of foreign smugglers, and even assist them in their operations, we shall petition the Government that they may be apprehended and punished.

We shall placard the streets in every direction with the names of the debased and shameless foreign smugglers, that all Canton may know who they are. We, your younger brethren, cannot be accused of want of regard for you. Our letter may appear harsh and unevil but it is well known that we have received the most imperative orders from Government to put a stop to smuggling. It is really no trifling matter to be involved in punishment by the misdeeds of the foreigners without any fault of our own; we must therefore lay aside all regard for them and consult our own safety.

We trust you will not take offence at us, and request you, virtuous elder brethren, to make the contents of this letter known to all foreign residents for their guidance and obedience; and also to have this published in the newspapers for general information. By conducting the trade in the regular and honorable course, all our affairs will flow on in a mutual stream of peace and harmony, and our gratitude to you all will be extreme for your exalted goodness.

By returning an early answer to this letter which we feel bound to send for your information, you will greatly oblige us, It is for this purpose we write and with compliments remain.

The Hong Merchants.

November 27th, 1838.

S. PEARON.

Chinese Interpreter Genl. Chamber of Commerce.

SOCIETY
for the diffusion of
USEFUL KNOWLEDGE IN CHINA.

The fourth annual meeting of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge in China, was held on Wednesday 21st November 1838, in the rooms of the Canton General Chamber of Commerce. There were present, Messrs. Turner, Matheson, Green, Lay, Alex. Matheson, Morrison, Moller, Revd. Dr. Parker, and Revd. Messrs. Bridgman and Kruckeberg. Mr. Turner, President.

The Secretary read the report of the Committee on the affairs of the Society, in which their operations were fully explained. It stated that the attention of those employed in writing for the Society had been Chiefly devoted to Historical and Geographical treatises. That the only new book actually published by the Society since the last report, is a collection of Aesop's Fables, presented by the proprietor, and which has been well received by the Chinese; but that they have several important works in progress. They contemplate the publication of an Almanack, for which kind of work there is an extensive demand among the Chinese, and their own are far from correct.

The publication of the "History of England" has been accidentally retarded. The "Description of the United States," the "History of the Jews," & the "Chrestomathy of the Canton Dialect" by the Revd. Mr. Bridgman have been sent to press; several other treatises are also about ready for the press. Several obstacles to the circulation of books have been removed. The expenditure having considerably exceeded their expectations, there is now remaining in the hands of the Treasurer a balance of only $179; but the number of members has encreased to 83.

The Report having been read a few remarks were made by different members present, relative to the objects, operations, and future prospects of the Society. Among others in a Resolution moved by Mr. Matheson, and seconded by Mr. Lay, it was thought expedient to urge upon the younger part of the community the propriety of promoting the laudable purposes of the Society, whether in the way of contributions to its funds, or by giving their attention to the study of the language, that they might be able to act as successors in the management of its affairs.

The following Office Bearers were appointed for the ensuing year.

J. C. Green Esq.	President
J. Matheson Esq.	Treasurer.
H. H. Lindsay Esq. R. Inglis Esq. W. King Esq.	of the Committee.
Revd. E. C. Bridgman " C. Gutzlaff	Chinese Secretaries.
J. R. Morison Esq.	Eng. Secretary.
R. Thom Esq.	Joint Secretary.

On Friday, being St. Andrews day, a dinner was given by one of our leading merchants, in honor of the Patron saint of Scotland. From 60 to 70 Gentlemen—principally from the "North Countree"—partook of the good cheer, and the party passed off in the most spirited manner. After the Wine had circulated freely, the Punch bowls were introduced, and John Barley-corn soon inspired new courage into every one. Several Gentlemen favored the company with songs; while others delivered art specimens of their eloquence. The party afterwards turned to the dance, and in Reels &c. &c. footed it till an

early hour in the morning. On parting some of the choice spirits took up a position in the Hong below and give vent to their feelings in singing in full strain.

"Should auld acquaintance be forgot" &c. &c.

* * * *

"*Forsan et hæc olim meminisse juvabit.*"

From Medhurst's "China—it state and prospects.

We cannot dismiss the preceding table, without adding a word or two respecting the revenue of China as therein exhibited; shewing us, at the same time, the resources of the country, and the share of the burthen of government sustained by each individual Before making up this statement, however it will be necessary to explain what is meant by the denominations of money, and the measures of grain employed in the table. The *tael* is a nominal coin among the Chinese, representing something more than an ounce of silver, and may be rated at six shillings and eight pence, or the third part of a pound sterling. The *shih* is a measure of grain, containing 3160 Chinese cubic inches, or 3460 English cubic inches. The Chinese frequently weigh their grain, and then the *shih*, in Canton, is supposed to weigh 130 catties, or 162½ pounds; while in the interior a *shih* weighs 180 catties, or 225 pounds. The value of such a measure of grain is generally about one pound sterling. The revenue is derived principally from the land tax which is paid partly in kind, and partly in money; it is generally a very light impost, amounting not, as some suppose, to one tenth, but more usually to one fiftieth or one hundredth of the produce. There are also taxes on pledged articles, and more particularly a heavy impost on salt; while custom-houses are established on the sea coast, and at the most important passes in hills, and junctions of rivers so as to secure the mercantile as well as the agricultural population. Some of the revenue thus derived is kept in the provinces, to pay the army, navy, and police, and to provide against famines, while a considerable proportion is forwarded to Peking for the immediate service of the emperor and his officers. We cannot therefore, form a correct estimate of the resources of China, unless we consider all that is sent to the capital and expended in the provinces, as being alike drawn from the labour of the people, and devoted to the service of the state. Thus the revenue of the Chinese empire will appear to be as follows:—

Land-tax, paid in money sent to Peking....	31,745,966	taels, or	£10,581,755
Ditto. paid in grain, Ditto.	4,230,957	shih, worth	4,230,957
Customs, paid in money, and sent to Peking	1,480,997	taels, or	493,666
Grain kept in the provinces.	31,596,569	shih, worth	31,596,569
Money Ditto. Ditto.	28,705,125	taels, or	9,568,375
			£56,471,322

This revenue, when divided amongst 361,221,909 persons, amounts to three shillings and three halfpence per head: and if that only which is sent to Peking be reckoned, namely £15,206,378, it will not amount to much more than ten pence per head. Some persons may doubt, how a government over so great a country can be maintained for so small a sum, and how a people under an arbitrary rule can be let off with such insignificant imposts; particularly when in a free country like our own, and in a time of profound peace, each individual contributes upwards of two pounds, annually, as his share of the public burthen. But it must be remembered, that China has few or no resources beyond itself, that her foreign commerce is limited, and compared with the population insignificant, that comparatively few subsist by manufactures, and that almost all the inhabitants are dependent on agriculture. In a country, therefore, where the consumers fully equal the capabilities of the soil, and where every production is hastily devoured by a needy population, there is little left for a government to glean, or, to use a Chinese simile, to squeeze, out of the already exhausted pockets of the people. It is not unlikely, also, that the present peaceful state of the country, and the willingness with which the Chinese submit to the Tartar yoke, is to be ascribed mainly to the light and insignificant burthens pressing on the people, who would soon complain, and perhaps revolt, if more heavily taxed. But how can the government manage to maintain an immense establishment of civil and military officers, besides an army and navy of nearly a million of men upon fifteen or even fifty-six millions of pounds sterling? To this it may be replied that the pay of a Chinese soldier is only four pence a day; that the salary of the highest officer under government does not exceed £8,000 per annum, of which there are not many; there is no more than one officer to ten thousand people; and that most of these have not more than £50. per annum: thus it is quite possible for the government to manage a country so thinly officered and so poorly paid, upon a comparatively small sum of money. Besides which, there is no national debt in China, so that all that is gathered goes to the actual maintenance of the government and is not expended in paying the interest on obligations formerly contracted, to be defrayed by future generations.

In the report of the anglo Chinese college, for 1829, there is an estimate of the amount of land-tax paid in different provinces, extracted from the Ta-tsing hwuy-teen, or "Collections of statues of the Tartar dynasty," by which it appears that the average rate of land-tax per *mow*, (or Chinese acre somewhat smaller than an English acre,) is from fifteen cash to one hundred, or from one penny to sixpence: this when calculated at its highest value, and multiplied by the number of acres in China under cultivation, will amount to about £12,000,000 sterling. This statement agrees with the common report of the natives, who affirm that from one to two per cent, of the produce is the utmost of what is exacted by the government in the shape of land-tax.

THE BARON DE SACY.

After a long and brilliant career, having outlived almost all his contemporaries, and many of his pupils, that profound Orientalist, the venerable Silvestre de Sacy, peer of France, paid the debt of nature, at the age of eighty, on the 20th February last. On the morning of the 19th he was in perfect health, and after delivering his customary lecture at the College of France, he went to the Chamber of Peers, and took part in the discussion. In the report of the debates on that day, given in the journals, his name appears amongst the speakers. At the close of the sitting, on leaving the Luxembourg, he was seized with apoplexy, at the moment when he was entering a facre, on his return home and remained insensible till his death. His funeral took place at St. Sulpice, on the 22d, in the presence of a great number of persons of rank and eminence, peers, deputies, and literary characters.

The discourse pronounced by M. Jomard, president of the Institute, of which the Baron was perpetual secretary, comprehends a brief summary of his literary history, and a just tribute to his character.

It appears that in 1781 he was appointed one of the Councillors of the Mint, and soon after was admitted an Associate of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Letters. During the stormy times of the Revolution, he lived in strict retirement, employing his time in study; and he composed during that period his Memoirs of the Sassanian Kings. In 1808, he entered prominently into public life, by becoming a member of the legislative body. In succession, he undertook a professorship in the College of France, and in the School of Oriental Languages, became a Member of the Committe of Public Instruction, a Royal Councillor, Inspector of Oriental Typography, one of the editors of the *Journal des Savants*, founder of the Asiatic Society, of which he was honorary president, &c. &c. Many of the most eminent Orientalists of the age, in Europe, were his pupils—Kosgarten, Freytag, Rémusat, De Chézy, Quadtremère, &c. &c. The vast store of Oriental knowledge which he had accumulated was not less admirable than the readiness with which he parted with it for the instruction of others. "For half a century," says M. Jomard, "we have seen him a profound grammarian, a deeply-read historian, a consummate dialectician, an elegant writer; as a professor, indefatigable; as a citizen, bold; an accomplished statesman and thinker; a model in private life, and adored by a family worthy of him; a rigid public officer, and a man of antique virtue and true piety." M. Jomard truly adds: "He was one of those extraordinary beings who appear at wide intervals, in whom virtue, talent, and every powerful element of character concur to form a wonderful man."

It is an office which demands, and is worthy of powers akin to his own to pass a judgment on the many writings of M. de Sacy, and to exhibit an accurate outline of his intellectual character. His elaborate papers which enrich the volumes of the *Manuscripts du Roi*, the *Journal des Savants* and other repositories are distinguished by extent of learning, depth of research, wonderful accuracy, and lucidness and elegance of style. His separate works display the same qualities on a larger scale. His Arabic Grammar is the only one worthy of that name hitherto published in Europe, and to that and his excellent *Chrestomathie* few European Orientalists will hesitate to acknowledge the deepest obligations. No man has probably done so much to promote the knowledge of the Semitic languages and their literature in the western world as De Sacy.

"Where shall we find," concludes M. Jomard, "a career more prolific, a learning more profound, a judgment more sound, an understanding more vigorous? At an age when we can scarcely reckon on the morrow, the Baron de Sacy published one of his finest works—one which would alone suffice for the foundation of an ordinary reputation. It was in his eightieth year that he put the finishing hand to it; a month has not elapsed since the author deposited upon the table of the Academy his treatise *On the Religion of the Druses*; so that the news of his death will have resounded throughout Europe long before those who are eager to read every thing he wrote shall have received, or even known the existence of, this important production. Nay, the very day on which he was struck with death, he had delivered his accustomed lecture in the College of France, discharged his academical functions at the Institute, given his decision as to the manuscripts offered to the Royal Library; and, in order that this day, like every other, should be entirely filled up, he had sat and spoken in the Chamber. One might with truth say, that he died on his legs, and, like a soldier, on the field of honour."

(*Asiatic Journal, for July*, 1838.)

Paper from wood.—An interesting discovery is said to have been recently made by M. Montgolfier, who has succeeded in substituting wood for rags in the manufacture of paper.

We are happy to learn by late accounts from Rangoon that all was going on well with the Mission. An order had arrived from Court to allow the Resident to proceed there, and it was said to be his intention to start about the 25th instant. Men and Boats had been duly supplied. A man of some rank was to accompany the Mission and the Steamer was to tow the party fairly into the Irrawaddy River and then return to Rangoon. To all this we say, "so far, good," but our knowledge of the Burmese character renders us extremely distrustful of these fair outward appearances. From all that we can learn, it is evident that a British Resident will be far from being acceptable at the Burmese Court. If received at all, it will be from compulsion and must be attributed to the formidable force we show here.—It was currently reported, among the native population here, before the arrivals from Rangoon, that orders had come down to prevent the Mission from proceeding, and it is even now supposed that such would have been the case had not the Woondouk of Rangoon remonstrated against it. We are inclined to give this latter personage credit for a better view of the consequences of a collision with us than that taken by his brother Councillors at Court, who have one opportunity of judging of our real power. We must fear, however, when it becomes known at Court that we are likely to be involved ere long in hostilities with different powers, that the counsel of cool and well judging heads will be overruled by that of the hot headed young men, who are said to be urgent with the King for an opportunity of evincing their prowess in retorting to him his last decisions.

We append some extracts from letters which we have received from Rangoon, where it is evident the feeling is not general that all will proceed pleasantly with the Mission. For our own part we think much will depend on the state of affairs in India, especially as to our relations with Nepaul—If obliged to go to war in the

quarter, we must look, as a natural consequence, to hostilities with the Burmese, for it seems to be generally allowed that the two powers are in concert. Indeed, till Tharawaddie succeeded in getting rid of a Resident at his Court no one had any idea that the Nepaulae were inclined to try their hands against us once more. The old adage of "a stitch in time saves nine" is very applicable to our present political relations. Had Tharawaddie's arrogance been summarily dealt with last year, we should have got rid of one enemy, and the chances are that Nepaul would have been too much awed by such vigour and decision on our part to dare to muster her forces as she is now said to be doing. Some people seem to think there is a connection between affairs in this quarter and those in the N. W. of India. This we very much doubt.—Runjeet Sing is of course known by name at Ava, but who he is and where he is, few, if indeed any, could distinctly tell, and as to who or what is on the other side of Runjeet's dominions not an idea; we are convinced, has ever been formed. Nepaul and China are the only auxiliaries to whom the Burmese Court look. The Mission to the former is well known, and that one was deputed to the latter we long since heard asserted; but we are not certain about it.

"The Departure of the Mission to the Capital has been postponed to the 20th instant, owing to the lateness of the arrival of the "*Amherst*," which has brought the presents for the King. It seems to me not improbable that it may be put off to a later period still, for I believe they will have to wait until an order arrives from Court permitting them to proceed up. It is doubtful whether one to that effect will be granted or not. Allowing that they succeed in getting up on to Amarapoora; there is a strong conviction in my mind that their stay there won't be long, for the overbearing insolence of the present Government will soon force our Resident to quit the place. From all we can see and learn, it would appear that, the King is as much averse as ever to acknowledge the Treaty of Yandaboo, or to receive a British Officer at his Court, and it is very generally believed also, that he would even risk a war, rather than concede this point. From sources on which reliance may be placed, we also learn that men are being armed every where, and other preparation for carrying on hostilities are in progress throughout the country. The King, it is besides rumoured, has rid himself of most of the state prisoners, Princes and Nobles; Menthagyah and a few others only excepted, who, it is said, are spared for a while, being supposed to have some concealed property remaining still undelivered. If this report be true, these persons no doubt have been removed with a view to disencumber himself of people who would prove more dangerous than useful in the event of a war with us. Our Government attempting to force a Resident upon them under such circumstances, instead of resorting at once to some effective measures in bringing these savages to their senses seems strange indeed. All that Colonel Burney had said in reference to the unfriendly disposition &c. of the present King and Court, and which had been received with such ill grace by our Government, will now be proved to be just and correct, and his suggestions, ere long, well even have to be adopted as to the best mode of improving our relations with Burmah. You are however not to infer from what I have said here that I advocate war, on the contrary I heartily desire that peace may long reign. The evils attendant on war we all know are great. If we but consider the numerous foreigners with their families residing here, who certainly can't all be expected to escape from the country in the event of a war and the barbarous treatment those unfortunate individuals will experience who may fall into the hands of these savages, ought alone to be sufficient reasons to remove so unnatural a wish from our minds. I have myself heard the Woondock of this place say on one occasion that if he should be forced to evacuate the Town in a war with us, he should first deal liberally with his sword indiscriminately on the people here before leaving it. Whether he was in earnest or not when he said so, I won't be sure, but I know this that he is capable of it. He has given us here a few specimens of his sanguinary deeds, and he has been, I hear, an active agent in torturing the Ministers and Officers of the late Government in order to extort confession from them. In short, savageness and cruelty are traits in the character of the present Government from the King to the lowest."

Maulmain Chronicle, 29th August.

APHORISIMS.—By A. O. S.

26. Mankind are more afraid of fanciful and distant dangers than of those that are real and near. We tremble as the bullet whizzes harmlessly past us, but the ball that wounds us mortally creates no apprehension during its approach, for it strikes its victim ere he hears or sees it.

27. The Epicure and the Glutton are constantly catering for disease, and when obliged to descend to plain fare, they pass into purgatory; on the other hand, the plain liver, by the simple premium of abstemiousness ensures present health, and finds moderate occasional indulgence truly luxurious.

28. Those persons are sad wasters of this short life's precious time, who sleep, like sluggards, over much, or deeply meddle with their neighbours' concerns.

29. Woman and Taciturnity never have agreed since Eve learned to speak.

30. People seldom lose their way in small villages, but often get bewildered, if not lost, in large cities; so it is with readers; a concise, clear, and compact essay is their village, a ponderous, diffuse, abstruse tome is their large city.

31. The world is a large Augean stable, defiled with error; but when the bulk of mankind shall be well provided with the broom of knowledge, this huge Augean stable of error will be kept tolerably clean.

32. We look on our small faults in the same way as we spend small sums of money, regardless of what the aggregate of wickedness in one case, and of expense in the other, may in time amount to.

33. How vast must be the labours of Providence, seeing that it has to load each successive moment with the passing and ever-changing events of both this and other worlds!

34. Human knowledge is insignificant, uncertain, and incorrect. The ablest philosophers differ from each other millions of miles in the calculations of the sizes of heavenly bodies, and of the measurement of space between those orbs.—*Who is* right!

35. Thought is the fleetest of all things; it can cross over the widest seas and immeasurable tracts of lands in less than one second of time.

36. Good resolutions, like game, are best when long kept.

37. Those who build castles in the air, cheaply purchase many a happy hour, which is no despicable gain: for an hour of happiness is a great prize in our short term of life.

38. Indolence makes many people slaves.

39. Pretended friends, like flies flock to the honey of prosperity, but carefully shun the acid of adversity.

40. Grass abounds in every part of the world—so does duplicity.

41. Error;—nature interprets the meaning of this word to every human being.

42. Wealth might be a specific against death's power, to judge from the eagerness of mankind to amass it.

43. Animal spirits are to the body what steam is to the engine.

44. The piety that passes through the *filter* of simplicity is always the purest.

45. Civility is the cheapest and best coin wherewith to purchase the good will of mankind.

46. The most powerful magicians are those whose wands are made of gold.

47. Not until thirst can be quenched with *saw-dust*, will drunkenness ever be cured.

48. Crying "Cuckoo!" and petitioning Parliament are synonymous performances.

49. The soul may be likened to a seed which death plants, according to dessert, in the good or bad soil of eternity.

50. "I will do this," and "I will do that," have conquered the most appalling difficulties.

(Liverpool Chronicle, June 23.)

THE O'CONNELL TRIBUTE, OR THE "VOLUNTARY PRINCIPLE" ILLUSTRATED.

BY PADDY THE PUFFER.

(From the Dublin Evening Packet.)

PUFF COURTEOUS.

My noble countrymen! my much-loved friends,
  Who never from my principles dissent,
Observe my words—that man but wisely lends
  Who gives a faithful patriot his "*rent.*"

Puff contemptuous.

Shame on the craven who'll refuse to pay
  To that fund raised with such a high intent—
Yes, let him, owl-like, dread the light of day,
  Who will not yield a trifle to the "rent."

Puff postulant.

The pure—the virtuous—the honest DAN,
  Whose midst of every selfishness is shent.
Asks, can there be, in his sweet isle, one man
  Who won't contribute to the patriot's "rent."

Puff petulant.

Speak not to me of sums already paid,
  Hint not to *me of* how those sums were spent—
Tis cruel, when you need my mighty aid,
  That you won't give with cheerfulness the "rent"

Puff coaxing.

"Hereditary bondsmen! know ye not"
  That from high heaven my mission has been sent—
In weal and woe I've ever shared your lot,
  And can you, then, refuse my little "rent."

Puff complaining.

Has Irish gratitude for ever fled?
  Our "compact junction" do you all repeat?
Oh! inly, long my jaded heart has bled,
  When late years brought deductions from my "rent"

Puff sublime.

(Attributed to the Rhetorical Artificer.)

From the high hills the golden tribute comes—
  From the rich vallies, with bright flowers besprent—
Ye gods! the contributions of such sums
  Diminish not, while DANIEL draws the "rent"

Puff sneaking.

I will admit that famine's in the land,
  That wretchedness prevails to great extent;
And yet, though poor and starving, understand,
  You'll ne'er be free unless you pay the "rent."

Puff Diffident.

I know I'm but the straw upon the *stream*—
  My lips to boasting have not given vent—
The wide world's liberty's my only aim;
  And but in gratitude I take the "rent."

Puff Denouncing.

Insatiate foods! unworthy to be free,
  Care I if ye would dare refuse consent
To aid the yearly gathering of my fee?
  Your hope of triumph fails when fails my "rent!"

Puff swaggering.

For thirty years unwearied I have fought!
  Emancipation was my work! I bent
The bow of freedom, and could not be bought—
  And, oh! what hand can now withhold my "rent!"

Puff swindling.*

Irishmen!—men! the registry secured,
  And all our hopes at once grow permanent!
Therefore you're hereby earnestly adjured
  At once to pay up to my "*justice rent.*"

Puff mendicant.

All my law-profits I've abandoned now,
  And on your kindness with such trust I've leant,
I beg, like me, you'll "*register a vow,*"
  Even in peace to to still collect the "rent."

Puff termagant.

Fie on your scruples! 'tis my right I ask—
  Till it is gained I'll never be content;
You've given to me a life-existing task,
  And I will have my *pound of flesh*—or "rent"

Puff heartless.

What good will poor-laws to the people bring?
  With vile oppression they'll be ever blent;
In *toto* I've opposed them— and now sing,
  For this good deed alone I claim the "Rent."

Puff humbugging.

To ye, *finest pisents in the world*,
  The lands long forfeited I'll yet present;
Repale's green banner I have oft unfurl'd,
  And will each year while ye collect the "Rent."

---

* The puff oftenest resorted to.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR NOVEMBER.

		THERM. night.	THERM. noon.	BAR.	WINDS.	
♃	1	66	74	30:20	N a E.	Fine weather mod. breeze.
♀	2	60	74	30:20	N a SE.	,, ,, vble.
♄	3	63	74	30:25	SE.	,, ,, mod.
☉	4	64	73	30:20	SE.	,, ,,
●	5	65	76	30:20	SE.	,, ,,
♂	6	66	77	30:10	SE.	,, ,,
☿	7	70	78	30:00	S.	,, ,, mostly light breeze.
♃	8	69	78	30:00	SE.	Cloudy ,, ,,
♀	9	66	77	29:95	SE.	Fine weather, first and mid. light N. latter mod.
♄	10	70	77	30:00	N.	Cloudy will light rain at times, first and mid. light breeze SE. latterly mod.
○	11	58	63	30:20	N.	,, ,, fresh breeze
●	12	59	69	30:20	N.	Fine weather mod. breeze
♂	13	64	70	30:20	E.	,, ,, cloudy latter part
☿	14	65	77	30:20	N.	,, ,, first part light, latter fresh br
♃	15	64	73	30:20	N.	,, ,, mod. breeze
♀	16	60	74	30:30	N.	,, ,, fresh breeze
♄	17	61	73	30:30	N.	,, ,,
☉	18	63	72	30:30	N.	,, ,,
●	19	63	74	30:25	N.	,, ,,
♂	20	62	72	30:20	N.	,, ,,
☿	21	59	71	30:20	N.	,, ,,
♃	22	60	69	30:20	NE a SW.	,, light breeze
♀	23	60	70	30:20	N.	,, ,, fresh breeze
♄	24	56	54	30:20	N.	Cloudy, mid & latter, rain, fresh breeze
○	25	46	58	30:10	N.	Fine weather, ,, ,,
●	26	44	57	30:35	N.	,, ,,
♂	27	44	60	30:35	N.	,, ,, mod breeze
☿	28	48	64	30:25	N.	,, ,, latter part foggy ,,
♃	29	51	65	30:30	N.	,, ,, first and latter part foggy
♀	30	53	67	30:25	N.	,, ,, first part light vble. N. a SE. latterly moderate a N

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION
To the Canton Register and General Price Current.
Per Annum $ 16 payable quarterly.
Do. 6 mos. 10 } do. in advance.
Do. 3 mos. 8 }
Register Per Annum $12 do. quarterly
Do. 6 mos. 8 } do in
Do. 3 mos. 6 } advance.
Do. to the Canton General Price Current per ann. $5. Subscribers taking 25 copies of the Price Current will be charged for their extra numbers 5 cents, other subscribers 10 cents, each number.

TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENTS.
In the Canton Register.
Vessels for freight &c. .... $ 5.
Advertisement, each insertion ...... 1.
the For every line exceeding 7, 10 ts.
advertisement for 3 months...... $6.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free "press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance "will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 11. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 11TH, 1838. NO. 50. } PRICE 50 CENTS }

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Agents are ready to receive bonafide Tenders of Advances on Bills of exchange, secured by consignments to England of Tea and Nankin Raw-Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled, "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China," at the rate of Four Shillings and seven pence (4s. 7d.) per Spanish Dollar.

Until further Notice, Twenty five per Cent of the same will be made in cash, and the residue in Bills on the Supreme Government of India at the rate of Two hundred and twelve (212) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after Sight.—

[Signed,] J. H. ASTELL.
Canton, 24th November, 1838.. H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the H. E. I. Company.

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Treasury is open for the receipt of Cash for Bills upon the supreme Government of India, at the exchange of two hundred and twelve (212) Company's Rupees per one hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after sight.

[Signed] J. H. ASTELL.
Canton, 24th November, 1838.. H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

FOR LONDON.

THE Ship MOFFATT, Capt. BOLTON, Æ I. For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.

THE New and Fast Sailing Ship WESTMINSTER, Capt. MOLLISON, 513 tons A 1. Apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

THE Ship JANE BROWN, 282 tons, Captain DUNLOP, *has room for a few tons only.* For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR LEITH.

THE Fast sailing ship ISABELLA, A 1, Captain ROBERTSON, daily expected to arrive, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged. For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish Brig 'NARCISA' is expected daily at Hong-Kong, and will take in Cargo, and meet quick despatch on her return to Manila. Apply to Captain PARRY, Senbor B. BARRETTO, Macao, or to
Canton, 7th December, 1838. JA. INNES.

FOR SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

THE Bark FANNY, McCARTHY, will be despatched from Macao the first week of December. For freight apply at Macao to Messrs. Pereira and Co. Or at Canton to
DENT and Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE EARL OF CLARE, Captain SCOTT, will be despatch in all next Month. For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Canton, 12th November, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE FAZULRABHANEY, Captain KERR, will leave Whampoa about the 1st December. For freight apply to
Canton, 5th November, 1838. D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE FAZUL CURRIM, Capt. BARRETT, will leave Whampoa about the 1st December. For Freight apply to
Canton, 2d November, 1838. D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE fast sailing Ship SULTANA, Capt. PAGE, will have early despatch. For freight apply to
Canton, 26th October, 1838. D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship "SULIMANY," Capt. A. J. McFARLANE, will meet with early despatch from Whampoa. For freight apply to
Canton, 29th October, 1838 NANABHOY FRAMJEE.

SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE ship BOLTON, Capt. YOUNG, will have early despatch Proximo. For freight apply to
D. DORABJEE, 4 Powshun.

The BOLTON carries an experienced Surgeon and has spacious accommodations for Passengers. For Passage apply to Captain YOUNG or to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR LONDON.

THE Fine, new, and remarkably fast sailing Ship WILLIAM JARDINE, Captain CROSBIE, has part of her Cargo engaged, For Freight or Passage apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Or Captain CROSBIE.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE IMOGEN, Capt. Maxwell, having a large portion of her Cargo engaged, will have quick despatch. Apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

NOTICE.—BILLS at 30 days sight on H. M. Treasury, in SETS of £ 500, 300, 200, 100, 50 Sterling, for Sale by
DENT AND CO.

FOR SALE.

ONE Cabinet Piano Forte by Collard and Co. One Square do. do by do. and a variety of New Music. Apply to
Canton, 6th November, 1838. MARKWICK & SMITH.

MADEIRA WINE.—Messrs. NEWTON, GORDON, MURDOCH & Co. have on sale, deliverable in Canton. "THE FINEST OLD LONDON PARTICULAR MADEIRA," at prices as under. Hogshead, Sp. Drs. 125, Quarter cask Sp. Drs. 65, Half do. Sp. Drs. 35. "OLD LONDON MARKET MADEIRA," Hogshead, Sp. Drs. 100, Quarter cask. Sp. Drs. 52, Half do. Sp. Drs. 28. Apply to
Canton, 25th Oct., 1838. JA. INNES.

CHRONOMETERS.—FOR SALE.—A few box Chronometers warranted; can be seen at
Messrs. JUST AND SON.

NOTICE.—MR. THOMAS EDMOND is authorised to sign for our Firm per Procuration.
Canton. 15th October, 1838. BIBBY, ADAM & Co.

ON SALE.—MANILA SEGARS known as 4 Superior in boxes of 1000 each, and Havannah Segars in Quarter and half boxes. Apply to
Canton, 13th October, 1838. HOOKER & LANE.
No. 1 British factory.

ON SALE.—Best old Brown Sherry at $ 11 per dozen; Best white Champaigne at $ 20 per dozen from the well known house of TODD AND BOSANQUET.

A small supply of the above, for sale at HOOKER & LANE's, who will receive orders for annual supplies.

Canton, 13th October, 1838.

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Society can grant policies payable in London, Calcutta, Bombay, and Canton.

Canton 6th October 1838. MACVICAR & Co.

NOTICE. MR. JAMES WARLY SMITH (in pursuance of his circular of March last), is now established as PUBLIC TEA INSPECTOR at No 5 Dutch hong. Canton, 14th September, 1838.

NOTICE.—For sale on board the HERCULES, SALT PROVISIONS, BEEF, PORK, also BREAD. Apply on board. or to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

NOTICE.—MR. ANDREW JARDINE is admitted a Partner in our Firm from the 1st instant.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Canton, 2nd July, 1838.

NOTICE.—A SHOP is opened by *a European* No 26 old China Street, for sale, BY RETAIL, of all British goods; and as the late interference of the Hongs with the small shop-owners has caused a stop to business, the support of the Public, both Chinese and Foreigners, is sanguinely expected, as being their joint interest. Canton, 1 Creek, 6th July 1838.

NOTICE. — JAMES HOOKER & WILLIAM LANE, having this day entered into Partnership, beg to inform the Public that they have taken the premises lately occupied by Messrs. STANFORD & MARKS, and solicit a continuance of the patronage that had been given to the late Establishment of STANFORD & MARKS as Warehouse Keepers and Auctioneers under the firm of
HOOKER & LANE.
Canton, 1st June, 1838. No. 1 British Hong.

CHINA COURTS BILL.

The Lord PALMERSTON moved that the House should resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House upon the China Court Bill.

Mr. HAWES had been requested by his Honourable Friend the Member for Portsmouth (Sir G. Staunton) to make a few observations with respect to the Bill. He had given notice of his intention on going into Committee to move certain resolutions for the purpose of showing that it was inexpedient to establish a court with the jurisdiction about to be given by the present Bill, unless the authorities of China had given their assent. Now he had carefully looked over the papers the Noble Lord had laid before the House, and he could not discover in them the smallest trace of the smallest consent on the part of the authorities of China to the jurisdiction proposed to be given by the Noble Lord. He wished to ask the Noble Lord whether the authorities of China recognised this interference with their old laws? The Noble Lord was about to establish a courts whose authority he could not enforce. Suppose, a Chinese were a defendant, and refused to appear, a verdict was given against him, what power but that of actual force could execute and enforce the jurisdiction of the Court? He found a very apt case in the papers laid on the table of the House by the Noble Lord. A Chinese was wounded by one of the Lascars on board an English ship, and the Lascar was taken into custody. Our Chief Superintendant demanded that he should be given up to be tried by English laws. The reply was that the Lascar was in custody of the Mandarin, and could not be given up, pending an inquiry relating to the safety of the natives of China; and it was argued that if an Englishman went to France, he must be and would be held amenable to the laws of France; why then, should not the same rule apply when Englishmen went to China? That proved that the Chinese well understood their position, and the necessity of obtaining their sanction before instituting this court. The British nation was admitted into the Chinese territory by sufferance for the purposes of trade, and were bound to conform to Chinese usages, and not to attempt to force their own customs upon the Chinese.—(Hear, hear.) And in case this measure was adopted and attempted to be carried into effect, we involved our commercial intercourse with China in very considerable danger. The provisions of this Bill were most extraordinary. The orders in Council—virtually, the orders of the Noble lord (Palmerston)—were to have the force of law, and were to be co-extensive with the jurisdiction of the court that was to be established. The East India company carried on their trade to China without the aid of any such powers; and the Americans conducted their commerce with China without any such powers, nay without any salaried establishment at all; they depended on the simple principle of trading—mutual and reciprocal benefit. Supposing this Bill passed, could it be carried into operation with any thing like good faith, while the contraband trade between us and the Chinese (which went to such an extent, and which must exist, until our trade with China was put an end to) was suffered to go on? Impressed with these views, he (Mr. Hawes) should concluded by moving the first of the resolutions, notice of which had been given by the Hon. Baronet (Sir G. Staunton)—That it is inexpedient to pass any Bill for establishing courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction in China, until satisfactory evidence be given of the assent of the Government of that country.

Captain ALSAGER seconded the amendment.

Lord PALMERSTON could not acquiesce in the proposals of his Hon. Friend, and thought that he and the Hon. Member for Portsmouth, whose speech he had undertaken to make—[A laugh]—had not fully considered the nature of the Bill now under the consideration of the House, and the enactments of the law passed in 1833. The Hon. Member stated that it was inexpedient to press any Bill establishing courts with criminal and admiralty jurisdiction in China, without the previous consent of the emperor of China. The fact was, that this has been done by the Act of 1833, to which the Right Hon. Baronet opposite [Sir J. Graham] when First lord of the Admiralty, was a party. That Bill conferred on the crown the power of establishing in China courts of Admiralty and criminal Jurisdiction; and one reason why he now proposed this Bill was, that he thought it expedient these courts should, in addition to criminal and Admiralty Jurisdiction, possess civil Jurisdiction; and that doubts were entertained in consequence of the ambigous wording of a clause in the existing law, whether the latter words of that clause, which specifically mentioned the Admiralty and criminal Jurisdiction, did or did not controul the words in the former part of the sections, which were more general, and which, if they stood alone, would give all the powers which were now required to establish the civil Jurisdiction.—[Cries of "Hear."] The Act to which he referred was the 3d and 4th of Wm. IV., c. 93. It was contended that the words of the latter part of the clause controuled the former, under which it was competent to give facilities for the establishment of these courts by an order in council. He would contend, therefore, that the resolution applied more to the law passed in 1833 than to the Bill now before the house; but he was prepared to discuss the principle of the present measure with the Hon. member. It was true, the present might be called an exceptional case. It was well known that they had no diplomatic connection or relations with the emperor of China. Frequent attempts had been made to establish them, but they had failed. The only way by which these relations could be established was by another embassy, and he did not think his hon. friend would recommend such a course again. It was alleged that the India company had no such courts, but that they had a power and authority which stood in lieu of it. Cases unfortunately arose in which offences had been committed by British subjects in China, and the surrender of these subjects was required, and the Company found itself placed in the discreditable dilemma of either on the one hand surrendering a British subject to be tried by Courts in which justice was openly set at defiance; or, on the other hand, refusing to deliver up the offender, and invest him with impunity for his offence. That position was full of embarassment, and it was as discreditable to the character of the Company as it was to the character of the British nation. But cases did happen in which it did occur. Then came the embarrassment, if the Chinese Government had chosen to assert its rights, and resented these infractions of its acknowledged jurisdiction, they would have stopped the trade, and that would have been attended with great loss. The company, however, in more than one instance risked the loss of trade rather than be the instruments of committing legal murder on the subjects of this country. He would admit to his Hon. Friend that there was no consent on the part of the Chinese authorities, nor could they obtain it without that intercourse with China which it was impossible in the present state of things to obtain.—[Hear, hear, hear.] But the question was though the authorities of China had not given their consent, whether they would resent such an interference on the part of this country; and from the papers that had been laid on the table, he thought it clearly appeared that they would not, and that there was every probability of their being reconciled. His Hon. Friend the Member for Portsmouth, in a work written by him on this subject, stated in distinct terms, that, in order to enforce order the usual mode of administering justice in China, would be wholly inadequate. The question then arose, were the Chinese laws suspended or relaxed in favour of strangers. Sir G Staunton stated that virtually all the Chinese laws were suspended in the case of Foreigners, except in capital offences, so that there was nothing contained in the Bill which was at all inconsistent with the present practice, and the acknowledged principles of the Chinese people. He further stated in his book that a Foreigner who had committed an offence, if not punished, he drew down the hatred of the Chinese upon the country he belonged to; and if he was punished, it led to great humiliation and disgrace to the criminal's countrymen.—[Hear, hear.] It was impossible for them to deliver up any offender who was sailing for China, or was resident there under our protection. Not only Sir G. Staunton, but another gentleman, who, from his long residence in China, was entitled to be considered a high authority, he meant Mr. Drummond, who stated that the Chinese, in the event of a murder or homicide would put to death any person delivered up to them, whether guilty or innocent; with what they [the Chinese] indeed called a regular trial, but which was, in fact, most irregular and unjust. The Chinese held the Government of foreign countries responsible for the conduct of all their subjects in China. Sir G. Staunton stated that the company's servants would be held responsible, not only for the conduct of the crews of all private vessels but all of the King's ships there. And Sir George went on to give an instance of an American, who being given up to the Chinese, was put to death. This proves two things, first, that the Chinese held the entire trade of a nation responsible for all their subjects going there, and secondly, that the custom of delivering up persons to the Chinese tribunals in cases of homicide, (a custom opposed to that which was at present adopted by the English) was not calculated to lead to a satisfactory conclusion. The Noble Lord proceeded to say, Sir George Staunton contended, not only was it necessary to have the power to control by established rules her Majesty's subjects, but that there should be even the power of suspending the trade of British subjects in cases of negociation with the Chinese Government.

He contended, therefore, from the authority of the Hon. Member for Portsmouth, that he had clearly established the grounds upon which, not this Bill, but the Bill of 1833, to which the Right Hon. Baronet opposite and himself were joint-parties, had been passed. A due regard to British interests and to British character required that the Bill should pass. If it was shown that the English Government had power to establish Courts for the trial of those greater offences, and Sir Geo. Staunton said it did for apply to the trial of minor ones, he should like to know upon what principle that power was not applicable to the smaller offences, which it was in fact more necessary to control and prevent, as it would be the best means of preventing that insubordination which was calculated to occasion these more grave offences. He would say therefore that there must be some misunderstanding as to the operation of the present Bill. Its object merely was to extend the powers of the existing law to the trial of civil offences. His Honourable Friend has complained of the arbitrary dictatorial power confided to the Government, which, by an order in Council could establish courts for the trial of any offences there. He admitted that such was the case, but there was no remedy for it. His Hon. Friend and the House must perceive the difficulty of passing any law embodying such a code as would be applicable to all offences that might arise. It was proposed by the present measure to give to those Courts a power of adjudicating between a British subject, and persons of any other nation, or Chinese, when an appeal was made to them against a British subject. In the Bill of 1833 power was given to levy certain tonnage duties, to defray the expences of the establishment of these courts, but upon further consideration, it was felt that such a proceeding would be an injury to the trade with China, and the plan was abandoned. The expences of these courts have, from that period, been the subject of an annual vote from Parliament. He thought when he was bringing in a Bill upon this subject it would be better to repeal that part of the law which empowered the crown to levy duties, and therefore a clause had been introduced in the present Bill to that effect. He also felt that it would be desirable so alter the title of the officer who was to administer the law; and for that purpose a clause had been introduced, giving the power and authority hitherto vested in the Superintendent to the Consul; at the same time, however, he felt bound to say that he considered it desirable that the power should be given to Consuls, he thought it might be expedient, considering the character of the Chinese nation, and their aversion to change, for some time longer to retain the title of Superintendent. These were the chief features of the Bill, and with these explanations he trusted the House would allow it to go into Committee.

Sir J. GRAHAM felt bound to express his regret that the Noble Lord should have thought it necessary, in the present state of the House, and at this advanced period of the session, to bring under its consideration a question of such great importance. The Noble Lord had read to the House some extracts from a work of the Hon. Member for Portsmouth, published some time since; and although he was disposed to give them the credit they deserved, he must remind the Noble Lord, that whatever might have been the opinion of the Honorable Member for Portsmouth under other circumstances, he was decidedly opposed to the measure proposed by the Noble Lord. The Noble Lord was perfectly correct when he stated that when he (Sir J. Graham) had the honour of being his colleague, he had taken some part in framing a measure that was then brought under the consideration of the House. He never regretted that because the measure had the effect, notwithstanding all that had been said against it, of opening the China trade. But he found himself bound to say that experience had convinced him that the clauses were unnecessary, and he now considered that it would be highly inexpedient to extend their operation. It was clear that Lord Napier leaving this country with an erroneous impression of the powers entrusted to him, did so demean himself to the Chinese authorities as seriously to endanger our commercial relations with that country, and exposed himself to such annoyance as he (Sir James Graham) fully believed cost him his life. Those who accompanied him being taught by experience so modified their course of proceeding as to be able to renew our intercourse. The Chinese never allowed us to fix ourselves at Canton, and in place of having three superintendents resident there, we had only one officer exercising the powers of a consul. He had no doubt but that the Chinese would take every advantage of the court as plaintiffs, but they would never submit to its jurisdiction as defendants so that it would prove to be a gross hardship on British subjects.—[Hear, hear.] If these extraordinary powers were granted, it would be impossible to entrust their exercise to the ordinary authorities; there must be some high legal authority. He (Sir J. G.) had somewhere read that all the earth was to be put under a commission—[A laugh]—and he supposed there must be a barrister or a commission of barristers, of six years standing, sent out to China to put a law in execution, acknowledged to be arbitrary in its nature. Now, as to authority of Sir G. Staunton, which the Noble Lord had quoted, that Hon. Baronet had since modified his opinions, and was opposed to this Bill. Besides the Noble Lord rested his case on the papers that had been produced when there was no consent on the part of the Chinese signified, and he [Sir J. G.] begged the House to reconsider that Captain Elliot, in his last despatch [July 1836] had stated that the Chinese were daily becoming more anxious to stand well with the British Government, but they were very jealous to the point on which the Noble Lord wished to venture, and was it prudent to run such a risk at a period when every thing was running smoothly? He would ask the Noble Lord whether he did not think it prudent to wait for further accounts from that country before he called on the House, at this late period of the session, to pass a measure which might interfere with the commercial relations which were every day becoming more important, and which had been the source of great prosperity to our commerce. In the last dispatch, dated the 20th September, 1837, Captain Elliot said he had no hesitation in stating that it was in his power to secure [*] for the Provincial Parliament the most formal sanction of these operations. If that was the case delay would be of considerable advantage. Although he was favourable to the motion of the Hon Member opposite, he should like the Bill to go into Committee, because he approved highly of the fifth clause for the repeal of the Tonnage duties; and he therefore thought it highly desirable that the Bill should pass. It appeared to him, that consistently with the whole course of British policy, with international law and past experience, it would be inadvisable to pass the present Bill. He had been satisfied from experience that it would be injudicious to extend the operation of these courts, although, so far as that clause went which rescinded the tonnage duty, he would give the measure his support. He should be sorry to obstruct the progress of that portion of the measure, but if some understanding were not come to he should, in the event of a division, vote against the Bill.

Mr. WARBURTON hoped his Hon. Friend would withdraw his resolution, and allow the Bill to go into Committee. It was most essential that these tonnage duties should be repealed and the Government having given its assent, they were certain of carrying the proposition to a favourable result. With regard to other clauses of the Bill, he hoped the Noble Lord would reconsider them before he decided upon pressing them upon the consideration of the House. In his opinion it would be far better to defer them until they had some further information upon the subject.

Lord PALMERSTON begged to set the Honorable Baronet right with respect to the dispute between Lord Napier and the Chinese Government. The dispute did not turn upon any question like the present, but as to the mode of communication between the British and the Chinese Governments—the former wishing to have a direct communication, and the latter refusing any intercourse except as under the old system through the Hong merchants. He admitted that it would be expedient to ascertain the views of the Chinese Government, before carrying a measure like the present into operation (Hear) Captain Elliott, who was the only Superintendent, gave it as his decided opinion that the consent of the Chinese authorities could be obtained. The Right Hon. Baronet had said, get the consent of the Chinese Government, and then come to Parliament. Did the Right Hon. Baronet really think that would be the best course to adopt? Because when the Chinese Government was asked to consent, they would naturally enquire what the regulations were before they would decide. Now, the wish of the Government was to obtain the consent of the Chinese Government to something specific, and that was all that was wanted.

Mr. C. LUSHINGTON trusted the Noble Lord would accede to the excellent advice given him by the Right Honourable Baronet, as he felt convinced that it would be utterly useless to attempt to get the consent of the Chinese Government to abstract regulations.

Sir ROBERT INGLIS thought it would be far better not to proceed further with the Bill in its present shape

Captain ALSAGER understood that the courts were to have jurisdiction over British subjects only. Now, he knew that nine-tenths of the disputes in Canton were between the British and Chinese subjects, and he was certain that they never would submit to the authority of any court but their own.

After a few words as to the course to be taken.

Mr. HAWES withdrew his amendment, in order to let the Bill go into Committee. He would divide the House upon the first clause.

The house then went into Committee on the Bill.

On clause I being proposed.

Mr. HAWES rose to move its omission. As far as he knew, no British merchants had given their assent to the measure, which was therefore to be considered as emanating exclusively from the Foreign-office. To the establishment of a Court for trial of offences by British subjects there could be no objection; but he protested against a Court's interfering with an independent power like China. And if such a course were taken let it not be forgotten that interested parties would easily be found to whisper that to the Chinese authorities, and render them jealous of, and hostile to British interests.—

[*] Quere From The local government. Ed.

(Hear.) He therefore moved that the clause be omitted.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL thought the omission of the clause would place the House in a novel situation. There were two thousand of her Majesty's subjects resident near Canton, and it was necessary there should be some means of settling the disputes which might arise. It was for the benefit of those on the spot that there should be some tribunal to which they might resort.

Lord PALMERSTON said as the sense of the House appeared to be against the Bill, he had no objection to postpone it until next Session.—(Hear. hear.)

After a few word from Sir JAMES GRAHAM, the Bill was withdrawn for the present Session.

EXTRACTS.

POPULATION OF PRUSSIA.—The *Prussian State Gazette* publishes the census of the kingdom made up to the end of 1837. The whole population, not including that of the principality of Neufchatel, amounted to 14,098, 125 inhabitants, in which number the army is reckoned. The provinces contain as follows:—Prussia 2, 152,873; Posen, 4,169,706; Brandenburg, 1,741,411; Pomerania, 990,285; Silesia, 2,679,478; Saxony, 1, 564,187; Westphalia, 1,326,467; Rhenish provinces, 2,473,733. The census taken in 1816, including nearly all the provinces of which the kingdom now consists, gave a total of 10,349,031. The population has therefore increased by 3,749,094 in 21 years. Deducting 25,256 for the population of the principality of Lichtenburg, acquired by Prussia, during the interval of those years, the net increase from 1816 to 1837 is 3,923,838 inhabitants.

The Canada thistle can only with great difficulty be eradicated, on account of the distance to which its roots penetrate. An instance is related of its descending roots having been dug out of a quarry 19 feet in length; and it has been found to shoot out horizontal roots in every direction, some eight feet in length, in a single season.—*Mirror.*

MEDITERRANEAN POSTAGE.

Tuesday, the following resolutions were reported to the House of Commons, as having been adopted by a committee on postage to the Mediterranean Sea:—

"That the following rates of postage be charged on letters sent by packet boats, between the places after mentioned, that is to say:—

	s.	d.
"For every single letter (not having been first brought from the united kingdom, or not being intended to be conveyed to the united kingdom), transmitted by packet boat between any place situated upon the Mediterranean Sea, the Adriatic Sea, the Archipelago and Black Sea, in Turkey in Europe and Asia, in Spain, Portugal, Italy, France, in the Mediterranean, and upon the northern coast of Africa, whether in the Mediterranean, or the Straits of Gibraltar, the sum of.....	0	6
"And for every single letter (not having been first brought from the united kingdom, or not being intended to be sent to the united kingdom), transmitted between any of the places aforesaid, and any place in the East Indies by way of the Red Sea or the Persian Gulf, in addition to any other rates of postage which may be payable in respect of such last mentioned letters, the sum of.....	0	6

"That the postmaster general be authorised to charge rates of packet postage on letters sent by packet-boats between ports and places where rates of postage have not hitherto been established."

They were agreed to, and a bill ordered accordingly.

RAILROADS IN BELGIUM.—The railroad from Brussels to Ostend is advancing with admirable rapidity, and that from Ghent to Lille proceeds with equal speed. We are assured that the latter will be positively completed in November, 1839.

Don Carlos, according to the *Europe*, an ultra-legitimist journal, has received accredited agents from Russia and Austria, and has been furnished with five millions of florins in Frankfort and Amsterdam bills. Besides this, according to the same journal, a subsidy of two million of florins is to be paid him monthly. His general line of policy has been approved by the great cabinets; his army is concentrated at Estella, only in order to take possession of both banks of the Ebro. Cabrera has written to him for 30,000 muskets.

EFFECTS OF CHAMPAGNE.—The Toulonnais states that, after the sailing of the British squadron from that port the morning after the ball, it was found that many of the English guests had remained behind, either from unwillingness or inability to shape their course for the ships, and that they are now going to follow the fleet in a steamer.

We understand that the Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the subject of postage, have come to some important resolution. After some sixteen sittings, and five divisions, it was resolved to recommend that one uniform rate of postage should be established over the whole empire. It is not, however, to be as Mr. Hume proposed one penny—that could not be obtained; nor three half pence, which the Committee also rejected; but twopence and the weight of such letter is to be half an ounce. Stamp paper for covers is to be used. If the recommendation be carried into effect, it will be a great improvement; and those, who, by perseverance, have accomplished so much in spite of many obstacles, deserve the best thanks of all the industrious classes. (*The Sun, July 20.*)

LONDON PRICES CURRENT—JULY 20.

TEA.—The public sales have concluded. As might have been expected the effect of the announcement of so large a quantity as 14,000,000 lbs for sale was an immediate cessation of all demand for tea in the market, and at the opening of these sales it became evident that this cause would prevent the trade from buying to any extent, although in the early part many of the importers were anxious to make sales at very reduced prices, yet little was taken by the trade; but the subsequent withdrawal of a considerable quantity re-assured the buyers, and gave an impetus to the biddings, which continued to the end of the sales. We estimate the quantity sold at nearly 10,000 pkgs. The prices show a decline, as compared with April, on Canton bohea of 2d per lb, common congou 1½d, fine congou 2d to 4d, souchong 4d to 6d, capers 2d, pekoe 3d to 6d, twankays 3d to 4d per lb; orange pekoe has advanced from 3d to 6d per lb the supply being short and the demand increasing; hysons have ruled rather cheaper; young hyson is also lower, while imperial and gunpowder have advanced from 2d to 6d per lb. Since the sales the transactions have been extensive in all descriptions at 1d to 1½d per lb profit.

Dublin Evening Post, July 24.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

LATEST DATES.

England	30th July.	Singapore	31st Oct.
U. States	10th July.	Java	20th Oct.
Calcutta	26th Sept.	Manila	25th Nov.
Bombay	9th Sept.	Austral-Asia	26th Aug.
Madras			

ARRIVED.—PARROCK HALL, Canny, from Bombay. NILE, Anderson, and INGLEBOROUGH, Buckle, from Liverpool, 24th July. FRANCIS STANYON, (Am.) Lathrop, from Manila, in 8 days. LADY HAYES, Paterson, from Sydney. ROSALIND, Crouch, from London. HINDOSTAN, Redman, from Madras. CHELYDRA, ——, from Calcutta 26th September, Singapore 31st October. JANE BROWN, Dunlop, from Glasgow, 13th July.

The George 4th left the Start 13th August and arrived at Anjer 3rd November.

Her Packets were brought on by the Inglebrough.

LOSS OF THE KELLIE CASTLE.—The Kellie Castle struck at midnight of the 14th ulto, on the So Western extremity of the Louisa shoal. The Lady Hayes had been in company for two days previously, and hearing her guns of distress came to her assistance. Every exertion was made to get the Kellie Castle off, but in vain. During the interval the Bombay Castle, St. Vincent, and Dona Pascoa, came up. They continued about the wreck till the 21st, when they abandoned it. Passengers and crew all saved, and taken on board the Lady Hayes, Bombay Castle, and St. Vincent. 20 Chests of opium, luggage, and a few trifling article were saved.

PASSENGERS.—Per Kellie Castle, Charles Lyall, Esq. and Lady. Thos. and Alexander Scott, Thos. M'Micking, and Edmond Read, Esqs. (Arrived in the Lady Hayes.)

SAILED.—8th instant from Hong-Kong, Castle Huntly, for Bombay.

We have received the Singapore Free Press of the 25th October and, by the Lady Hayes, the Colonist of the 4th August, and various papers per Chelydra, from Calcutta, which we have not had time to examine.

We have published the whole of the debate on the China Courts Bill, and we can see but little in that whole that has not appeared in the Canton papers, since we first heard that it was the intention of the legislature to institute these courts, but we have neither time nor space to review the debate.

The persecution against Mr. Talbot and the Ship Thomas Perkins, had not ceased last night; neither were there any appearances warranting a hope that the governor would speedily recover from his unhappy hallucination.

With reference to the highly interesting meteorological observations taken on the 12th and 13th Ulto, we have been informed that a much more remarkable phenomenon was noticed on the evening of the 5th inst., when from half eight to nine, 108 meteors were counted; and from 9 until half past, 52, the moon and clouds then interrupted the view.

The remark, that great events spring from little causes, is universally allowed to be true; and the history of the uproar which distracted Canton last week is to be traced to a source, which might be termed ridiculous, did not the passions of avarice and fear render it hateful.—It appears that the worthy tide-waiter of the petty custom house station in front of the Creek hong, has been in the habit of lending himself to assist the contraband introduction of all sorts of goods; and when, from some cause unknown to us, an interruption to this convenient mode of landing goods occured, he speedily proffered his services to restore the good old custom.

About this time the emperor's edicts reached Canton, and our friend became alarmed for his own safety when he saw that many of his friends had got into Limbo; to save himself, therefore, he caused the very property he had undertaken to protect to be seized, and betrayed his countrymen with whom he had been connected in carrying on this secret traffic, from which he derived considerable profit in the shape of fees. *Nunquam tuta fides.* Thus the villany of this trustworthy officer put the governor, the Chamber of Commerce, the Consoo, and all Canton on the *qui vive*; cangues were in great requisition, houses were to be pulled down, and foreigners *were* to be banished from the celestial empire!—We think this a pretty good exemplification of the remark we set out with.

The threat however, to pull down *our* houses, for they are *ours* so long as we pay the rent, is rather too serious a matter to be treated lightly; and we shall proceed to show that, if carried into execution, it would be a distinct robbery, and a violation of engagements.

In 1814 a treaty was entered into between the local government and the Select Committee guarantying the inviolability of the foreign factories. This treaty was shamefully broken by the hoppo in 1831, when he entered the Company's hall and seated himself, by way of insult, with his back towards the King's picture; for he might have performed his business of destroying the Company's garden without entering their hall: this behaviour stamps the Chinese—the government officers at least—as semi-barbarians.

The Chinese understand perfectly the law of landlord and tenant: and Howqua must know that to threaten to unroof Mr. Innes' house was no more justifiable than to threaten rob Mr. Innes' treasury: in either case Howqua would be a violator both of private property, and in one of confirmed engagements: if an individual breaks the laws in Canton, why does not the government take its own course, instead of cruelly and tyrannically punishing its own people, and breaking its own engagements by involving others in an affair with which they have had nothing to do?—Is there any act more inconsistent with reason, can any proceeding be more absurd as well as unjust?

But there is yet something more to be said on this matter. We consider that the governor, or, to speak more generally, the local government, are the most blame worthy parties in this question of river smuggling, which has been practised in the most open and undisguised manner for the last 18 months at least; now it is utterly impossible to suppose that the superior officers of the province, could have been ignorant of the *fleet* of boats lying at Whampoa; and still no one measure has been taken either to seize or to drive them out of the river: a matter so easily managed as to *turn your finger in the palm of your hand.* What then, has been the inevitable consequence? The long forbearance, nay, the connivance of the local government has given to the river boats an almost prescriptive right of anchorage and of smuggling. Yet when a treacherous tide-waiter betrays his foreign employers (whose employ he had importunately sought) to his own countrymen, the governor rushes headlong into a rash course of conduct, seizing and punishing innocent people right and left, and insisting upon the retirement of innocent foreigners (we allude to Mr. Talbot of the Firm of Gordon and Talbot, which Firm does not, we believe, trade in opium). Now governor Loo, in his reply to the petition of the Parsee merchants, dated 27th Sept. 1831, seems to imply that every individual shall bear the consequences of his own acts: for in that reply he said—"Should any one among them (the foreigners) sow disturbance, and work up trouble, then with conjoint strength unite in order and expel him. Do not cause that all should be involved." (C. Re. Sept.

30th 1834.) It appears to us, now as then, that this is either a sneer at the want of unity amongst foreigners, or an abandonment of the long sustained principle of responsibility; nevertheless, in the edicts lately issued, the government and the hong merchants seem to implicate the whole foreign community in the offence of *one*, and that offence not *proven*.

With reference to the stoppage of the trade, we scarcely think it a subject of regret at present; the teamen will soon be as impatient as the foreign merchant for its renewal.

Correspondence between the Hong merchants and the Chamber of Commerce.

To the Honorable the Chamber of Commerce.
&c. &c. &c.

A respectful communication.

Seeing the large decked Schooners have, latterly, in defiance of the prohibitions, persisted in coming to Canton in continued and quick succession, bringing up Opium which is removed up into the foreign factories, by which the Security merchants and landlords are involved, we, your younger brethren, requested you by letter to make known to the several foreign gentlemen the facts for their guidance, entreating them to carry on their business in a peaceful and regular way for our mutual advantage.

Now on the 17th day of this 10th moon the foreign merchant Innes secretly brought up some Opium to Canton, which was seized by Government on the river, in front of the 13 factories, by which he has involved in punishment his Surety and landlord, and aroused universal indignation at his wickedness. We, your younger brethren, in consequence of the detestable conduct of this man, have placarded him in every direction, of which placard we send you a Copy, requesting you, after perusal, to send it to the news papers for publication, that every reasonable man may be informed of the circumstances.

It is for this we write and with compliments remain.

The Hong merchants
S. FEARON.
Chinese Interpreter General Chamber of Commerce.
Dec. 5th 1838.

Copy of Placard.

By the ancient laws the large decked boats are prohibited coming to Canton, and the small open boats, which are allowed to come are obliged to apply at the Custom house Stations to obtain passports and undergo a strict examination. Of this we have given repeated intimations to the several foreign traders for their guidance; nevertheless, latterly the large decked boats have been arriving in constant and rapid succession, some from Macao, others from Whampoa, doubtless for the purposes of bringing up Opium and smuggling. The contraband goods being taken up to the factories, are seized, and we, the Security merchants and landlords, are involved in punishment. We have frequently written (to the foreigners) begging them not to infringe the prohibitory laws and to carry on their business in a peaceful and regular manner.

But all men are not the same; some are good and others bad; our warnings are therefore useless. On the 17th of this moon the foreign merchant Innes with a daring disregard of the laws, clandestinely brought Opium up to Canton in one of the boats, which was seized by Government, involving in punishment his surety, and the landlord of his factory; truly, such conduct merits universal indignation. He openly defies the Imperial mandates, and displays the most supreme contempt for his own reputation. We must therefore refuse, however reluctantly, to do any more business with him, and shall turn him out of our houses: we accordingly placard our resolves in the most explicit manner, that every reasonable man may be informed thereof, and take timely warning.

Given in Consoo, (no date)

To the Honourable the Chamber of Commerce.
&c. &c. &c.

A respectful communication.

By the ancient laws and repeated edicts from the Governor, the large decked boats are prohibited coming to Canton; copies of these edicts we, your younger brethren, have again and again sent to you several gentlemen, but you thinking them of no import have cast them aside without giving the least attention to them; and a seizure has just been made by Government of some Opium which Innes was endeavoring to smuggle, in consequence of which his surety merchant has been sentenced to the punishment of publicly wearing the cangue, and his landlord was also sentenced to a similar punishment, but prevailed on H. E. by his entreaties to forgive him. You, gentlemen, have all seen or heard of this.

We have established Hongs for trading with you, gentlemen, in the hope of making a little money, and that all things may go on peacefully and to our mutual advantage, but by the foreigners smuggling Opium, we are constantly involved in trouble. Ask yourselves, gentlemen, whether in our places you could be at ease? There are surely some reasonable men among you.

Now we have been forced to demand some new conditions ere opening the trade, being determined no longer to suffer for your misdeeds. We have resolved that, hereafter, not one large decked boat shall come up to Canton, and all small uncovered boats, whether coming from or going to Whampoa or Macao, shall, according to law, apply at the Custom house stations for passports, and examination. As the security merchant and landlord are made answerable for any smuggling of Opium &c., these conditions are absolutely necessary, and we must request you, benevolent elder brethren, to give public notice that all gentlemen, who, on consideration, determine to accept our terms for opening the trade, must give us a signed paper to that effect, when the trade shall instantly open, and we will continue to rent you our factories.

Hereafter, if any foreigner attempt to smuggle up Opium or any other contraband article into the factories, we shall immediately, petition the Government that they may deal with him according to law, and turn the offender out of our houses. If you consent to this and give us a bond to that *effect*, we will continue to trade with you as usual; but if you perversely refuse our conditions, we truly dare not continue to trade with you, or rent you our houses. You cannot say we have given you no warning.

On receipt of this letter we must beg you all to let us know, whether you accept or refuse our terms, that we may frame the new agreement, after which chops shall again be granted.

It is for this we write, and with compliments remain

The Hong-merchants.
S. FEARON.
Chinese Interpreter Genl. Chamber of Commerce.
December 5th, 1838.

To the Honorable the Chamber of Commerce.
&c. &c. &c.

A respectful communication.

The foreign merchant Innes, being a man who clandestinely smuggles opium into Canton, H. E. the Governor has directed, by edict, that he be driven out by the 21st of this month, ordering us, in case of his presumptuous refusal to leave, to pull down the house in which he lives, that he may have no roof above his head. No gentleman must give him shelter, lest he himself become involved in trouble.

We have to request that you will circulate this amongst the several foreign gentlemen, that each may know how to act. It is for this we write, and with compliments remain.

The Hong merchants.
S. FEARON.
Chinese Interpreter General Chamber of Commerce.
Dec. 5th 1838.

To the Honorable the Chamber of Commerce.
&c. &c. &c.

A respectful communication.

In our letter of 19th instant, (December 5) we stated that, should Innes not leave his house before the 22nd, we should pull it down. This was in consequence of an edict we received from the Governor, in which he threatened that all of us, Hong merchants, should wear the cangue unless Innes left Canton by 22nd. We were greatly alarmed at this threat, and resolved to pull down his house, that, having no place to shelter him, he might be forced to leave. We therefore invited all you gentlemen to attend at the Consoo Hall on the 20th (yesterday) to deliberate on the subject. Now as after mutual deliberation you all decide that we ought not to pull the house down, we have determined not to do so.

Now, in consequence of Innes having clandestinely smuggled up Opium, H. E. the Governor has ordained that he must quit Canton by the 22nd instant, (December 8) failing which we, the Hong merchants, are to wear the cangue. However stern and severe this edict of H. E. may be, it is certain to be acted upon, and should we be obliged to wear the cangue, our reputation will be indelibly seared, and, with tainted character, how shall we be able to carry on trade either with native or foreign merchants?

By the obstinate defiance of this one man, Innes, to the Governor's edicts, the whole foreign trade is involved in difficulties, the conquences of which may be truly awful. We earnestly beg of you, gentlemen, to endeavor by reasonable arguments to make Innes leave Canton to day, that the trade may again be put on its usual quiet footing. It is for this we write, and with compliments remain.

The Hong merchants.
S. FEARON.
Chinese Interpreter G. C. C.
December 6th, 1838.

General Chamber of Commerce,
Canton, 7th Dec. 1838.

To the Hong Merchants

Gentlemen.—We now do ourselves the honour to acknowledge receipt of your various letters under date 5th and 6th December, but before entering upon the general subject contained in them, it was imperatively necessary that we should draw your attention to the threat contained in one of them of forcibly pulling down one of the Foreign Factories; we therefore verbally pointed out to you the dangerous consequences which might result from such an act; the inviolability of our personal dwellings being a point imperatively necessary for the security of our persons and the property under our charge; we have now much satisfaction in seeing by your letter received yesterday evening, that you disclaim any such violent intention.

As regards the subject of your other letters, we must in the first place inform you, that Mr. Innes is not a member of our Chamber, nor have we any control or influence over his actions even if he were.

The Chamber of Commerce is purely a commercial body and has no authority our persons residing in Canton.

We have heard with deep feelings of regret, the treatment you have all experienced, and are threatened with; on account of the discovery of an attempt to smuggle opium into Canton, more especially as the severe punishment already inflicted on Punhoyqua, security merchant of the Thos. Perkins, originated in an accusation entirely devoid of all foundation.

We think it however our duty here publicly and clearly to express our disapprobation of acts such as are now forced upon our notice.

In reply to your request that we as a body should give you some pledge respecting the Foreign boats coming to Canton, we regret that, we are unable to comply with it,—these boats belong to a variety of persons, over whom we can exercise no authority. It is however essentially necessary, that the community of Canton should have means of conveying letters, and of going backwards and forwards to and from Macao. We shall be happy to meet with you, in order to concert some plan for the purpose; so as effectually to prevent boats thus employed, from engaging in illegal transactions, and thus involving all parties in trouble.

I remain &c. H. H. LINDSAY, Chairman.

C. Press Dec. 8.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

TAKEN AT CANTON NOV. 12TH AND 13TH 1838.

Nov. 12th. The observations commenced at 7 h. 30 P. M. Clear evening; the stars twinkled with great brilliancy. Wind light from the North. From 7 h. to 7 h. 45 m six meteors descended nearly vertically from a little to the east of the Zenith. The observations were then discontinued for two hours and afterwards resumed till 5 o'clock A. M.

10 h. A meteor of considerable brilliancy occured in the direction of *alpha* Capella, *alpha* Aries being nearly on the meridian.

12 h. 20 m. a meteor descended nearly vertically from a little to the west of the Pleiades.

1 h. 25 m. meteor very bright from *alpha* of the Triangulum fell S. W. at an angle of 45.

1 h. 30 m. Two small meteors. 1 h 35 m. meteor from *zeta* in the foot of Perseus S. W.

At 11 o'clock it began to be cloudy at intervals, and from 2 o'c. A. M. the sky was perfectly obscured for the remainder of the night.

The thermometer varied from 70° to 69°. Slight southerly winds prevailed the following morning and about 2 P. M. the sky became clear, and then blew again from Northward.

Nov. 13th. Observations, by six individuals, commenced at 6 h. P. M. Wind N. by W. Clouds in the E. and W.

6 h. 56 m.		First meteor seen, on the meridian N. of Zenith; emitted an appearance like phosphorus. It then suddenly became cloudy and continued so till
11 h. 30 m.		when another meteor in the S. fell vertically.
11 h. 30 m.		Meteor, west of Leo, course from N to W.
11 h. 40 m.	"	from *alpha* to *beta* in Auriga.
11 h 44 m.	"	from Pleiades to S. W.
11 h. 48 m.	"	in the East, fell vertically.
11 h. 49 m.	"	from *delta* parallel to *epsilon* and *eta* in Canis major.
11 h. 55 m	"	from Orion's belt, N. W.
11 h. 57 m.	"	from Sirius, South.
11 h. 58 m.	"	from Auriga towards Castor and Pollux.
12 h. — 30 sec.	"	from *alpha* Auriga, Northwd.
12 h. 1 m. 30 sec.	"	from Zenith, Eastward.
12 h. 3 m. 2 "	"	from *beta* Aries, S. W.
12 h. 4 m. 30 sec.	"	from Auriga, S. E.
12 h. 8 m.	"	from the meridian of Pleiades, S. W.
12 h. 11 m.	"	" " N. E.
12 h. 12 m.	"	in the S. W.
12 h. 14 m.	"	from *alpha* through *beta* Auriga. S. E.
12 h. 22 m.	"	from *lamda* Orion. N. E.
12 h. 23 m.	"	from *alpha* towards E.
12 h. 32 m.	"	from N. E. to S. W. a little S of *alpha* Auriga.
12 h. 37 m.	"	from above Regulus, fell E.
12 h. 42 m.	"	from N. E. to S. W. parallel with Castor and Pollux.
12 h. 45 m.	"	from *alpha* Taurus, Southd.
12 h. 53 m.	"	very brilliant from Castor and Pollux towards *alpha* in Canis Major.
3 h. 48 m.	"	from Leo to Eastward
4 h. 52 m.	"	the last and brightest of the night, course from *zeta* in the foot of Perseus to W. parallel with the plane of the horizon.

From one o'c till half past three, it was cloudy, when it became clear for the remainder of the night. The thermometer, 73° and 72°. Nov. 14th. The weather continued pleasant during the day, but at sunset there was a very sensible change in the atmosphere. The wind blew strong from North and the clouds appeared tempestuous, but soon passed over. At several times during the evening till 11 o'c. a lookout was kept but not a meteor seen. The same has been true for five or six succeeding nights. The meteors of the 13th, with few exceptions, were very similar to each other. They bore no comparison with the splendid meteoric shower of Nov. 13th, 1833, which I fortunately witnessed in America, yet they were more than ordinary. *Thirty one* were witnessed in the quick succession of half a minute, and one minute, others at longer intervals during the few hours of clear sky of the night.

It is worthy of particular notice, that several gentlemen who left Macao on the night of the 13th at 1 o'c, A. M. observed an atmospheric phenomenon in the North West, described by one of them as resembling the Aurora Borealis as he had witnessed it in the Shetlands, except the corona did not pass each other from right to left, but shot perpendicularly upwards to an angle of 45, and the light was of a paler color. Abundant time was afforded to satisfy the observers that the phenomenon was in the atmosphere.

Canton Nov. 23d. 1838 W. P.

(Canton Press, 1st Dec.)

CANTON REGISTER EXTRA.

CANTON,
Thursday, 13th December, 1838.

Intended Execution of a Chinese and Serious Riot in Front of the FOREIGN FACTORIES.

Dec. 12. 1838.—Between 9 and 10 this morning the whole of the Foreign community were thrown into commotion by the public preparations made by the Chinese executioner in the square in front of the factories, under the directions of a deputed officer (a captain or major) to strangle a Chinese, found guilty of keeping an opium smoking shop.

The square before the factories was fixed on by H. E. the governor as the place of execution, without any intimation to the hongmerchants, the only authorised channel of communication with Foreigners; and it is not within the memory of man,—we believe it is not "on record"—that an execution ever took place there.

But H. E., for the sole purpose of insulting and disgracing Foreigners, and to render them hateful in the eyes of the Natives, ordered that this unfortunate being should be put to death in the sight of those with whom H. E. concluded he had been connected in business. The news spread rapidly through the whole body of Foreigners, who began to assemble in order to interrupt such an unprecedented and offensive proceeding. We arrived on the spot about 10 o'clock, when we observed an English gentleman active and loud in his protest against the insult thus offered to all Foreigners, and on the disgrace that would be entailed on them were they to submit to the degradation of allowing their square to be made the Chinese execution ground.

These sentiments we,e immediately diffused through the assembled Foreigners. The heads of several mercantile houses now arrived, and our numbers increased, for almost every resident Foreigner in Canton, as well as several commanders of ships with their boat's crews were on the spot where the intended execution was about to take place, which was nearly directly under the American Flag (which had been hauled down by the Consul's orders); and opposite to the Swedish Factory (in which the American Consul resides). The Superintending officer was spoken to, and he consented, without making any reference to the governor, to execute the criminal further off. It the meantime, some of the Foreigners had began rolling up the tent, which was spread out on the ground, and eventually the whole of the instruments of execution were carried away by the Chinese to the beach opposite Mingqua's hong and Old China Street. The Foreigners, however, being apprehensive that if they returned to their houses the execution might take place on that spot—which may also be called the *Square*,—insisted that every implement of execution should be embarked in boats; this requisition was at length complied with by the Chinese coolies, and those foreigners, who had seen the embarkation, returned to the centre of the square, where most of the other Foreigners who had been assembled, continued loitering about, talking together in groups. Up to this time the assembled Chinese had evidently been with us; they appeared pleased to see that we had been determined not to be the witnesses of the death of their countryman.

It's well known that the lower sort of Chinese, particularly the idle, are curious and prying to a great degree, and two Foreigners cannot stop to exchange a salutation, but they are immediately surrounded closely and unpleasantly by idle lookers on, who press upon their persons in a most annoying manner. This intrusive part of Chinese behaviour however, is not only inflicted on Foreigners, for we have seen at the city gate the Kwangheep himself surrounded by his retainers, attendants, and troops, in the same unceremonious manner, many of whom were reading over his shoulders the documen he was examining. However, this unpleasant crowding gave offence to day, and many of the Foreign individuals began to drive the Chinese back with canes, striking some:

Jamque faces et saxa volant.

The immense crowd were several times driven back by a few foreigners, and it was not considered at this time that any very serious affair would occur. But the crowd increased, and the showers of stones thickened, joined with the usual clamour of the Chinese. About this time Mowqua made his appearance from old China street, and waved to the Foreigners at the Western end of the square, to retire; this signal many of them obeyed, which was immediately observed by the multitude, who made a simultaneous rush, hurling showers of stones; those few who had still stood quietly looking on were now obliged to follow their retiring companions; it was *sauve qui peut*, and the door of the imperial hong was choked like the pit door of a Theatre, and about forty Foreigners found refuge in that hong; as the last got in, the crowd, who were close to, sent their missiles through the doorway, and a gentleman received a very severe blow on the right side of the head, which stunned him for a time. The door was immediately closed, and strongly barricaded. The mob continued their assault on the front of the factories, notwithstanding the efforts of a number of officers and the police, many, of whom suffered severely from stones in the *melee*. The mob,—amongst whom a parcel of vagabond lads were the most active—pulled down the palisades and walls in front of the Swedish, Lungshun, Fungtae, and Imperial hongs, and used the bricks and rails as weapons of attack on the doors, windows and verandahs of the factories. The panels of the door of the Lungshun hong—the residence of H. M.'s chief superintendent—were completely demolished, and the door forced open, and much of the furniture in the upper rooms injured by the brickbats &c. poured in at the windows; the furniture in many other houses was also considerably damaged.

About 4 O'clock P. M., a looker on, seeing a *confederated group of ruffians* using one of the pulled up toprails as a battering ram against the door of the residence of H. M.'s Superintendent, and several Chinese on the verandas, they having climbed as high as the second stories, reported the state of affairs to an old and influential resident, and he directly applied in the proper quarter, and the Namhoy magistrate with a detachment of military immediately made his appearance, when the mob were immediately dispersed and left in quiet and peace those houses and people they had so wantonly injured and annoyed; and in ten minutes after the arrival of the troops, the most influential merchants in Canton were in the centre of the square,—but just before covered with overwhelming masses of all that is villanous and desperate in Canton; we should think there had been at least from seven to eight thousand Chinese in the square.

It was recommended that the military guard should be stationed all night in the front of the factories; to this the Chinese officer consented; and at this moment the picquets, the cooking apparatus—for a Chinese, like an Englishman, likes to fight on a full belly,—and numerous large and painted lanterns, from a picturesque night view, in front of the factories.

At present, 7.30 P. M., all is perfectly quiet, all apprehensions are completely dismissed, and confidence is thoroughly restored. We learn that the unfortunate man who was about to suffer death is *Hoyew Kung*, who dwelt near the Yewlan gate, and kept an opium smokingshop seven or eight years ago near the *Fukkeen* hong. After he was removed from the square, he was immediately strangled at the landing place at the end of *Choonyin* street, which is next to Saoqua's hong.

This extreme and cruel punishment has been inflicted in obedience to the late imperial orders received from Peking.

The reflections and observations to be made at the close of this eventful day are the following.

1stly. The local government must have a considerable degree of respect for foreigners, notwithstanding its frequent expression of blustering contempt, or the superintending officer would never have allowed his proceedings to be interrupted and stopped by a mere handful of those which it affects so much to despise.

2ndly. The Foreigners should always stand upon their united strength on all questions concerning their interests and privileges, and they may then always confidently expect the same success which has attended this day's endeavours to preserve their own ground from being polluted by such disgusting insults.

3rdly. We question much whether the truth will reach the governor, either through his own officers or the hong merchants; but we think a strong protest, by the whole body of Foreigners, against any similar proceedings for the future should be immediately presented to H. E.—Advantage should also be taken of the events of the day to obtain permission to enclose the square as it was formerly enclosed.

We forbear, at present, observing on the dreadful fate of the unfortunate *Hoyew kung*. We are told that, alarmed by the stricter prohibitions, he some years ago transferred his shop to another party; but the local government knows well how to select its unfortunate and *helpless* victims: the transfer of his shop probably occasioned the loss or the involvement of his property; or it is also probable that he possessed riches, and was therefore marked as a sacrifice to a harsh and cruel law. We have been informed that he was denounced by three different parties to the governor.

Captain Elliot, who was at Whampoa, having been informed of the disturbance by a despatch forwarded from Canton, immediately mustered the boats and crews of the shipping, and arrived in the course of the evening with 120 men; but fortunately their services were not required; yet the Foreign Community must feel grateful to Captain Elliot for his prompt assistance.

Au reste, and the truth, however bitter, must be told, we cannot boast of any martial victory. No! The foreigners fled before a mob; unfortunately they were all split into different groups, without any one to assume the general direction. To prevent another instance of such disgraceful flight, we would recommend that the residents should organize themselves as a sort of militia, their weapons to be heavy hunting whips, and there is no doubt that on any future similar occasion they will drive the *canaille* of Canton, like Scythian Slaves, into the river.

The foreigners, however, felt perfectly convinced that if they were to open their hong-doors and unite they could have driven the crowd, immense as it was, back, and cleared the square: but this energetic measure was not resorted to for one or two reasons.—1stly, It would most probably have led to loss of life, and a consequent stoppage of the trade; or, if no Chinese had been actually killed, they would have brought a corpse or two and swore the men had been killed in the affray—and that they would have—to use their own expession—"a golden coffin." 2ndly—Even supposing no Chinese lives had been lost, such a stern termination of the affair would most probably have led to further disturbances, and permanent exasperation, the result of which it is impossible to anticipate, for it is not likely the affair would have ended, as it has happily done, with the day. We think this fortunate termination of a rather serious disturbance a sufficient consolation to the Foreigners for the pelting they received; they have proved that mobs had better be let alone, and they should remember that the best part of valour is discretion and a good retreat better than a bad battle.

Opium—Threats of the Hong Merchants to unroof the Foreign Factories—Stoppage of Trade.

The remark, that great events spring from little causes, is universally allowed to be true; and the history of the *meeting* which distracted Canton last week is to be traced to a source, which might be termed ridiculous, did not the passions of avarice and fear render it hateful.—It appears that the worthy tidewaiter of the petty custom house station in front of the Creek hong has been in the habit of lending himself to assist the contraband introduction of all sorts of goods; and when, from some cause unknown to us, an interruption to this convenient mode of landing goods occurred, he specially proffered his services to restore the good old custom.

About this time the emperor's edicts reached Canton, and our friend became alarmed for his own safety, when he saw that many of his friends had got into Limbo; to save himself, therefore, he caused the very property he had undertaken to protect to be seized, and betrayed his countrymen with whom he had been connected in carrying on this secret traffic, from which he derived considerable profit in the shape of fees. *Nunquam tuta fides!* Thus the villany of this trustworthy officer put the governor, the Chamber of Commerce, the Consoo, and all Canton on the *qui vive*; cargoes were in great requisition, houses were to be pulled down, and foreigners were to be banished from the celestial empire!—We think this a pretty good exemplification of the remark we set out with.

The threat, however, to pull down our houses, for they are ours so long as we pay the rent, is rather too serious a matter to be treated lightly; and we shall proceed to show that, if carried into execution, it would be a distinct robbery, and a violation of engagements.

In 1814 a treaty was entered into between the local government and the Select Committee guaranteeing the inviolability of the foreign factories. This treaty was shamefully broken by the hoppo in 1831, when he entered the Company's hall and seated himself, by way of insult, with his back towards the King's picture; for he might have performed his business of destroying the Company's garden without entering their hall: this behaviour stamps the Chinese—the government officers at least—as semibarbarians.

The Chinese understand perfectly the law of landlord and tenant: and Howequa must know that to threaten to unroof Mr. Innes' house is no more justifiable than to threaten to rob Mr. Innes' treasury: in either case Howqua would be a violator of private property, and in one of confirmed engagements: if an individual breaks the laws in Canton, why does not the government take its own course, instead of cruelly and tyrannically punishing its own people, and breaking its own engagements by involving others in an affair with which they have had nothing to do?—Is there any act more inconsistent with reason, can any proceeding be more absurd as well as unjust?

But there is yet something more to be said on this matter. We consider that the governor, or, to speak more generally, the local government, are the most blame worthy parties in this question of river smuggling, which has been practised in the most open and undisguised manner for the last 18 months at least; now it is utterly impossible to suppose that the superior officers of the province, could have been ignorant of the *fleet* of boats lying at Whampoa; and still no one measure has been taken either to seize or to drive them out of the river: a matter as easily managed as to *turn your finger in the palm of your hand*. What, then, has been the inevitable consequence? The long forbearance, nay, the connivance of the local government has given to the river boats an almost prescriptive right of anchorage and of smuggling. Yet when a treacherous tidewaiter betrays his foreign employers (whose employ he had importunately sought) and his own countrymen, the governor rushes headlong into a rash course of conduct, seizing and punishing innocent people right and left, and insisting upon the retirement of innocent foreigners (we allude to Mr. Talbot of the Firm of Gordon and Talbot, which Firm does not, we believe, trade in opium). Now governor *Lee*, in his reply to the petition of the Parsee merchants, dated 27th Sept. 1834, seems to imply that every individual shall bear the consequences of his own acts: for in that reply he said—"Should any one among them (the foreigners) sow disturbance, and work up trouble, then with conjoint strength unite in order and expel him. Do not cause that all should be involved." (C. R. Sept. 30th 1834). It appears to us, now as then, that this is either a sneer at the want of unity amongst foreigners, or an abandonment of the long sustained principle of responsibility: nevertheless, in the edicts lately issued, the government and the hong merchants seem to implicate the whole foreign community in the offence of one, and that offence not proven.

With reference to the stoppage of the trade, we scarcely think it a subject of regret at present; the teamen will soon be as impatient as the foreign merchant for its renewal.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION
To the Canton Register and General Price Current.
Per Annum $ 16 payable quarterly.
Do. 6 mos. in 1 ... 8
Do. 3 mos. ... 4
Register Per Annum $12 do. quarterly
Do. 6 mos. 8 } do. in
Do. 3 mos. 4 } advance.
Do. to the Canton General Price Current per ann. $5. Subscribers in

king 25 copies of the Price Current will be charged for their extra numbers 5 cents, other subscribers 10 cents, each number.

TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENTS.
In the Canton Register.
Vessels for freight &c. ..... $ 3
Advertisement, each insertion ... 1
do. For every line exceeding 1 lines, do. Continued for 3 months, ... .50

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free "press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance "will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 11. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 18TH, 1838. NO. 51. PRICE 50 CENTS

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Agents are ready to receive bonafide Tenders of Advances on Bills of exchange, secured by consignments to England of Tea and Nankin Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled, "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China" at the rate of Four Shillings and seven pence (4s. 7d.) per Spanish Dollar.

Until further Notice, Twenty five per Cent of the same will be made in cash, and the residue in Bills on the Supreme Government of India at the rate of Two hundred and twelve (212) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after Sight.—

[Signed,] J. H. ASTELL.
Canton, 24th November, 1838. H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the H. E. I. Company.

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Treasury is open for the receipt of Cash for Bills upon the supreme Government of India, at the exchange of Two hundred and twelve (212) Company's Rupees per one hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after sight.

[Signed] J. H. ASTELL.
Canton, 24th November, 1838. H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.
THE New Clipper SYREN, Captain Ayres, daily expected, and will have quick despatch. For freight apply to
HEERJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE.
Canton, 15th December, 1838.

SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.
THE Ship BOMBAY CASTLE, Captain Baxter, will have immediate despatch from Hong-Kong. For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND MADRAS.
THE Ship HINDOSTAN, Captain Redman, A. 1. 501 Tons per Register. For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR LONDON.
THE Ship MORGATE, Capt. Balton, A. 1. For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR GLASGOW.
THE Ship JANE BROWN, 282 tons, Captain Dexter, has room for a few tons only. For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR LEITH.
THE Fast sailing ship ISABELLA, A. 1. Captain Rodgerson, daily expected to arrive, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged. For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR MANILA.
THE Spanish Brig "NARCISA" is expected daily at Hong-Kong, and will take in Cargo, and meet quick despatch on her return to Manila. Apply to Captain PARRY, Senor B. BARRETTO, Manila, or to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Canton, 7th December, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.
THE FAZULRAHMANEY, Captain Keys, will leave Whampoa about the 1st December. For freight apply to
D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.
Canton, 5th November, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.
THE EARL OF CLARE, Captain Scott, will be despatched in all next Month. For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Canton, 12th November, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.
THE FAZULCURREE, Capt. Beaver, will leave Whampoa about the 1st December. For Freight apply to
D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.
Canton, 2d November, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.
THE fast sailing Ship SULTANA, Capt. Page, will have early despatch. For freight apply to
D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.
Canton, 26th October, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.
THE Ship "SULIMANY," Capt. A. J. McFarlane, will meet with early despatch from Whampoa. For freight apply to
NANABHOY FRAMJEE.
Canton, 20th October, 1838.

SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.
THE ship BOLTON, Capt. Young, will have early despatch Proximo. For freight apply to
D. DORABJEE, 1 Powshun.
The Bolton carries an experienced Surgeon and has spacious accommodations for Passengers. For Passage apply to Captain YOUNG or to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR LONDON.
THE fine new and remarkably fast sailing Ship WILLIAM JARDINE, Captain Crosbie, has part of her Cargo engaged. For Freight or Passage apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Or Captain CROSBIE.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
THE IMOGEN, Capt. Maxwell, having a large portion of her Cargo engaged, will have quick despatch. Apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

NOTICE.—BILLS at 30 days sight on H. M. Treasury, in Sets of £500, 300, 200, 100, 50 Sterling, for Sale by
DENT AND Co.

MADEIRA WINE.—Messrs. Newto, Gordon, Murdoch & Co. have on sale, deliverable in Canton. "THE FINEST OLD LONDON PARTICULAR MADEIRA," at prices as under, Hogshead, Sp. Drs. 125, Quarter cask Sp. Drs. 65, Half do. Sp. Drs. 35. "OLD LONDON MARKET MADEIRA," Hogshead, Sp. Drs. 100, Quarter cask Sp. Drs. 52, Half do. Sp. Drs. 28. Apply to
Canton, 25th Oct., 1838. JAMES INNES.

CHRONOMETERS.—FOR SALE.—A few box Chronometers warranted, can be seen at
MESSRS. JUST AND SON.

NOTICE.—MR. THOMAS EDMUND is authorised to sign for our Firm per Procuration.
Canton, 15th October, 1838. MIBBY, ADAM & Co.

ON SALE.—MANILA SEGARS, known as 4 superior in boxes of 1000 each, and H. Manila Segars in Quarter and half boxes. Apply to
HOOKER & LANE,
No. 1 British Factory.
Canton, 13th October, 1838.

NOTICE.—For sale on board the HERCULES, Salt Provisions, Beef, Pork, also Bread. Apply on board, or to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

ON SALE.—A Best old Brown Sherry at $ 11. per dozen; Best white Champagne at $ 72 per dozen from the well known house of Tono and Bonaventy. A small supply of the above, for sale at Hooker & Lane's, who will receive orders for annual supplies.
Canton, 12th October, 1838.

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL INSURANCE SOCIETY.
THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Society our grand policies payable at Lisbon, Calcutta, Bombay, and Canton.
Canton 8th October 1838. MACVICAR & Co.

NOTICE.—Mr. JAMES WARLY SMITH (on sufferance of his character of March last), is now established as PUBLIC TEA INSPECTOR at No. 5 Dutch long. Canton, 4th September 1838.

NOTICE.—MR. ANDREW JARDINE is admitted a Partner in our Firm from the 1st instant.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Canton, 2nd July, 1838.

NOTICE.—JAMES HOOKER & WILLIAM LANE, having this day entered into Partnership, beg to inform the Public that they have taken the premises lately occupied by Messrs. STANFORD & MARKS, and solicit a continuance of the patronage that has been given to the late Establishment of STANFORD & MARKS as Warehouse Keepers and Auctioneers under the firm of
HOOKER & LANE.
Canton, 1st June, 1838. No. 1 British Hong.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

LATEST DATES.

England	30th July.	Singapore	31st Oct.
U. States	10th July.	Java	20th Oct.
Calcutta	26th Sept.	Manila	25th Nov.
Bombay	9th Sept.	Austral-Asia	26th Aug.
Madras	10th Oct.		

ARRIVED.—Bombay Castle, Baxter, from Bombay. Thames, Titherington, from Liverpool, 26th July.

SAILED, 14th inst.—Helen, Safford, for Singapore and Bombay. Noble Anderson, for Manila. Fanny, McCarthy, for Singapore. H. M. S. Larne, J. R. Blake, Esq. Captain, sailed some weeks ago for India.

The Volunteer, from China 26th July, Charles Forbes, do. 10th, and Tickler, do. 14th August, passed Anjer on the 21st, 29th, and 28th, of September respectively.

CIRCULAR.
Canton, 10th December, 1838.

The Chief Superintendent has had the honor to receive a despatch from Viscount Palmerston acknowledging his own despatch covering an address of condolence and congratulation to the Queen, upon the death of King William IV., and the accession of Her Majesty, which had been voted at a meeting of H. M's. subjects at Canton, held on the 27th November, 1837.

And his Lordship has been pleased to say that he has not failed to lay it before the Queen, and to desire the Chief Superintendent will assure the Gentlemen whose signatures are affixed to the address, that it was most graciously received by Her Majesty, and that H. M. has derived much satisfaction from this gratifying proof of their loyalty and attachment to Her Majesty's person and family.

By order of the Chief Superintendent of the trade of British subjects in China.

EDWARD ELMSLIE.
Secretary and Treasurer to the Superintendents.

The late arrivals have brought us Calcutta Papers to the 22nd of September, Madras Papers to the 8th and the Singapore Free Press of the 25th of October, and the Pinang Gazette of the 22nd September and 6th and 12th of October.

In the Englishman of the 10th of September there is an account of a farewell dinner given by Brigadier Lindsay and the officers stationed at Barrackpore, to Major General Sir Willoughby Cotton, previous to his departure to take command of the right division of the army on the Sutlege. Urbanity, good fellowship, and soldierly feeling prevailed at the banquet; the most remarkable toast was the one given by Major Napier Campbell; namely: Sir Henry Fane and the *army of the Indus!*—And, the hope and expectations thus expressed, under a bumper, leads to us to revert to

the events that have lately passed before Herat.

The last notice we made of the siege was that the Persians had been beaten, and, as we were then inclined to think, had raised the siege; tranquillity being thus restored in the N. W. of India, we concluded a cessation to all warlike preparations had been the satisfactory consequence. But the late Bengal papers sound a far different note; wars and rumours of wars are the burthen of their columns; and the tone of the *Agra Ukbar* is very desponding. We learn from these papers that Dr. Macniel had left Persia for England, after all intercourse between him and the Persian court had ceased.

We formerly noticed that the Persian artillery had been served by Russian officers; but the late accounts convey the most important information that the Russians have at length made more open and powerful demonstrations of their aggressive intentions against our Indian empire The Indo-British government have warmly espoused the cause of Shah Sooja, the ex-King of Cabul, and have officered a contingent force of 6000 men with company's officers. Fourteen thousand troops from Bengal and ten thousand from Bombay, are also now on their march for the Sutlege and from thence to Cabul. These active defensive preparations have been occasioned by what appears now to be an authenticated movement by Russia; viz. that 10,000 Russian troops have been embarked on the Caspian, intending to land at Astarabad, at the S. E. corner of that sea, and from thence to march on Herat, the conquest of which city, it is said, they are determined to achieve. Should Herat fall into the power of Russia the whole of Khorassan:—

———that loveliest province of the sun,
The first of Persian lands he shines upon,
would speedily share the same fate. *We* shall then have Russia for our next door neighbour in the N. *W.* of India, the Indus being between us; whether we shall be neighbourly together is another question. It is said that troops are on their passage from England, and that they will on their arrival at once ascend the Indus—we presume with the permission of the Ameers of Sinde. Sir Henry Fane has taken the chief command of the army, and *Mr. W.* H. Macnaghten accompanies him as commissioner. How well Sir Henry will like this arrangement is questionable. The Duke of *Marlbro* did not love the Dutch deputies, as such, nor Sir John *Moore*, *Mr.* Frere. But we believe Sir Henry's resignation has been accepted, and Sir Lionel Smith, formerly Lt. Col. of the 65th at Bombay, and now governor general of Jamaica, is appointed commander in chief in Bengal.

We are utterly unable to understand the conduct of Russia in this affair of Herat; for if the intelligence contained in the Agra Ukbar is true, the now avowed policy of Russia as to her long smothered schemes of Eastern aggrandizement, which must necessarily be accomplished at the expense of England, will lead inevitably to an European war,—a naval war—the theatre of which will be the Baltic and Black seas; or, perhaps,—if there is sufficient energy in the councils and vigour in the acts of Russia;—the British channel and the shores of England. Every arrival from India will be now most anxiously expected.

There is nothing of particular interest to report from Nepaul or Burmah, except that preparations had been made in the latter state to receive the English resident on an apparently good understanding.

China Courts Bill.—Our readers must, doubtless, have been greatly surprised in reading the debate on the China Courts Bill in our last number, which debate occurred on the 27th July last, to observe that not a single allusion by any one member was made to the letter addressed by Captain Elliot to the British community in Canton under date 29th November, 1837, nor to the fact of Captain Elliot's retiring from Canton on the 2nd of December.

Lord Palmerston makes no allusion to these important occurrences, and particularly important as to the subject matter of the debate; and Sir James Graham describes every thing as going on *smoothly*, under the auspices, as he supposed, of Captain Elliot; and states the last advices from the Chief Superintendent as being dated on the 27th September, 1837—and this was said on the 27th July, 1838, when there were advices from Canton in London of the previous March. It is evident there must be some great mistake some where, which we trust will be explained by and by.

We understand that a detachment of troops have been sent to Macao, where they have seized two or three opium dealers, and that the same severe measures have been put in force in all the villlages of the province. Some more seizures have also taken place within the last two or three days in Canton; this last sudden spirt of H. E.'s zeal has been excited, we suppose, by the late reprimands he has received from Peking, and also by his term of holding the seals of the government of the two "Kwang" provinces having nearly expired.

On the 13th inst., orders arrived from the board of punishments that the female criminal Wangchin, of Tung Kwan district, should be taken to the place of public execution and there be put to a lingering and ignominious death. Her crimes were adultery and poisoning her husband and his mother. She prepared some poisoned food and gave it to her husband, who ate a little and then handed it to his mother, who also ate of it. They were both taken ill immediately, and died. The criminal was executed the same day on which the orders reached Canton.

A very hurried meeting of the whole Foreign community was convened yesterday at noon by H. B. M.'s superintendent, in the official Hall; the meeting, indeed, was called at so short a notice, that many of the British merchants did not see the circular until near one, one, and past one o'clock.

Captain Elliot's address to the meeting, the majority of which was composed of American merchants, will be found in another column.

This address we cannot but consider as most extraordinary, particularly when it is remembered to whom it was made, and also that Captain Elliot must be now in Canton under a kind of *incog*, for the ensign of his authority, the British flag, is not flying.

The emergency that brought captain Elliot to Canton on the evening of the 12th inst., expired with the day; and that day's riot was simply occasioned by the rash behaviour of various individuals who struck and drove back the Chinese crowd with sticks; had the foreigners retired to their houses immediately after the implements of execution had been embarked, there would not have been any disturbance.

However, it appears that Captain Elliot, in his anxiety to establish some or any kind of communication with the local government, has seized the fact of this riot and coupled it with the presence of the schooners in the river; and he assured the meeting that if all the British-owned boats engaged in the opium traffic did not leave the river in three days, he should place himself in communication with the local government and frankly express the views of his own (government) "as to the necessary and perfectly admissible treatment of so serious an evil:" i. e. the smuggling of opium in the schooners into the river: thus it appears to be the intention of Captain Elliot to offer himself as a kind of chief of the Chinese preventive service, and he has determined on this singular measure in this singular country in direct opposition to the recorded opinion of the committee of the General Chamber of Commerce, under date 14th Oct., 1837.

It may be remarked here that the boat that first began the system of smuggling—we do not say of opium, for we do not know the fact—was the Coral, under the American flag.

The British superintendent holds his commission for the purpose of "protecting and promoting the British trade to China."

As there is not, nor ever has been, any express convention between England and China, it is somewhat difficult to understand with what powers Captain Elliot can be invested.

Captain Elliot appears in his address of yesterday to hint at the possession of new and extraordinary powers, which he expressed himself perfectly willing and ready to communicate to the local government, in the event of the owners of the schooners proving contumacious, whilst he keeps his fellow-subjects in ignorance of such powers.

This readiness to aid the local government—whose boasted policy it is to deprive the foreigners of the benefit (such as it is) of their celestial laws, and to "rule the barbarians by misrule,"—is another singular anomaly in the official conduct of the British superintendent.

The governor has rejected more than one overture on the part of Captain Elliot with scorn and contempt, and grossly insulted his messengers. Yet when this governor,—who may be said to have murdered a man under a *post facto* law—for the unfortunate and sacrificed Ho Lan kin had not dealt in opium for, several years past—commits an unheard of outrage on the feelings of the foreign community, Captain Elliot, forgetting the injuries and insults heaped on his nation in his own person by this very governor, is ready to aid him against his own countrymen! Supposing such an unnatural coali-

tion to take place, does Captain Elliot not suppose that when he has done the governor's work and driven the schooners out of the river, that H. E. will not tax his ready services still further, and require him to drive away the ships at Hongkong, without listening to his professions of inability, which H. E. will disbelieve and laugh at: for H. E. will justly enough conclude that if Captain Elliot has power in one case he must necessarily have it in the other.

We believe that one third or one half of Captain Elliot's salary is paid by the E. I. company: thus he is in some sort rather a servant of the company than the representative of the U. S. of France or of Holland; and opium being a monopoly of the company in Bengal, manufactured expressly for the China market, it would seem to the a branch of Captain Elliot's duty to encourage its importation into this country. How far Captain Elliot's employers will be pleased with his speech—grateful enough, no doubt, to a small section of the citizens of the U. S—and with his having taken suit and service—having become renovated as it were by contact with the celestials—with the governor of Canton, we shall learn hereafter.

The reply of the governor, the letters of the hong-merchants, and the sentiments of the British superintendent, all seem to unite in a determination to put the foreign trade as speedily as possible in baby leading strings.

The governor, by his late proceedings, has excited universal contempt and disgust amongst the Chinese. It is a well known fact that his own son was detected in smuggling opium about a year ago, and that the affair was hushed up for a sum of money; and his late cruelly severe measures have been adopted in consequence of some late disclosures made by the Kwangheep at Peking, respecting a kind of co-ownership, between the governor's son and himself in four opium smuggling boats, each of which were to pay a fixed yearly sum of Taels 5000 to the owners. It is said the Kwang heep, who is on his return and soon expected in Canton, has been stripped of all his "opium profits" in Peking.

Since witing the above we have seen a public notice which is signed by Captain Elliot, and posted at the gate of the British factory; in which notice captain Elliot has more than carried out his threatened intentions, as expressed in his speech. We shall only now remark that we consider that this act of Captain Elliot's is a most serious reflection on, and will materially injure, the British trade and character in China; and that we are also of opinion that by the issue of such notice he has overstepped his prescribed line of duty and the power in him vested; particularly as those powers are as yet a secret to all British subjects, and as his office is virtually suspended, from all official communication between himself and the local government having ceased for more than a year.

We have published the long letter of Messrs. Olyphant & Co; but as those gentlemen have already so fully expressed their sentiments on the illegality and immorality of the opium trade, in former letters addressed to the Canton papers, in their representations to the hongmerchants in Consco, in their late memorial, and in their paper laid before the Committee of the general Chamber of Commerce, it may, perhaps, be considered that they have done all that conscientious men can be required to do.

Neither Messrs. Olyphant & Co. nor Messrs. Gordon and Talbot do not now, we believe, trade in opium; and as the importation of opium is prohibited by the Chinese government they are necessarily also equally opposed to its introduction; and if these gentlemen are consistent, they must also be equally the zealous supporters of all other commercial regulations and prohibitions of the Chinese government with reference to every other article of import and export.

We do not think the argument against opium, because the greatest portion of it is used as a deteriorating luxury, valid in a commercial point of view: if it were, the same argument would apply to the produce of the still, the vat, and the wine-press, to gunpowder and its component ingredients, to every weapon of offence, to every poison gathered as they are as well as the grain that is made into the staff of life, from the boundless prodigality of nature, and applied by men, who have dominion over them, to their own use.

As Messrs. Olyphant & Co. have found that their eloquent declamations have hitherto been unprevailing on the foreign merchants of Canton, who are like the deaf adder that heareth not the voice of the charmer charm he never so wisely, we will ask them very respectfully whether it is consistent with true charity and real philanthropy to use such language as is contained in their 6th *view?* Notwithstanding the use of the plural personal pronoun *we*, it is clear that the whole of those observations—as well, indeed, as the pith and meaning of the whole letter—are pointed at all the foreign merchants in Canton, themselves and their co-thinkers excepted. Is this course of proceeding either charitable or wise in this foreign land, or at this time, when unity and good understanding appear to be more particularly necessary?

EXTRACT FROM A PRIVATE LETTER.

Bombay, 29th September, 1838.—"We have already brought to your notice the great deficiency of rain we have experienced this monsoon, which is creating the most serious alarms both for the grain and cotton crops throughout the country. In Guzerat want of rain has been particularly felt, and the young cotton plants are reported as drooping and nearly destroyed. In consequence of this lamented want of rain prices of cotton have already greatly advanced and we have no doubt that a still further rise will have place, as already orders for purchase, at very high rates, have arrived in Bombay from the interior."

From the Governor, in reply to remonstrance of the Chamber of Commerce against execution and riot in the Square before the Factories.

Tang, Governor of Kwangtung, and Kwangse, &c. &c., requires the Senior Hong Merchants to render themselves fully acquainted herewith.

On the 16th of December, the foreign Merchants Lindsay and others presented the following address:—

To His Excellency the Viceroy of Canton.

We beg leave respectfully to address your excellency on a subject of the highest importance, and which has greatly endangered the lives and property of all the foreign residents in Canton.

During the forenoon of the 17th day of the 10th moon, no previous intimation having been given, a party of mandarins and police suddenly came and commenced raising tents in the front of the Foreign factories. On enquiring what was their object, we were informed by the officer in command that it was for the execution of a criminal. Foreigners have now resided in Canton for more than 100 years, and it has always been recognised and allowed that the ground between the factories and the river belonged to the houses rented by them. In former times, until the great fire in the 2d year of Taoukwang it was surrounded and enclosed by walls. In fact it appertains to the factories for which we pay a yearly rent. In proof of which we beg to point out that above and below on both sides of the river the ground in front of a hong belongs to the same and is enclosed; as regards the Dutch and English factories this is the case, but in front of the others it has been kept open for mutual convenience and to afford some place on which we might take exercise in peace and security; such an event as its being turned into a public place of execution was never heard of or contemplated.

On hearing, therefore, what was to be done, we could view the matter in no other light than as a direct violation of established tenures. The minds of all foreigners were greatly excited; they assembled in the square, and there plainly but peacefully pointed out to the officers in charge that such an occurrence could not be tolerated, and that we could not answer for the consequences if it were persisted in. No violence of any sort was committed, and the officers of government desisted in their preparations and withdrew.

At the same time representations of like purport were made to the hong merchants, who promised without loss of time to lay the matter before the proper authorities; it was also pointed out to them most strongly that the square was filled with many thousands of the lower classes of the people, and that it was apprehended a disturbance might take place, unless a body of the police was immediately sent to disperse the people and prevent disorder.

This precaution was neglected, and though all the senior residents exerted themselves to prevent disturbance, yet when multitudes are assembled confusedly together, and are ignorant of each others language and customs, it is difficult, if not impossible, to prevent collision, and some trifling disputes arose. Serious affrays must now inevitably have occurred, had we not all withdrawn into our factories, on the assurance that the police should instantly be sent for, and from the most earnest wish to prevent the fatal consequences which might have arisen from any conflict between the foreigners and the populace.

No efficient police was, however, sent; and for more than two hours the square in front of our factories was in the possession of an excited and lawless multitude many thousands in number. The walls and railings in front of our houses were pulled down and demolished, our windows were broken in with stones; at length, grown daring by impunity, they commenced with beams to batter down the gates of several factories. That of the Longshun, or old English factory, was beaten in; had the populace endeavoured to force an entrance, the inmates must, in self defence, have used fire arms to repel them, and a scene of bloodshed and violence must have occurred, thereby involving all the high officers of government in the most serious responsibility. At this critical moment the military arrived, and the mob was dispersed.

We beg your excellency to give this matter your most serious attention; and we also take leave to remind you that the crowd by which these outrages were committed was drawn together by the novel spectacle of a public execution in a square hitherto exclusively appropriated to the uses of the foreign residents.

In conclusion, we respectfully request your excellency will favor us as early as possible with such a reply to these our representations as may relieve us from all fear of the recurrence of similar, and even more serious difficulties. We remain, with great respect,

Your most obedient Servants,

H. H. LINDSAY,

Chairman of the General Chamber of Commerce.

Canton, 14th December, 1838.

Taoukwang, 19th year, 10th moon, 28th day.

Upon the receipt hereof, I gave the subject my attention. Regarding the execution of convicted prisoners, I find the law directing, that they shall be led, bound, to the public market-place, and there shall undergo punishment. I find, too, that Canton has its appointed place for this purpose. The object of such institutions is, that all may see, and that offenders against the laws may be warned.

In the present instance, the criminal, Ho Lankin had opened a store-house for the sale of Opium, and kept a tavern for the purpose of inducing persons to buy and smoke the drug. Having been apprehended, he was tried, and condemned to suffer death by strangulation. The imperial commands for the immediate execution of the sentence of the law were requested, and duly received through the medium of the Board of punishments. I, the Governor, with the Lieut-Governor, having taken into consideration that the penalty of death to which Ho Lankin had subjected himself, was the result of the pernicious introduction of Opium into Canton by depraved foreigners, commanded, therefore, that the criminal should be led out to the ground of the Thirteen Factories adjoining the foreign residences, and should there be executed. Thus it was designed to strike observation, to arouse careful reflection, and to cause all to admonish and warn one another; in the hope that a trembling obedience to the laws and statutes of the Celestial Empire might be produced,—that the good portion of the foreign Community might thereby preserve for ever their commercial in-

tercourse,—and that the deprived portion might be prevented from pursuing their evil courses. Those foreigners, though born and brought up beyond the pale of civilization, have yet human hearts. How should they then have been impressed with awe and dread, and self-conviction? Can they yet put pen to paper to draw of such insane whining?

The ground, whether in the front or in the rear of the foreign factories, is all the territory of the Celestial Empire, and, is merely granted by the great Emperor, from motives of extraordinary grace and clemency, as a temporary resting place for all the foreigners who have been permitted to engage in trade here. What have you foreigners to do with the question, whether convicted persons shall there be executed or not? Say you, that the ground is used as a place of exercise by all the foreigners? And is it not then a place of concourse also for the people—the natives of the land? No daring presumption, no absurd complainings, can exceed these! They are execrable in the extreme!

I am led to issue these commands to the Hong Merchants, which, as soon as they receive, let them immediately obey. Let them most strictly explain to the said foreigners my directions, and declare to them my commands. Now that zealous and diligent proceedings are in operation for the suppression of the clandestine traffic, it may be presumed that the executions which will take place, on the spot referred to, of criminals convicted under the laws against opium, will not in future be few. Though the spectators may be numerous, however, there will always be civil and military officers there to keep them under control, so that there need be no apprehension of disturbance arising. The foreigners, in place of troubling themselves overmuch on this head, should apply themselves to exhort and dissuade their fellows—to refrain from making the pursuit of selfish gain by the injury of others, their business.

If, hereafter, at the execution of a criminal, any presumptuous and perverse foreigners dare to push themselves forward to hinder and impede the proceedings, the said Senior Merchants are authorized to represent the facts, in order that the needful information may be had for proceeding to expel with severity such individuals. They must be careful not to connive and conceal the facts, lest they involve themselves likwise in the consequent investigation. Let these commands be earnestly enjoined on Lindsay and the other foreigners, that they, knowing them, may act accordingly. Let none oppose. These are my commands.

Taoukwang, 18th year, 10th month, 30th day, (16th December, 1838).

(True Translation)

J. ROBT. MORRISON,
Chinese Secretary and Interpreter to the Superintendents of British Trade in China.

Letters from the Hong Merchants.

To the Honble. the Chamber of Commerce &c. &c.

A respectful communication.

In consequence of the seizure of some opium smuggled up by Innes in one of the large schooners, we the landlords were all condemned by the governor to wear the cangue, as a warning to others, and it was only by our most earnest entreaties that we were spared the degradation. Now this is no trifling matter as it would have entirely ruined our reputations, we the landlords have therefore no resource but to consult our own safety in order to avoid receiving the punishment of crimes while we are innocent.

Every tenant of a factory must therefore give us a bond that he will not engage in smuggling opium or any other article in the schooners. And should any such doings be discovered we have determined to petition the governor to send the offender back to his country. To all who agree to our terms we will grant new leases; but as it is clear that all who refuse them, are determined to continue their bad practices, we shall take back our factories from all such, and no longer rent them.

We have to request that your Honble Chamber will publish this letter in the newspapers, for general information, and inform us by letter of the general feeling respecting this proposal.

It is for this we write and with compliments remain

The Hong Merchants.

Dec. 10th 1838. S. FEARON,

Chinese Interpreter to the G. C. of Commerce.

To the Honble. the Chamber of Commerce &c. &c.

A respectful communication.

The laws strictly prohibit the exportation of sycee silver; and should any attempt to evade those laws be discovered, and a consequent seizure be made, the consequences might be truly alarming.

You must not, gentlemen, hereafter in defiance of the law, export sycee. When you require to ship "foreign faced" money (dollars) by any of your vessels, you must, according to ancient custom, report the quantity, and petition the government to examine and allow its shipment. The boxes must not be nailed up unless a security merchant is present, who will seal them, after which they must not be carried back to your factories, lest they be changed.

We have to request your Honble Chamber to publish this letter in the newspapers for general information; that all, seeing, may obey.

It is for this we write and with compliments remain. THE HONG MERCHANTS.

Dec., 10th, 1838. S. FEARON.

Chinese Interpreter to the G. C. of C.

The following address was made by H. M.'s Chief Superintendent to a public meeting of the Foreign Community resident in Canton, which had been previously convened at noon by circular.

Captain Elliot observed that the events of last week must have necessarily engaged the anxious consideration of the whole foreign community in China and he might therefore wave any forms of excuse for trespassing upon their attention.

To the other foreigners who had done him the honor to attend the meeting, he had in the first place to return his sincere and respectful thanks for the countenance they had afforded his own countrymen in the firm and judicious resistance which had been made to the menaced destruction of Mr. Innes' house; and he begged the whole meeting to assure themselves that he regarded the outrage upon their feelings by the attempted execution of a criminal before their doors with the same feelings of indignation by which they had been excited. Seeking, however, for the immediate source of this critical interruption of the usual course, of events, he felt bound to say that he found it in the existence of an extensive traffic in opium conducted in small boats upon the river. The present results of that traffic should be shortly stated and considered; the actual interruption of the legal trade, the seizure and imminent jeopardy of innocent men, the daily exposure of every native connected with the foreigners to similar disastrous consequences, the life and property of the whole foreign community at the mercy of an immense mob for the space of at least two hours, the distressing degradation of the foreign character, the painful fact that such courses exposed us more and more to the just indignation of this government and people, and diminished the sympathies of our own; of its futurity it might be safely predicted that it would fall into the hands of the reckless, the refuse, and probably the convicted, of all the countries in our neighbourhood. Attentively considering these and other points, captain Elliot felt that it became him to explain the course which it was his purpose to pursue with the view to the re-establishment of a safer and more creditable condition of circumstances. He should forthwith serve a notice upon the boats in the river to the effect that if they were British-owned, and were either actually or occasionally engaged in the traffic they must proceed outside within three days and cease to return with any similar pursuits; that failing their conformity with those injunctions, he should place himself in communication with the Provincial government, and frankly and fully express the views of his own, upon the necessary and perfectly admissible treatment of so serious an evil. He could not, however, help indulging the hope that the general reprobation of the whole community would have the effect of relieving him from the performance of a duty on many accounts extremely painful to him. And captain Elliot concluded by anxiously conjuring the community to lend him their hearty support and co-operation on the present occasion. To the other foreigners present he would use the freedom to observe that he was the only Agent in this country whose pursuits were unmixedly Public; and so long as he was advocating the principles of truth and justice in our relations with this government and people he might take the liberty to say that he was in some sense the Representative of their honored countries as well as of his own.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON REGISTER.

Dear Sir,—When the proposition to legalise the opium trade was first brought before the Chinese government, two years ago, we thought in common with our fellow residents, that matters were fast tending to that result. And when the opposition which arose to that measure at first gained the ascendant, we still fancied from the course pursued by its able and wily friends, that the triumph would eventually be theirs. These expectations of ours and of others have been much weakened by the disclosures and events of the last year.

It became evident some months ago, that there was a sincerity and energy in the opposition of the Imperial cabinet to the use of the drug, hitherto discredited, and that if it were steady in its measures, the trade must find new channels or be quite cut off.

The apprehension that the course taken by the government would bring on a state of general commercial embarrasment, led us so long ago as May last, to declare to the Cohong our own views respecting the prohibited drug, and to make a written protest against any future implication on its account.

The same desire to bear an open and consistent testimony respecting a traffic so threatening, led us to address you our two letters of September last. It is not necessary to remind you that the memorial we then advocated, was drawn up by us, and submitted to the foreign community about November 15th. You are also well aware of the rejection it then met with from the residents, and of the consequent refusal of the Cohong to entertain a document, disapproved by their foreign friends. Having thus done all we thought proper to avert the apparently approaching crisis, we left the matter to the result of previous appeals to our fellow-citizens in the U. States.

The Imperial opposition to the use of the "vile dirt" continuing unabated; and the boldness of its introducers no wise lessened, it gave us less surprise to hear on the morning of the 12th, that the governor of this province had resolved to awe and horrify the opium-selling foreigners, by the spectacle of the public execution of a native dealer before their very doors. We regarded such abuse of the little spot in our front as a clear infringement of the rights of its lessees, (to say no more), and joined with alacrity in the public and successful remonstrance then made. But in so doing we lost nothing of our conviction, that the persistance of the residents in a business, which thus brings the tempted native under the axe of the executioner, and had almost erected the cross at our very doors, is an awful implication of the foreign name and character with the work of guilt and death.

It was our wish, under these resulting circumstances, that the whole community, or the Chamber of Commerce acting for it, should pass resolutions suited to the crisis, couched in frank and truth-telling terms—and which, if they failed to make any impression on the movers themselves, would still serve to put the many absent men, whose interests are staked upon the China trade, on their guard.

(See Supplement)

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

CANTON REGISTER.

CANTON, TUESDAY, 18TH DECEMBER, 1838.

As it is again our misfortune to be in a minority on this point, we feel it to be proper, (and we leave our justification to events yet to come), to take, with your permission, this recourse to the press.

Our views on the question before us (so far as it is necessary to state them here), are briefly these.

1st. It is entirely within the power of Providence to solve all its difficulties, at any moment; v. g. by a demise, a change in the public taste. But,—

2nd. Such interpositions aside, it is fairly assumable that the part now taken by the Chinese government, as to the use of Opium, will be carried out, and consequently, it becomes all who have or feel an interest in Eastern Asia to look forward, to anticipate its measures, and to forefend disastrous results.

3rd. Under these circumstances, our opinion is, that the interests of legal commerce, as well as higher concerns of a political and philanthropic nature, demand an entire separation between foreign opium and every thing else foreign; or, in other words,—that the residents at Canton and all they represent, be cleared from connexion with the drug.

4th. We are aware the residents are now trusting, that the late expulsion of one the number will induce the rest to refrain from introducing the drug within the Bogue, and that the line thus drawn will serve both for their own protection and for the satisfaction of the government. But we take the liberty to recall the fact, that it was the energetic measures of the governor in breaking up the Chinese communication with Lintin, that first brought the schooners into requisition, and thus transferred the detail of the smuggler's profession to the river, the Whampoa anchorage and the foreign factories. The Chinese communication has not been renewed, and if its re-construction be attempted, the governor has the light of experience to guide him the second time to its easy destruction. With a large depôt of the drug just without the Bogue, and a strong taste for it just within, and no Chinese communication between, how long will the temptation to resort again to the ship and the schooner be resisted?

5th. It is generally reported that the British Superintendent has laid before the local government a plan for the license of four or six schooners, which are to ply between the shipping and the factories for the conveyance of letters and passengers, and that all other boats than these are to be put beyond protection. It is understood moreover that this arrangement includes a guaranty by the superintendent that the boats so selected shall not engage in the prohibited traffic. We will not stay to inquire, whether it may be consistent or not with such a pledge, to employ these boats as media of communication between the Opium-Consignee and the Opium Captain.—i. e.—for carrying on the trade up to the point of delivery. We look rather to these facts:—viz.—1st. That the governor is held responsible to his master, in his honours if not his life, for the end he has in view, the suppression of the import; 2nd; that he has once already cut off the Chinese communication with Lintin; 3rd; that he has succeeded in expelling a British opium-dealer: and 4th; that he has obtained a guaranty for the purity of foreign vessels in one case. Suppose an interval of some months of quiet to succeed the present crisis, and the drug then to find its way into the country, as it doubtless will, what have we to expect? It is clear, that the renewal of the import, the replenishing of the shops, and the reappearance of the dealers, will become known, and the first report of these facts at Peking (where to report them may gain favor), will bring fresh censures on the governor, and then send him, smarting, to new efforts to crush the trade. While he is consigning anew hundreds of his countrymen to the dungeon, and scores to the axe, will he entirely overlook their foreign associates? will he not remember their ability to give guaranties against the import? will he forget his own power to expel? will he require no new and more extensive pledges? will no further decimation take place? will not the act of the meanest retainer in the opium-service be sufficient, at any moment, to bring on a stoppage of the whole trade, as it has just done? and may not the innocent consignee of unoffending vessels be liable to be ordered off, as the agent of the T. Perkins has been, on a malicious accusation or a mistake.

Were we to shut our eyes to these probabilities, to refuse to look beyond a short period of uncertain quiet, we should feel that we were making "a stern lantern of our experience," suffering it "to throw no light save on the track we have passed."

6th. In reference to the alarming events of the 12th inst., we will say only this—Living as we are on the borders of this pagan empire, surrounded by multitudes of unchristianised men, and entrusted with large interests in behalf of the absent, it is our clear duty so to act, as to elevate others and to protect ourselves. A steady course of friendly, honorable, and benevolent conduct would do this. But, alas! we have, by our agency as opium sellers, made ourselves at once the mark for official fulminations the object of good men's aversion, and the pander to bad men's lusts. Deprived of any hold on the esteem of the virtuous, guilty of inflaming the worst passions of the vicious, we stand unfriended, relying for safety in the hour of danger, on the government we vilify, and the soldiery we affect to despise. It was *thus*, the better portion of the people *looked on*, when our residences were attacked and almost carried by the mob of the 12th; and it was *thus*, we at last escaped.

Did we not trust the Chinese government has now found a way to check the extension of the use of opium, we should think it time to ask, if a period might never come, when a demoralised populace would rise on their local rulers, as a pack of emasculated opium smokers, and overwhelm them and us at once.

Will you, Mr. Editor, give a place to these opinions, written as they are, from the spot of landing-place where we now stand, and whence we may soon again be driven down another flight, in our perilous descent. Beside *registering* one more protest against the traffic in the drug, we desire thus to record our conviction that its further prosecution by the residents is incompatible with the interests of the general trade; that their efforts to escape its responsibilities while they cling to its profits, are futile; and that they must now betake themselves to their ships and schooners, and conduct it without connexion with Canton, or, which is far better, give it up.

We are, very truly, yours,

OLYPHANT AND Co.

EXTRACTS.

GLOVES FOR ONE HAND.—A contraband speculator bought some time ago in Paris 10,000f. worth of gloves, for the English market. It is known that in the English custom house certain goods are taxed according to the value sworn to by the owners, and that to prevent fraud the custom house sometimes takes possession of goods at the price so determined. In this case the speculator, having stated the value of the goods at 5,000f., the amount was paid to him and the gloves retained. The speculator, determined to have his revenge, procured an accomplice on his return to Paris, and purchased 40,000f. worth of gloves. These were adjusted and made up into two packets, with which the two friends started, the one to Dover and the other to Bristol. At Dover the packet was opened, and the owner stated the value of the gloves at 15,000f., which sum was immediately paid to him, and the gloves retained. The same occurred at Bristol. The speculator at Dover started for Bristol, and met his friend half-way on his road to Dover, and each of them, with 15,000f. in his pocket, waited patiently at his post till the day of the custom house sale. At the sale the gloves were exposed, when our speculator at Bristol, bidding among other people, observed, after pretending to examine them minutely, that they were all for the left hand; and so in fact they turned out to be. Purchasers, could not be found, and he bought the whole lot for 6,000f. The same thing took place at Dover with the right hand gloves, and the friends proceeded to London, where, it is presumed, the gloves were a third time profitably disposed of.—[Courrier Francais.]

PUBLIC NOTICE.

I CHARLES ELLIOT Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects in China moved by urgent considerations immediately affecting the safety of the lives and properties of all Her Majesty's Subjects engaged in the Trade at Canton do hereby formally give Notice and require that all British owned Schooners, Cutters, and otherwise rigged small craft either habitually or occasionally engaged in the illicit Opium traffic within the Bocca Tigris should proceed forth of the same within the space of three days from the date of these Presents, and not return within the said Bocca Tigris being engaged in the said illicit Opium traffic.

And I the said Chief Superintendent do further give Notice and warn all Her Majesty's Subjects engaged in the aforesaid illicit Opium traffic, within the Bocca Tigris, in such Schooners, Cutters, or otherwise rigged small craft that if any native of the Chinese Empire shall come by his or her death by any wound feloniously inflicted by any British Subject or Subjects, any such British Subject or Subjects, being duly convicted thereof, are liable to capital punishment, as if the crime had been committed within the jurisdiction of Her Majesty's Court at Westminster.

And I the said Chief Superintendent do further give notice and warn all British Subjects being owners of such Schooners, Cutters, or otherwise rigged small craft engaged in the said illicit opium traffic within the Bocca Tigris that Her Majesty's Government will in no way interpose if the Chinese Government shall think fit to seize and confiscate the same.

And I the said Chief Superintendent do further give notice and warn all British Subjects employed in the said schooners, Cutters, and otherwise rigged small craft engaged in the illicit traffic in opium within the Bocca Tigris, that the forcible resisting of the officers of the Chinese Government in the duty of searching and seizing is a lawless act and that they are liable to consequences and penalties in the same manner as if the aforesaid forcible resistance were opposed to the officers of their own, or any other Government, in their own, or in any foreign country.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Canton this eighteenth day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty eight.

[Signed] CHARLES ELLIOT.

Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects in China.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION
To the Canton Register and General Price Current.
Per Annum $ 16 payable quarterly.
Do. 6 mos. 10 } do. in Advance.
Do. 3 mos. 5 }
Register Per Annum $ 12 do. quarterly
Do. 6 mos. 8 } do. in
Do. 3 mos. 6 } advance.
Do. to the Canton General Price Current per ann. $5. Subscribers ta-king 25 copies of the Price Current will be charged for these extra num-ers 5 cents, other subscribers 10 cents, each number.

TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENTS.
In the Canton Register.
Vessels for freight &c..........$ 5
Advertisement, each insertion ... 1
do. For every line exceeding 7, 10cts.
do. Continued for 3 months,........96

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free "press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance "will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 11. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 25TH, 1838. NO. 52. } PRICE 50 CENTS }

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Agents are ready to receive bonafide Tenders of Advances on Bills of exchange, secured by consignments to England of Tea and Nankin Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled, "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China" at the rate of Four Shillings and seven pence (4s. 7d.) per Spanish Dollar.

Until further Notice, Twenty five per Cent of the same will be made in cash, and the residue in Bills on the Supreme Government of India at the rate of Two hundred and twelve (212) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after Sight.—

[Signed.] J. H. ASTELL.
Canton, 24th November, 1838., H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the H. E. I. Company.

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Treasury is open for the receipt of Cash for Bills upon the supreme Government of India, at the exchange of two hundred and twelve (212) Company's Rupees per one hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after sight.

[*Signed*] J. H. ASTELL.
Canton, 24th November, 1838., H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company

FOR HONGKONG AND MANILA.

THE Bark HEREFORD will be despatched in a few days. For freight or passage apply to
Canton, 20th Dec. 1838. W. & T. GEMMELL & Co.

FOR LONDON.

THE DUKE OF LANCASTER, HARGRAVES, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged. For freight apply to
TURNER AND Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE JOHN O'GAUNT, ROBERTSON; has still a small portion of her tonnage disengaged. For freight apply to
TURNER AND Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE fine teak built ship ORIENTAL, W. WILSON, Commander. Apply to
Canton, 19th Dec. 18 8. DIROM & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE New Clipper SYREN, *Captain* ALVES, daily expected, and will have quick despatch. For freight apply to
HEERJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE.
Canton, 15th December, 1838.

SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE Ship BOMBAY CASTLE Captain BAXTER, will have immediate despatch from Hong-Kong. For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND MADRAS.

THE Ship HINDOSTAN, Captain BROWN, A. 1. 391 Tons per Register. For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR LONDON.

THE Ship MOFFATT, Capt. BOLTON, A. 1. For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

THE Ship JANE BROWN, 322 tons Captain DUNLOP, *has room for a few tons only.* For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish Brig 'NARCISA' is expected daily at Hong-Kong, and will take in Cargo, and meet quick despatch on her return to Manila. Apply to
Captain PARRY, Senhor B. BARRETTO, Macao, or to
Canton, 5th December, 1838. JA INNES.

FOR LEITH.

THE Fast sailing ship ISABELLA, A.1. Captain ROBERTSON, daily expected to arrive, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged. For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE EARL OF CLARE, Captain SCOTT, will be despatch in all next Month. For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Canton, 12th November, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE fast sailing Ship SULTANA, Capt. PAGE, will have early despatch. For freight apply to
Canton, 26th October, 1838. D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship "SULIMANY," Capt. A. J. MCFARLANE, will meet with early despatch from Whampoa. For freight apply to
Canton, 29th October, 1838. NANABHOY FRAMJEE.

SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE ship BOLTON, Capt. YOUNG, will have early despatch Proximo. For freight apply to
D. DORABJEE, 4 Powshun.

The BOLTON carries an experienced Surgeon and has spacious accommodations for Passengers. For Passage apply to Captain YOUNG or to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR LONDON.

THE Fine, new and remarkably fast sailing Ship WILLIAM JARDINE, Captain CROSBIE, has part of her Cargo engaged, For Freight or Passage apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Or Captain CROSBIE.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE IMOGEN, Capt. Maxwell, having a large portion of her Cargo engaged, will have quick despatch. Apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

NOTICE.—BILLS at 30 days sight on H. M. Treasury, in SETS of £ 500, 300, 200, 100, 50 Sterling, for Sale by
DENT AND CO.

MADEIRA WINE.—Messrs. NEWTON, GORDON, MURDOCH & CO. have on sale, deliverable in Canton. "THE FINEST OLD LONDON PARTICULAR MADEIRA," at prices as under. Hoghead, Sp. Drs. 125, Quarter cask Sp. Drs. 65, Half do. Sp. Drs. 35. "OLD LONDON MARKET MADEIRA," Hoghead, Sp. Drs. 100, Quarter cask, Sp. Drs. 52, Half do. Sp. Drs. 28. Apply to
Canton, 25th Oct., 1838. JA INNES.

CHRONOMETERS.—FOR SALE—A few box. Chronometers warranted; can be seen at
Messrs. JUST AND SON.

NOTICE.—MR. THOMAS EDMOND is authorised to sign for our Firm per Procuration.
Canton. 15th October, 1838. BIBBY, ADAM & Co.

ON SALE.—MANILA SEGARS known as 4 Superior in boxes of 1000 each, and Havannah Segars in Quarter and half boxes. Apply to
Canton, 13th October, 1838. HOOKER & LANE.
No. 1 British Factory.

NOTICE.—For sale on board the HERCULES, SALT PROVISIONS, BEEF, PORK, also BREAD. Apply on board, or to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

ON SALE.—Best old Brown Sherry at $ 11 per dozen; Best white Champaigne at $ 20 per dozen from the well known house of [illegible].

A small supply of the above, for sale at HOOKER & LANE'S, who will receive orders for annual supplies.
Canton, 13th October, 1838.

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Society can grant policies payable in London, Calcutta, Bombay, and Canton.
Canton 6th October 1838. MACVICAR & Co.

NOTICE. MR. JAMES WARLY SMITH (in pursuance of his circular of March last), is now established as PUBLIC TEA INSPECTOR at No. 5 Dutch hong. Canton, 14th Septembr, 1838.

NOTICE.—MR. ANDREW JARDINE is admitted a Partner in our Firm from the 1st instant,
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Canton, 2nd July, 1838.

NOTICE. — JAMES HOOKER & WILLIAM LANE, having this day entered into Partnership, beg to inform the Public that they have taken the premises lately occupied by Messrs. STANFORD & MARKS, and solicit a continuance of the patronage that has been given to the late Establishment of STANFORD & MARKS as Warehouse Keepers and Auctioneers under the firm of
HOOKER & LANE.
Canton, 1st June, 1838. No. 1 British Hong.

POSTSCRIPT TO ARTICLE III.

Of the British and Foreign Review, July, 1838.

Since the remarks made in this article were written, events have proceeded rapidly to the consummation continually predicted by us, and to the ruinous exposure of that policy which has for some time ruled the vacillating cabinet of England, in relation to our foreign affairs. Egypt, ripe for rebellion and backed by Russia, has at last openly solved the problem, and the opposing interests are now in presence of each other. No less than one hundred and eighty-four members, out of a house of three hundred and eighty-four, have decided that Lord Palmerston's conduct in the affair of the Vixen was disgraceful to this country; and in the house and the political circles, the discomfiture of the noble lord was greater than can be conveyed merely by the announcement of the respective numbers that voted. Meanwhile the commercial classes (that vast and influential body to whose will kings, lords and commons must, in the long run, bow) have openly expressed their sense of the protection given by the foreign office to our merchants, and will inflict severe castigation upon that minister whose *nonchalance* cannot condescend to weigh the value of a schooner of a few tons and a cargo of a few hundred weight of salt. Had his late royal master lived, he would ere this have learned that the English flag must be respected though it fly over no more dignified a craft than a cock-boat; and that an English merchant is to have redress for injury, whether his cargo be worth thousands of pounds or dozens of pence only!

To this affair of the Vixen we shall return in our next number, as there are still numerous misrepresentations to be cleared away. But in the meantime, we print the evidence of our assertion, that the commercial interests are rousing themselves at last to a sense of the ruinous and degraded condition to which our diplomatists have brought us. The following address from that great and influential city of Glasgow is but the first of a long series of similar remonstrances from other great commercial constituencies.

"*To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, the humble Address of the undersigned Merchants, Manufacturers, Bankers, Ship-owners and others, of the City of Glasgow.*

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

"We Your Majesty's Loyal Subjects, approach Your Majesty with feelings of the deepest reverence, and with sentiments of unfeigned homage and attachment to Your Majesty's Royal Person and august Family, being firmly persuaded that whatever affects the glory of that mighty Empire, over which Providence has called you to rule, or the interests of

Your People, with which that glory is inseparably united, will instantly recommend itself to Your Majesty's gracious attention.

"We humbly, yet earnestly beseech Your Majesty, therefore, to consider the present depressed condition of the Commercial and Manufacturing interests of Great Britain and Ireland, coincident as that depression is with the alarming progressive diminution of our Foreign Trade—the increasing deficiency in the Public Revenue—the exclusion of our Commerce from Countries which have been open from time immemorial to British industry—the unredressed injuries inflicted by Foreign States on our Commerce—by infraction of treaties—by restrictions on our trade, and insults which they have been permitted to offer with impunity, to the National Flag.

"Feeling that, as Sovereign of this Empire, Your Majesty has the first and deepest interest in the public welfare and the national honour, we are assured that Your Majesty will deem these subjects of unspeakable importance, and will condescend to listen to the prayer of your subjects, that an inquiry should be instituted in the causes of that rapid declension of prosperity, which we have thus brought under Your Majesty's notice.

"We would respectfully advert to the loss of external respect, which has follow'd from the system of Diplomacy which has been pursued for a series of years.

"The consequences of that Diplomacy have been to leave us defenceless in every quarter of the World; to compromise the existence of Turkey, as an independent Sovereign Power, and thereby to destroy the natural barrier to encroachments on the East of Europe—to abandon Circassia, the bulwark of our Indian possessions, to the conquest of Russia—to reduce Persia to the condition of a Russian dependency—to exclude the British Merchant entirely from the coast of the Black Sea, where a most lucrative trade could be carried on—to enable the Dutch Government to evade the obligations of a treaty (1824), and to impose illegal duties on our exports to Java, whereby many of us have been deeply injured—to tolerate the establishment, in Africa, of a French Colony, an enterprise contrary to a specific treaty—to exclude our Manufactures from the European markets, by a high scale of duties, contrary to existing treaties—to tolerate encroachments on our Fishing Grounds at Newfoundland, and even on the British Coast—to permit the destruction of the ancient nationality of Poland, and the independence of Cracow—to annihilate the British claims on Greece: We pass over the difficulties in which this Country is involved as regards our relations with Spain and Portugal, with the United States of America, with the Empire of Brazil and the Government of Mexico.

"In bringing these subjects before Your Majesty, we entertained a confident assurance, founded as much on the high character of Your Majesty as on the example of your Royal predecessors, that you will use your power and influence to cause foreign nations to respect those treaties which they have contracted with Great Britain; and that it will be a gratification to Your Majesty to extend Your protection to the Merchants and Ship-owners of your native Country.

"If the power of Britain has declined in the eyes of other nations, and we grieve to add that such is our impression, it can only be attributable to the supineness and ignorance of those whose duty is has been to watch over our external connections.

"We, therefore, under the solemn conviction of our present alarming position, humbly implore Your Majesty to demand and obtain redress for the injuries and insults offered to our Flag; to maintain the rights of British Commerce against any Power which may presume to infringe thereon; and to uphold the national character, by a display of that vigour and energy which should always distinguish the Councils of this great Nation.

"We have only to express our hope, that Your Majesty will not pass our prayer unheeded, or permit our wrongs to remain unredressed; and, with the most profound feelings of respect and devotion to Your Majesty's Crown and Person.

"We shall ever pray."

"*Glasgow, June* 1838"

Such an address, probing the very core of the evil, is worthy of the enlightened citizens of so great a town; it is worthy no less of the clear, strong sense and active practical character always justly attributed to our Scottish brethren. But there is one thing for which it is still more to be admired, and which renders it one of the most important documents of our times, one of the most satisfactory evidences of our progress towards a saner social and political state: it has proved that national interests are not yet lost in sectional and party squabbles, and that both tory, whig and radical can unite in one firm bond, when the honour, name and prosperity of England are compromised by the incompetence or treachery of her rulers. To this address are attached the names of four hundred and fifty-nine firms and individuals, distinguished alike by their practical strong sense, the greatness of their stake in the country, and the party feelings which they have thus abandoned for a national object.

The remarkable movement which has now commenced in the commercial community, and the threatening aspect of our foreign policy and external trade, lead us to remark the extraordinary circumstance of the indifference of the metropolis to questions of such magnitude, and to considerations which have so deeply affected the community of an outport in the north of the island.

The explanation of this phænomenon, and of the general decline of the prosperity of the metropolis, as compared with the outports, is to be found in the absence of all union and of all concert in the mercantile community of London. Our readers, not commercial, are probably ignorant of the fact and will be astounded to learn it, that in London there is no Chamber of Commerce! It is evident that, without some such municipal or conventional organization, though there may be tens of thousands of wealthy merchants, a community of merchants cannot be said to exist.

We rejoice to learn that the institution of some such body is now in contemplation; and, looking at the utter worthlessness of the executive Government, the whole community, scarcely less than that portion of if which is engaged in traffic, is interested in the creation of a power, distinct from party, and of a representation of those interests through which we have a national existence, and through the actual degradation of which our national existence is threatened.

We have receiv d a file of Curagoa papers from the 3d of March to the 19th of May. We find in them, among other news, the following letter form Venezoela:—"Dr. Francia is dead, and with his death ends the most singular government that ever existed. His slavish adherents, dreading the vengeance of the inhabitants of Ascension, have left the country, and fled to Monte Video. This singular man retained his character to the day of his death. It is said that he has left several unpublished manuscripts, one of which is 'Proof of the character and the simplicity of the Spanish Americans, and the means which a governor must employ to make himself necessary to them.' The inscription which he affixed to his portrait is very original; it is as follows:—'Despotism is increased either by having in a country very numerous laws at variance with each other, or no law to all. I have chosen the letter course, because it is more adapted to the frankness of my character, and to the bad memory of the people of Paraguay.'"—*Dutch Paper.—Sun, July* 16.

EUPHRATES EXPEDITION.—We have been favoured with a sight of letters to Mr. Winchester of this city from his son, one of the officers employed in the Euphrates expedition. The last date is May 30; and, from the following extract, which is all we have room for this week, it will be seen that the great and important object of the expedition has been fully accomplished:—"We left Bussorah on the 17th, at two, p. m., and reached Babylon, on the 24th, at the same hour, after a most arduous but highly-successful passage through the Lumloome and Babylonian marshes—thus removing the great barrier to the upward navigation of this noble river, and thus accomplishing, for the first time, an achievement of the highest national importance."—*Aberdeen Herald.*

A new Roman catholic college has been nearly finished at Sutton Coldfield, at an expense of nearly 60 000 l.

ENCKE'S COMET.—This comet, which completes its revolution in 1.200 days, will be visible in the ensuing autumn. It will be in its perihelion, or part of its orbit nearest the sun, on 15th December, and about the same period it will also be nearest the earth. It is (says Monsieur Arago) a vast nebulosity, 64.000 times larger in volume than the earth; yet such is the tenuity of its substance that in 1795 Sir William Herschel was able to discern through its mass a star of the 20th magnitude.

The Two Americas do not produce a single heath, nor the southern part of the continent a rose.—*Floricultural Magazine.*

The following method, employed by Captain Kennedy, commanding her Britannic Majesty's steamer [illegible], to prevent the incrustations or deposits of saline matter on the inside of the boilers of steam-engines, has been communicated by him in a letter to M. Gautier, of the French consulate at Malta. Captain Kennedy recommends, after having well cleaned the boilers and tubes, to coat those parts of their interior surface most exposed to the action of the fire with a mixture, composed in the proportion of 1 [illegible] of melted [illegible] and 3lbs of powdered black lead. He states that the orders of the admiralty have resolved that all the government steamers shall for the future be provided with a sufficient quantity of the above-mentioned ingredients.

Alluding to the Emperor of Austria's gardens at Schonbrunn, Mrs. Trollope states that one part "is laid out with such old-fashioned skill, and such scrupulous attention to regularity, that it seems as if every leaf took orders from the gardener before it ventured to sprout."

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

LATEST DATES.

England	30th July.	Singapore	1st Nov.
U. States	10th July.	Java	3rd Nov.
Calcutta	26th Sept.	Manila	29th Nov.
Bombay	9th Sept.	Austral-Asia	20th Aug.
Madras	10th Oct.		

ARRIVED.—DONA PASCOA, Hullock, from Bombay and Singapore.

SAILED.—Nov. 28 CLEVELAND, Marby, for Manila. JULIA, Richards, for Singapore and Bombey.

By the Dona Pascoa we have received the Singapore Free Press of 1st. ulto., in which we notice an interesting report of Dr. Helfer on the strata of coal he has discovered in the Tenasserim provinces, to which we beg to invite the attention of the Canton community. We also note in the same paper, that after the arrival of the *Syed Khan* in Calcutta, opium had advanced, and several lots had changed hands for exportation, *Patna* at 1,105 and *Benares*, 1,050 rupees per chest. Would that we had at this moment a carrier pigeon to despatch to the speculators in Calcutta.

We fervently hope the committee of the Chamber of Commerce will take the necessary measures to ensure the transmission of their very moderate protest to the governor. H. E., according to his own reply, has done a bold thing in interposing between the imperial clemency, benevolence, and compassion, and those to whom his imperial master thinks fit to be clement, benevolent, and compassionate.

The hoppo has issued orders to the hongmerchants to block up the doors at the North side or back of the factories, leading into old and new China streets. We shall publish a translation of the document next week.

We received the letter of "No Boat owner but a British subject," just as we had concluded our own remarks on the affair of the Bombay; and it is satisfactory to know that the general opinion of Canton is on our side of the question.

We reget to state that the Reverend G. H. Vachell, chaplain to H. M.'s superintendents, was obliged to return to Macao on the 11th inst, in consequence of continued ill health, after a residence of about a month in Canton.

Some kind unknown friend has copied and sent to us for insertion in the Register a coronation ode for Queen Victoria, by James Montgomery. We trust we shall be able to find room for it in the first number of 1839 as such congratulations will well become the New Year.

The assertion of lord Palmerston, in his reply to Sir J. Graham, that—"Captain Elliot was the only superintendent"—must have astonished our readers. What office does Mr. A. R. Johnston, then, hold, and for doing what has he drawn £ 1,500 a year since the early part of 1835!

It becomes a question whether the rejection, for the present, of lord Palmerston's China Court's Bill, if it does not totally invalidate whether it does not vitiate the orders in council of Dec. [illegible] 1833: at all events we think he must be a [illegible] man who would dare to act on them.

Our readers will observe, what almost incredulous surprise, that the diplomacy of the foreign office, as it regards China, is unnoticed in the memorial of the Glasgow merchants &c, which we have extracted from the British and Foreign review for July last. This neglect is wonderful, but the *Fankwei* in China must be cared for: cela viendra avec le tems.

Yesterday his worship the Namhoy sent an invitation to Dr. Parker to meet him at Howqua's Hong—where he wished to consult with him relative to a complaint in the back and loins. Dr. Parker

went accompanied by two friends, and all met a very polite reception. The complaint is not of a serious nature and the Dr. hopes speedily to remove it.

We trust that this will be a beginning to the acquaintance and esteem of the higher officers of the Chinese government, which the philanthropic medical missionary so well deserves.

The joint proclamation by the governor and lt. governor against opium dealers and opium smokers, is conceived in more earnest terms than usual. We stated last week that the governor's early departure was expected, and that he was therefore eager, after the usual fashion of Chinese statesmen, to "put money in his purse." We have since been informed that he is to continue in his present office three years longer. The lt. governor is a great smoker of opium himself, and the governor appears to have received a new light on the subject, now that his own son and the Kwang Heep have feathered their nests as co-smugglers.

It is said that Heu Naetse has been degraded to the 6th rank, has lost his button and been ordered to retire from the public service, for reporting to the emperor that opium should be admitted into China.

We understand that some disappointment has been felt by the officers and men, who moved up so speedily from Whampoa to Canton, to the assistance of the residents, on the 12th inst., that no public notice has been taken of their alacrity, and readiness to defend us from the fury of the mob on that day. We trust the Canton community will not think it yet too late to offer their thanks for this service, and perhaps some more substantial testimonial of their gratitude.

Extract from the Records of the Chamber of Commerce.

The committee are apprehensive, however, that injurious consequences might ensue, should the Chinese exact it as a condition from captain Elliot that he pledge himself to take security that the owners of the boats shall not engage in illicit traffic, and to report to the government if he learn that illicit traffic has taken place, which would involve a principle of dangerous application, and one wholly inadmissible should the government make a pretext of its being acquiesced in as regards boats, to demand its extension to the shipping and other concerns of foreigners in China. And this it is too probable would be the case, as experience has shown that when any offers of accomodation or concession on the part of foreigners are held out to the Chinese, and privileges stipulated for in return, the government usually avails itself of the concession, but denies the reciprocity conditioned for.

The committee, therefore, for these reasons, would rather abstain, for the present, from recommending to captain Elliot the presentation of his proposed address to H. E. the governor, in the hope that means may be found for removing the inconvenient complained of without hazarding a departure from a principle deemed of vital importance in our relations with the Chinese authorities, to whom the duty of maintaining the observance and denouncing the violations of their own laws, seems exclusively to belong.

We have copied the foregoing extract from the records of the Chamber of Commerce, as showing the opinion of the committee respecting captain Elliot's proposed voluntary address to the governor about a year ago; and we greatly regret to learn that the present committee of the chamber have fallen into the every same erroneous course of proceeding against which the former committee so wisely expressed its dissent, when about to be pursued by captain Elliot.

The same argument is as applicable against the committee of the chamber giving a guarantee or accepting a conditional license as in the case of captain Elliot: such a proceeding is totally at variance with the original constitution of the chamber, and with the provisions of the 1st and 2d reports of the general committee: it is a new and fatal precedent, which can be thus used by the hongmerchants.—You own or control these boats, and they, consequently, obey your orders; you also own or control the ships at Lintin, and they also, as consequently, obey your orders; their lingering about there is illegal, either order them into the port or away: we cannot, therefore, but consider the letter from the committee of the chamber to the hongmerchants dated 20th Dec., which will be found in another column, as a most ill advised proceeding, which will very probably lead to the secession of most or all of the British merchants from the chamber.

The general trade continues stopped, owing to the hostility of captain Elliot to the presence of the passage boats in the river, although many of these boats have permits from the customhouse stations.

The owners built and bought their boats on the faith of the contin[u]ed neutrality, as heretofore, of the British superintendent, if he did not choose to afford them his active protection; and they were always prepared to submit quietly to any coercive measures of the local government; but the uncalled for and hostile interference of captain Elliot has now originated claims for compensation, and it is to obtain some satisfactory assurance of these claims being allowed and paid that the boats still remain in the river: for they do not now transact any business as there is none to transact: it is, therefore, clear that captain Elliot, and not the local government, is the cause of the continued suspension of the general trade of the port.

We now turn to captain Elliot's public notice of the 18th inst., but we shall first observe—as in the present opposite positions of the British trade and captain Elliot, every informality should be noted—that, under date Dec. 4. 1836, an official notice was published in this paper, stating that the *office* and *salary* of the *chief superintendent* of the trade of *British subjects in China was abolished*, and that captain Elliot was appointed to perform the duties of chief of the commission: yet captain Elliot still signs himself '*chief superintendent*.'

Sir Henry Wootton's definition of an embassador was this: a man sent abroad to *tell lies* for the *good* of his country; but we conceive that captain Elliot holds a different opinion, for it appears to be his policy to *tell truth* for the *injury* of his country. It is also right for us to remark that there are some discrepancies between the two reports of captain Elliot's speech in the Canton Register of the 18th and the Canton Press of the 22nd instant. In the Canton Press are the following important words, which are not in the Canton Register.—"I now hold orders from my goverument strongly reprobating the *smuggling* of *Opium on the river*; orders which leave me no doubt as to the course which I ought to pursue."

With reference to these important discrepancies in the two versions of captain Elliot's speech, we beg to inform the public that captain Elliot himself corrected the proof of the version which was published in the Register, and which we observe is, singularly enough, quoted by the Canton Press in preference to its own version e. g. "that it would fall into the hands of the reckless, the refuse, and probably the convicted *of all the countries in our neighbourhood*" (the inhabitants of which, by the way, are not under captain Elliot's control) (C. R. Dec. 18)—"to draw together in China a number of people from *India* and *Europe* of desperate characters &c." (C. P. Dec. 22d.) These are the *parallel* but totally *different* passages in the two papers.

We now proceed to remark on captain Elliot's public notice and requisition that all British owned schooners &c., engaged in the illicit opium traffic should leave the river, and not *return within the Bogue, being engaged in the said illicit opium traffic*: and on the necessity, propriety, and expediency of issuing such notice and requisition.

We have heard that captain Elliot claims, under the orders in council, dated 9th Dec. 1838, the same powers and authorities that were vested in the supracargoes of the E. I. company; it is, therefore, necessary to meet this claim *in limine*.

The powers and authorities vested in the select committee of supracargoes (by the 33rd George 3rd, we think), were for the purpose of the protection and preservation of the company's monopoly; and any person who should sail to, visit, haunt, frequent, trade, traffic, or adventure to, in or from the E. Indies or China, without license, were deemed to have *unlawfully traded*: *that* was their offence, an infringement of the company's monopoly, a trespassing on an invasion of the company's rights; and the committee had the power—but exercised very charily—of deportation, and of licensing persons and vessels; but it is evident these powers necessarily expired with the monopoly, and could not be transferred to the superintendents of a *Free trade*, for under that system such powers could have no *pabulum*; for in what possible circumstances, except in the criminal cases of the murder or manslaughter of a *fellow subject*, can captain Elliot have the power of deportation—more particularly while there is not a criminal and admiralty court established here? And as to licenses of persons or vessels—the trade is *free*, and those documents are no longer required. What then becomes of these *same* and *said* powers and authorities?

Refer[ri]ng to the following words in captain Elliot's speech, as published in the Canton Press, of the 22d inst.—"I now hold orders from my government strongly reprobating the *smuggling of opium on the river*, we beg to ask why these orders have been and are kept secret? For if laws and orders are not promulgated, with reference to them there can be neither obedience nor disobedience.

But in what light has captain Elliot exhibited the English government and himself in making the above confession to the foreign community of Canton? The clear inference from the words and the public notice, is, that the English goverment and captain Elliot, while they *reprobate the smuggling of opium on the river*, allow approve, and encourage the smuggling *outside* the river and on the coasts of China. To smuggle a hundred chests *outside* the Bogue is neither an offence nor a degradation; but to smuggle one chest or a few balls inside is both! admirable consistency in the principles of government and public men! admirable consistency in political and commercial morality!

And how will captain Elliot explain these orders of the English to the local government, without implicating the *whole of the Opium trade in the question*?

With reference to the powers said to be claimed by captain Elliot, he should know that if he possesses them at all he must possess them in full force, and that they extend *within any part of the dominions of the emperor of China*: consequently, if captain Elliot can order the British-owned boats out of the river, he can order the ships away from the outer waters and off the coasts, and this consequence will be palpable to the local government; but is captain Elliot, or even the British government, prepared for this contingency? Do they think such a course of action expedient, when they consider all the circumstances and relations of our Indian empire, and all the ramifications of the British trade in China? Is it the duty of captain Elliot to impede any branch of the British trade so as to divert the profits thereby accruing from English into Foreign coffers? For such will be the certain effect of his most strange proceedings.

The inconsistency of captain Elliot's measures are further proved in the course he pursued when the schooner *Bombay*, having

opium on board—was fired upon by the [illegible] *Vide* C. R. July 31 and August 21). Captain Elliot on that occasion hastened from Canton to communicate with admiral Maitland, and the consequence was the removal of the British squadron to Chumpee; this movement alarmed and threw the Canton government on its means of defensive hostility; yet on account of an accidental mob-disturbance, the primary occasion of which was an unprecedented and indefensible proceeding of the governor of Canton, captain Elliot issues a public notice, the immediate and ulterior effects of which must be to deteriorate the character and commercial interests of every British merchant in China.

The information contained in the second paragraph of captain Elliot's notice is, we confess, quite new to us. *We* are aware that only so late as the 9th of George 4th, an act was passed providing—"that if any of H. M.s subjects should be *charged in Great Britain* with the murder or manslaughter *of any fellow subject*, on *land abroad*, and *beyond H. M.'s prerogative*, it shall be lawful, although such murder or manslaughter be in a foreign land, to try the party, accused of these offences, in England."

But where is the act extending this jurisdiction to the murder or manslaughter of *foreigners* abroad, as *stated by* captain Elliot; if it can be produced, it should be immediately published.

As bearing most directly on this question, we now beg to recall to the recollection of our readers a circumstance that occurred—a murder that was committed in Canton, by a British subject in the winter of 1809-10.

One of the crew of the H. C. S. Cumberland, Captain Wedderburne, killed a Chinese in Tailor Street, by stabbing him. He escaped undiscovered to his ship. The trade was interrupted, but eventually allowed to proceed. The man afterward confessed his crime on board. On the arrival of the ship in England, he was delivered up to the government. He was examined before the privy council, the law officers being present; and he was finally discharged unpunished, such offences, when committed by British subjects in independent foreign countries being determined by those learned in the law as not cognizable by the English law.

The third paragraph of captain Elliot's notice is wholly supererogatory; for no person who runs goods of any description in a foreign country, ever dreams of asking the protection of his own for either his person or property from the consequences of the operation of the fiscal laws he has broken at his own risk of both person and property. The only justifiable course of interference would be the infliction of illegal punishment.

The fourth paragraph raises equal doubts, although on not quite so serious a subject in our mind as the second paragraph. If captain Elliot is, *bona fide*, in the fruition of such powers, we conjure him, as an Englishman, to publish his authority, for such powers have never been before confided to a *single* English civil functionary; and it should be remembered that a residence in the dominions of the emperor of China does not forfeit our constitutional rights as English citizens.

To conclude, considering the notice the *hongmerchants* have lately bestowed on the smuggling of opium in the river, it is much to be wished it could be stopped: but to do this is wholly and particularly the affair and business of the local government, as it is wholly beyond the sphere of the duty of Captain Elliot and of the committee of the Chamber of Commerce. To give pledges or bonds for the observance or the enforcement of the laws, customs, and regulations of China is a deviation of the principles on which self-respect and self-protection, both national and individual, are founded; and most especially so in this country. *What* pledges, what bonds have the foreigners for the property they entrust to the hong-merchants? Let the creditors of these Chinese monopolists answer.

Moreover, it was proposed to the hong merchants, more than a year ago, to institute a strict search at the Bogue: this they pleaded their inability to do; to institute such a search, they said, was only in the power of the local government: probably they thought that if the opium did not enter the river in the schooners, which they did *not secure*, it would be brought in in the ships which they *did secure*: it is well known that opium was imported into the river last season on board both of English & American ships.

The only volunteer in the Chinese service whom we have heard of in these late years, was the celebrated *Billy Magee*, an American citizen, who served against the pirates, and was, we think, distinguished by the local government. But we never expected to see a superintendent of British trade lackeying the heels of the governor of Canton, proffering his services against those whom by his office he is bound at least to endeavour to protect. When captain Elliot has distinguished himself in the service of the magnate *Tung*, the next duty H. E. will impose on him will probably be to put the imperial orders in force, and deport Messrs. Dent, Jardine, Turner, Dadabhoy, &c. from Canton; but if captain Elliot is really itching to exercise these said powers we would recommend him to deport the E. I. Co.'s agents, whose presence in Canton has operated and is operating to the injury of the financial, political, and commercial interests of England in China, in an incalculable degree.

We have just heard that captain Elliot despatched a petition to the governor, *through the hongmerchants*, on Sunday; thus, of course, in the terms of his speech, betraying the property and disgracing the character of British subjects, to this lying, corrupt, and unjust government.

It is reported, indeed, that he has petitioned the governor to place him in command of a government cruizer, in order that he may, in person, expel the British-owned boats from the river.

Now this proceeding appears to us very like a felony injurious to the Queen's prerogative, being the offence of serving a foreign prince—without permission; and we much doubt whether captain Elliot has not, by this act, subjected himself to a writ of *praemunire*.

Sir George Staunton says—"that *virtually all the Chinese laws were suspended in the case of foreigners, except in capital offences*:" let then the Chinese enjoy their opium pipes, and the emperor and his magnates proceed in their cruel and indefensible policy of sacrificing human life for the mere indulgence of a luxurious and debilitating habit, until "the spears and lances simultaneously arise to avenge the misrule" of the Ta-tsing dynasty,—rather than the freedom of Englishmen should be sacrificed to the carelessness, precipitancy, or caprice of *one* man, and the constitution of that country, which germinated near two thousand years ago, and has been built up by Englishmen through successive ages, until they were the first of the nations to show the way to civil and religious liberty,—rather than that constitution shall be a dead letter to its distant sons residing in a land where they are scarcely admitted within the pale of the law: yet, even when they are deserted by their executive government, let them not forget their country and it's laws, nor their right hand lose its cunning.

TO THE HONG MERCHANTS.

GENTLEMEN,

We beg to acknowledge having received, through your hands, the reply from his excellency the Viceroy, to your representation under date of 14th inst.

We have read this document with deep and painful feelings of regret, and though we do not intend to address H. E. again on this subject, yet it is our duty respectfully to represent to your body, and, through you, to H. E., that the assent of the foreign community can never be given to the execution of a criminal, no matter what be his crime, in the front of our Factories, and we accordingly now record this our solemn protest against such an act, and should it ever again be attempted, we shall consider it as an insult of the gravest nature to the united body of Foreigners of all nations dwelling in Canton, and as a direct violation of ancient customs sanctioned by the practice of more than 150 years. In future we trust and hope that by mutual forbearance, and a decent respect for the opinions and customs of each other, confidence which recent events have so seriously shaken, may be re-established, and that our commercial affairs may be conducted in a manner satisfactory and beneficial to us all.

We remain, your obdient servants,

H. H. LINDSAY.

Chairman of the G. C. of C.

Canton, 19th December, 1838.

TO THE HONG MERCHANTS.

GENTLEMEN,

We have the honour to acknowlege receipt of your two letters, under date the 16th instant, and in accordance with your request have published them in the public Papers for the information of the community.

With reference to the subject of granting licences to Passage Boats, on the understanding that such boats shall not engage in illicit trade, we have given it our most anxious consideration, and we request that you will meet with us at your Public hall that we may then clearly explain to you what our views are, and should they appear satisfactory to you, measures can then be immediately adopted for putting them into effect.

We remain

Your obedient servants

H. H. LINDSAY.

Chairman of the G. C. of Commerce.

Canton December 19th 1838.

To the Hon. the Chamber of Commerce, &c.

&c.

A respectful communication.

Respecting your request to us, in Cosso this day, to petition the Government to grant licences to a certain number of boats, when you stated that, as without boats, letters could not be conveyed to or from such vessels as remain at Macao or without the Bogue, it therefore became necessary that boats should be allowed, and you further promised that, should the government consent, proper and trustworthy persons should have charge of the boats; as our Cossoo must be responsible for them (to

(*See Supplement*)

SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
CANTON REGISTER.
CANTON, TUESDAY, 25TH DECEMBER, 1838.

government) we must be clearly satisfied as to their management. They must neither smuggle opium nor any other article; but should they engage in such practices, we must petition the government to deal with the offender, and ourselves burn the boat.

If you consent to these conditions we request that after deliberation you will reply to us, when we will, in compliance with your request, lay the matter before the government for their consideration.

It is for this we write, and, with compliments, remain,

The Hong Merchants,
December [illegible] 1838. S. FEARON.
[illegible] Interpreter G. C. of C.

Canton, December 20th 1838
To the hong merchants.
Gentlemen,

We now do ourselves the honor to reply to your letter of yesterday. It gives us much pleasure to see that you are desirous to cooperate with us, in framing some plan for procuring government licences to regular passage boats, and we will now briefly and clearly explain the conditions to which we are willing to pledge ourselves sincerely, hoping that they may prove satisfactory to yourselves and the provincial government, and that the requisite permits may be immediately granted. Thus all foreigners will see the benevolent intentions of the government and on the other hand your government will be satisfied that it is our sincere desire to put a stop to the illegalities said to be committed by foreign boats which has involved both you and ourselves in so much trouble.

You, gentlemen, being so intimately conversant with the foreign trade, must clearly see that it is indispensably necessary there should be a secure and easy method of communicating between Canton and Macao, both for the convenience of passengers and to give means of conveying letters to and from the numerous ships which are constantly arriving, previously to their entering the river. It is our wish to give you every security in our power that the boats thus employed shall strictly confine themselves to their legitimate employment, and shall never engage in any illegal transaction whatsoever, and, to secure this, we readily consent to your proposal that, if in defiance of all our precautions any licensed passage boat should be clearly proved to have engaged in illicit transactions, we ourselves will restore the license which has been granted to each boat, and the boat itself shall be destroyed, to be a warning to others and to give proof to all of our sincerity and truth.

Should these proposals meet with the approbation of the government officers, we request you immediately to inform us, and we will then send in to you a list of the foreign boats for which we are willing to act as security. To each that we will grant a document in the following terms.

"We, the committee of the general chamber of commerce of Canton hereby give our guarantee that the foreign boat No. 1 of which Mr. ——— is owner, shall be employed exclusively as a passage boat, and shall not engage in any illicit transactions whatever we therefore request that you, gentlemen, will procure for her the requisite permit; from the government."

We would further recommend that all the licensed passage boats should be numbered, and that to each boat should be given a flag which should be inscribed in large Chinese characters, and the same characters should also be inscribed on her sails in a conspicuous position. "Licensed passage boat." Thus in passing the Bogue, all the government cruziers and officers of the forts will learn to distinguish them from others, and will allow them to pass in security.

Trusting that you will be enabled to procure the sanction of the provincial government to these arrangements at an early period, we remain

Your Obedient Servants,
H. H. LINDSAY.
Chairman of the G. Chamber of Commerce.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON REGISTER.

Dear Sir.—The late stoppage of several passage boats on their way up to Canton is already known to your readers, and as this is one of the results of H. M.'s Chief superintendent's interference with the plying, etc., of these boats inside the Bogue, on the ground of preventing smuggling on the river, we naturally turn to the author of this proceeding, and taking a resprospective glance on the past, I would call your attention to the fact of the schooner Bombay having been fired at by the Bogue forts in August last; hearing which Captain *Elliot* repaired to the admiral's ship, and we are to suppose at his instigation the latter proceeded to Chumpee to demand satisfaction for the outrage, which we are told was finally obtained.

Now this is all very good; but let us look at the consistency of the thing, when allied with the late proceeding of denouncing these small craft at least on their original footing and I would like to know if the decked schooner Bombay, in passing the bogue, was not equally breaking the laws of China as any other boat now ordered away by the chief seperintendent, to say nothing of the notoriety of the Bombay as a leading smuggling craft.

*W*ith these boats, however, I have nothing to say now; but regarding the Admiral's interference in the above matter as a protection to the boats by the British government, in which light the Chinese most assuredly viewed it, what are the latter to think of us? Of our twisted, inconsistent, and uncertain policy? *W*hy they must ridicule this whole prooceeding of the chief superintendent, not less than his unsolicited readiness in aiding them to carry out their own measures, which will only pave the way for other demands, amongst which, probably, that of the expulsion of the outside receiving ships will not be overlooked.

If would appear from what transpired at the consular hall at the late meeting there convened by the chief superintendent, that the latter has become invested with additional powers from the British government; and I now ask why these as well as the original powers have not been unfolded to enlighten the understandings of the British community here? Meantime, while our imaginations as to this point are wandering in a labyrinth of darkness, I will content myself for the present with referring to the order in council, under date 9th Dec. 1833, which will be found at p. vi of the Anglo-Chinese Kalendar for 1837.

Has this order been obeyed by Capt. *E*lliot?
Canton, 24th Dec., 1838. Yours truly,
No Boat owner but a British subject.

PROCLAMATION TO THE PEOPLE OF CANTON PROVINCE.

(Translated by Mr. Thom).

TANG, a president of the military board, an imperial censor of the right, governor of Kwangtung and Kwangse, with authority to superintend the collection of the revenue, &c., and E, a comptroller of the military board, an imperial sub-censor of the right, [illegible] of Kwangtung Province, and a military To-tuh, with authority to superintend the collection of the revenue &c.—conjointly issue this proclamation, in order with the utmost kindness to instruct and enlighten the people under their care.

Whereas the opening of an opium shop as well as the selling of opium, is most prohibited by the sternest laws, and punished with the heaviest of penalties; but the law less people who deal therein aim only after profit, and take no heed of their real interests:—they act upon the idea that they may not speedily be taken, and thus sport with danger on the "[illegible]" verge:" therefore it is that the [illegible] of opium has now come to be regarded as a mere thing of course.

But ye must all know, that where a man clandestinely takes the property of his parents to carry on a [illegible] [illegible] in his head like a rat in his hole, where he requires to stalk about like a midnight ghost:—granting that even he may not be breaking any written law, yet is he doing that which it becomes not a man to do.

And now again it appears that Hwang Tseotsze, minister of the Hungloo temple,* has brought forward a motion that all who smoke opium shall be punished with *death*!—He has already made his report to the emperor, and the imperial command has been received, enjoining the governors and lieut. governors of every province to consult together, and wait upon the emperor with the results of their deliberations in so many duly prepared memorials. This has also been done; and though in the multitude of these memorials there may be some small differences of opinion, yet are they all alike in the main: this one only adds a clause still more severe to that one; and he in his turn proposes a still heavier punishment than his neigbour: among them there are no advocates for lenient measures!

Now again the imperial will has been received commanding the prime ministers of state, and the high officers of the military courts to consult along with the members of the board of punishments, and let him, the emperor, be informed of the result. Thus, in the course of a few days, will the law on that point be established for the being duly put in force; and so soon as the yellow rescript arrives, all who violate it shall, by that same new law, be tried and condemned! Most luminous and intelligent are the words of the emperor! Where is the man so rash as to oppose! As for those who open opium shops and sell opium, profit is out of the question, destruction is already at their door! Their wealth will be utterly spent, and their thread of life clipped at the same moment of time! We, the governor and lieut. governor, truly feel for you the utmost alarm and pity! Try and reflect for a moment. Ye are all of you sons of China, and your wealth is the substance of the central land! But ye are now taking the substance of your native country, and giving it away to foreigners from abroad; and ye, sons of China, are losing your property and your lives at the same instant! It was your wealth, but now foreigners possess it; and your very lives the foreigners are now about to deprive you of! This is the first reflection; and still to be duped and befooled by these foreigners and induced by them to carry on this trade: Oh! monstrous folly! Oh! stupidity unparalleled! Ye aim after profit, but to make profit is impossible: ye try to preserve your lives, but even to do that is equally difficult! Ye take your money and purchase *Death*! Oh! what a losing account! This is another reflection. And with such consequences staring you in the face, to pursue this trade, and bring upon yourselves ruin and destruction, is not this still more doltish than before? Every item bespeaks the height of folly. We, the governor and lieut governor earnestly wish to pluck you from the jaws of death, and yet, such is your folly, that we are not able!

We therefore again issue this clear and distinct edict with the utmost tenderness and compassion; that all the common people and military under our care may thoroughly know and understand. Ye must every one of you who deal in opium speedily awake to a sense of your danger, and cleanse yourselves of your previous crimes. Let each man exert himself to save his property and his life, and follow after some better means of livelihood. As for those who smoke the drug, after not many days the death inflicting period will be at hand. Do ye also arouse yourselves, and get rid of the evil habit without delay, and thus save your lives, now within a hairs breadth of the gulf of destruction.

As we, the governor and lieut. governor, have despatched civil and military officers in every direction to seize and apprehend, let no man who follows after this unlawful traffic indulge in the dream that he may be able to escape the cruel death that is even now suspended over him! Let all tremble and obey! A special proclamation! Given at our courts the 18th year of Taoukwang, 10th moon, 28th day (14th Dec. 1838).

---

* The office of a minister of the Hungloo temple is to pass what another person says to the emperor's [illegible]—very much like a [illegible] [illegible] in the magistrate's courts.

DIED.—AT Macao, on Saturday, the [illegible] instant, the infant child of [illegible] H. [illegible], Esq.